

R. R. Gottd. 1711

MAGNA BRITANNIA

ET

HIBERNIA,

ANTIQUA & NOVA.

OR,

A New Survey of GREAT BRITAIN, wherein, to the Topographical Account given by Mr. *Cambden*, and the late Editors of his *Britannia*, is added a more large History, not only of the Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Parishes mentioned by them, but also of many other Places of Note and Antiquities since discovered.

Together with

The CHRONOLOGY of the most remarkable Actions of the *Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans*. The Lives and Constitutions of the Bishops of all our Sees, Founders and Benefactors to our Universities and Monasteries, the Sufferings of Martyrs, and many other Ecclesiastical Matters. The Acts and Laws of our Parliaments, with the Place of their Meeting. A Character of such eminent Statesmen and Churchmen as have signalized themselves by their wise Conduct and Writings. And the Pedigrees of all our noble Families and Gentry, both Antient and Modern, according to the best Relations extant.

Collected and composed by an impartial Hand.

VOL. IV.

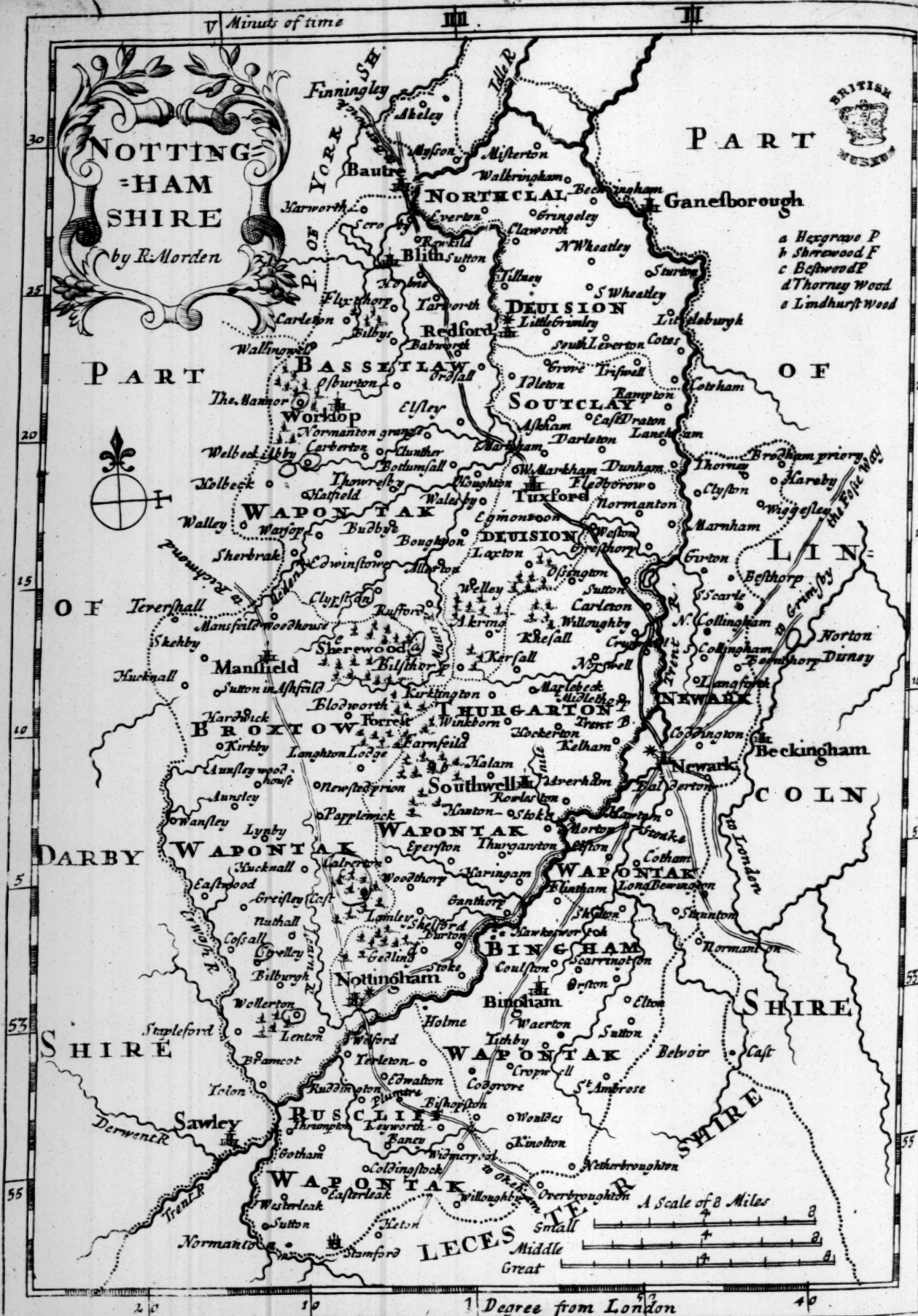
Containing the Counties of *Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutlandshire, and Somersetshire.*

In the SAVOY:

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MUSEUM
BRITAN
NICVM





Nottinghamshire.



THE County of *Nottingham*, called by the *Saxons*, *ðnot-tentaham-rycpe*, and by us, *Nottinghamshire*, takes its Name from the chief Town of it, *Nottingham*. It is bounded on the North by *Yorkshire*, in which *Bautree*, a Market-Town, is, which stands upon the Confines of it, and is parted from it by a small Rivulet that runs into the *Idle*; on the West by *Darbyshire*; on the South by *Leicestershire*; and on the East by the County of *Lincoln*. Dr. *Fuller* says, that he does not remember, that any County in *England* besides this is bounded with four intire Shires only, without any Parcels of other Shires interposing, and those towards the four Cardinal Points. It is an inland County, and in the Diocese of *York*. The Length of it from North to South is about thirty-six Miles, and from East to West seventeen or eighteen; so that the Circumference of it is a Hundred and ten Miles with some, but ninety with others, and in it are contained a Hundred and sixty-eight Parishes, of which nine are Market-Towns, seventeen Thousand five Hundred and fifty-four Houses, and five Hundred sixty Thousand Acres of Land, a Hundred and five Thousand and three Hundred Inhabitants, thirty-six Miles in Length from North to South,

and eighteen in Breadth from East to West.

While the *Britains* were Masters of this Island, this County, with *Darbyshire*, *Leicestershire*, *Lincolnshire*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Rutlandshire*, was inhabited by the *Coritani*, of whom we find no other Account in our Histories but that they were conquered by the *Romans*, who erected Colonies in their Country, as seems evident from the *Fosse-way* made through it by them, of which a great Part runs thro' this County, viz. out of *Leicestershire* from *Wineswold* by *Willoughby in the Wold* in *Rushliffe Wapentake*, thro' *Bingham Wapentake* to *Newark Town*, and so thro' that Wapentake into *Lincolnshire*, near *South Skarle*.

When the *Romans* left this Isle, and the *Saxons*, by the foolish Management of the British King *Vortigern*, got the Possession of it, this County happened to be a Part of the *Mercian Kingdom*, and so continued till King *Afred* turned them all into a Monarchy, and became himself King of them. This Shire under him, or at least the *Saxon Kings* his Successors, was governed by the Earls of *Mercia*, of whom we have given a full Account in *Northamptonshire*. This Shire hath nothing more memorable said of it in the *Saxon Times*, besides what we find in *Domesday-Book*, viz. That in *Snottinghamshire*, if any Person should plough or make a Ditch in
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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

the King's High-way, viz. the *Posse*, or Road to York, within two Perches, he should make Amends by paying eight Pounds, two Thirds to the King, and one to the Earl, who was in those Times Officer, and not merely Honorary, as he was in succeeding Ages.

After the Norman Conquest, this Coun-

ty, as others were, was divided by *William* the Conqueror among his great Captains, Kinsmen, and other Followers, the poor Saxon Lords being forced to resign their Possessions, whether they had made any Opposition or no, to the covetous and powerful Victors, and after this Manner he gave to

	Lordships.
<i>Hugh de Avrancis</i> Earl of Chester	4
<i>Alan Rufus</i> Earl of Britain and Richmond	7
<i>Robert</i> Earl of Morten and Cornwall	6
<i>William Malet</i> Baron of Eye in Suffolk	2
<i>Henry de Ferrers</i> Earl of Darby	3
<i>Walter D'Eincourt</i>	34
<i>Ralph de Limosi</i>	8
<i>Hugh de Grantmaisel</i>	1
<i>Gosfrid de Hanselin</i>	18
<i>William the Son of Ralph de Peverel</i>	55
Besides Tradesmens Houses in Nottingham	48
<i>Hugh de Say</i> of Riccard's Castle	6
<i>Roger de Builly</i> , or <i>Busley</i> ,	86
<i>Ralph Fitz-Hubert</i>	10
<i>Ralph Baron</i>	8
<i>Tofti</i> Earl of Northumberland	1
<i>G-dicia</i> Countess of Mercia	4
<i>Algar</i> Earl of Mercia	1

Besides what he gave to the Sees of York and Lincoln, the Bishop of Bayeux, the Abbey of Peterborough, and several Thanes to hold of the Crown. We shall now come to the Description of this County more particularly, by giving an Account of every Thing we meet with memorable in the several Towns and Villages of it, in which we must own our Want of some learned Person, whose Curiosity hath led him to survey it with Judgment. Dr. *Thoroton* hath sufficiently performed his Design, which appears to us to have been only to give a genealogical Descent of the Families of this County, and their Possessions in it, in which he has shewn much Exactness and great Curiosity; but our Design being to search out the British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities, and describe not only Places but Men, yea, every Thing which we can imagine will be pleasing and profitable to our Reader, we must often digress from

him to find in other Authors what is suitable to our Purpose, tho' with the greater Pains and Industry; and must at last be forced to lament our Defects, because so few or none of the Curious or Learned, who live in this or other Counties, will be at the Pains to acquaint us with what is observable in the Places where they dwell, or are so near, that they can't be ignorant of them.

This County, for the more regular Government of it, is divided after this Manner, 1. Nottingham is a Town and County of it self. The rest of the Shire is divided into six Wapentakes, which are of the same Nature as Hundreds in other Counties, viz. 1. *Rusheliff* Wapentake. 2. *Bingham* Wapentake. 3. *Newark* Wapentake. 4. *Broxtow* Wapentake. 5. *Thurgarton* Wapentake. 6. *Bisstellaw* Wapentake, which is parted into three Divisions, viz. 1. *South-Clay* Division. 2. *North-Clay* Division. 3. *Hatfield* Division, of which

we shall treat in Order, with all the Towns and Villages in them, beginning with

NOTTINGHAM, the chief Town in the County, and which gives Name to all the rest. The Name is nothing but a soft Contraction of the Saxon Word, *Snottenga-ham*, so called by the Saxons, from the Caves and Passages under Ground, which the Ancients, for their Retreat and Habitation, mined under the steep Rocks in the South Parts, toward the River *Lind*, whence it is, that *Asser* renders the Saxon Word *Snottenga-ham*, *Speluncarum Domum*, and in the

British Language it is, *Tui ego hanc*, which signifies the same, viz. a House of Dens. In Respect of its Situation it is a very pleasant Town, there appearing on the one Side, towards the River *Lind*, very large and verdent Meadows, and on the other Side pretty Hills of easy and gentle Ascent. It is provided plentifully with all Necessaries of Life, the Forrest of *Shirewood* supplying it with great Store of Wood for Firing, (tho' many burn Pit-Coal, which is offensive to the Smell) and the River *Trent* with Fish, according to the old barbarous Verse.

Limpida Silva focum, Triginta dat mihi Piscem.

Shirewood my Fire doth supply, and *Trent* affords me Fish to fry.

The Castle stands upon the West Side of the City, upon an exceeding steep Rock.

This Town is eminent both for its Antiquity and present State, of which we shall treat in Order. And first as to its Antiquity, tho' Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that all Memoirs of its Original are intirely lost, yet *John Rous* of *Warwick*, the Historian, says, that the *British* King, *Ebranc*, built *Nottingham* upon a dismal Hill, so called, says the Fable, (for such we esteem it) for the Grief of the *Britains*, whom King *Humbar* made a very great Slaughter of in that Place in the Reign of *Albanael*; but passing by this Account, as not to be depended on, we will now come to such ancient Transactions in and about this Town as we have good Grounds from our Historians to believe at least probable, viz. The *Danes*, who frequently vexed this Isle with their Ravages, came at length to this Town, *Anno* 852, which, when *Budred* the last King of the *Mercians* heard, he immediately besieged them, but without Success, the *Danes* possessing themselves of a strong Tower, where the Castle is now situated; whereupon (as *Asser* says) *Buthred* King of the *Mercians* and his People sent Messengers to *Æthelred* King of the *West Saxons*, and to *Alfred* or *Alured* his Brother, humbly intreating

them to aid them, so that they might dislodge and vanquish the *Danes*. This Request they easily obtained, for the two Brothers having drawn together an Army from all Parts of their Kingdom with as much Dispatch as was possible, entered *Mercia*, and marched to *Snottenga-ham*, unanimously resolving to fight them; but the Pagans refused to give them Battle, securing themselves a while in their strong Holds. The Christians, who besieged them, laboured to batter down their Walls, but not being able to do that, they held on the Siege so long, tho' with no very strong Attacks, that the Pagans, who were led by *Hengar* and *Hubba*, concluded a Peace with the *Mercians*, and returned home with their Forces. Mr. *Cambden* represents the Advantage on the Danish Part, saying, that the *Danes*, relying upon the Tower that they had possessed themselves of, held out so long against the Siege of *Æthelred* and *Alfred*, that they rose and retired without effecting any Thing, whereas the Historian plainly intimates, that tho' indeed the three Kings could not take the strong Hold the *Danes* were in, they distressed them so as to seek for Peace and depart.

But the *Danes* did not suffer *England* to be quiet long; for in *Anno* 866, the first

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Year

Year of King *Ethelred's*, King of the *West-Saxons*, Reign there arrived upon the *English* Coasts a huge Army of *Danes*, under the Conduct of the same cruel Captains, *Hengen* and *Hubba*. They first invaded the Country of the *East Angles*, and making a Truce with them for a Time, upon certain Conditions, did forbear their wonted Depredations there; but hearing of the civil Broils lately commenced among the *Northumbrians*, who sought to withdraw their Subjection from the *West Saxons*, and set up a King of their own, they marched further North, and having harrassed the Country as far as *York*, slew the two Kings of the *Northumbers*, with a great Number of their People, and set *York* on Fire. Having thus by Terrors subjected the Country to their Will, they substituted a King over them, who was to rule over the North Borders beyond the *Tine*, and then retiring into *Mercia* came to *Nottingham*, which they won, and took up their Winter Quarters there, but were soon constrained to leave it, and retire into the North, where they had almost an absolute Dominion, yet by frequent Inroads did afterward get this Town, *Lincoln*, *Darby*, &c. into their Power, and held them till King *Edmund* recovered them out of their Hands, Anno 940.

In *Edward the Confessor's* Days there were a Hundred seventy-three Burgessees and nineteen Villains in this Burrough of *Snottin-gabam*. Earl *Tosti* had Lands and Houses here; and when the Survey recorded in *Domesday-Book* was made, (which was in the last Year but one of the Conqueror's Reign) *Hugh* the Sheriff, Son of *Fitz-Baldric*, found here a Hundred and twenty dwelling Houses, viz. This *Hugh* had thirteen Houses, *Roger de Builly* had eleven, *William Peverell* the Earl, Son of *Ralph Peverell*, who came in with the Conqueror, had forty-eight Tradesmens Houses, which yielded him thirty Shillings per Annum Rent, seven Knights and thirteen Gentlemens Houses, besides eight Borderers, (of which his Honour of *Peverell* consisted) *Ralph de Burun* had twelve Gentlemens Houses, and one Merchant's House; one *Guilbert* four Houses, *Ralph Fitz-Herbert* eleven Houses, *Geisfrid de Ascelys* twenty-one Houses, *Ada-*

das the Priest two Houses, and in the Priest's Croft sixty Houses, *Richard Fressle* four Houses, and in the Burrough Ditch seventeen Houses, which all together amount to two Hundred and seventeen. The Reason why we find no more Inhabitants in this Burrough is, because many of the Houses were deserted after that dreadful Revolution made in *England* by the Conqueror's Invasion.

Mr. Camden and *Mr. Hollinshead* tell us, that the Castle here, which is very remarkable for its Strength and Bigness, was built by *William* the Conqueror, to bridle the *English*, who very unwillingly came under his Obeysance; but *Dr. Thorton*, who was a better Judge in this Matter, is positive that it was built by *William de Peverel*. He was base Son to *William* the Conqueror; and it appears, that he had a Licence from that King to inclose ten Acres of Land in or near this Town, *ad faciendum Pomerium*, i. e. to make him an Orchard, which Quantity of Land, according to the Forreist Measure, contains about fifty Statute Acres, which is near the Proportion of the old Park at *Nottingham*, wherein the Castle stands. Besides, there is no Mention of it in *Domesday-Book*, which was made a little before the Conqueror's Death, and certainly it would not have been omitted if it had been in Being, and therefore it is most probable that his Son built it by an Order and Commission from him. *William* of *Newborough* tells us, that it was made so strong both by Nature and Art, that it was esteemed impregnable (except by Famine) if it had a sufficient Garrison in it.

To this *William Peverell* the Conqueror gave the Earldom of *Nottingham*, and the Keeping of *Shirewood* Forrest, and the Castle, which he was about to build, or had built (which really was no more than repairing or enlarging the old Fortrefs) and with those Honours divers Lands in this and sundry other Counties. His Son *William Peverell* succeeded him in his Estate and Honour, and was a Person of great Valour and Interest; for in the Breach that happened between King *William Rufus* and his Brother *Robert Duke of Normandy*, surnamed *Curtiose*, he with eight Hundred Men held out the Castle of

of Helme in Normandy against Robert, till by a long Siege he was forced to surrender it. Afterward, in the Reign of King Stephen, Reg. 5. he, being then Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Darby, commanded the Forces of the County, and was one of the chief Commanders in that notable Encounter with the Scots near North-Alverton in Yorkshire, called *Bellum de Standardo*, and worthily shared in the Victory then obtained by the Northern Barons over those bold Invaders; but soon after, viz. 7 Steph. fighting stoutly on that King's Part in the Battle of Lincoln, against the Forces of Maud the Empress, and her Son Henry, he was taken Prisoner with the King, and his Castle of Nottingham was given by Maud to one of her great Commanders, Ralph Paganell or Paynell. He instigated Robert Earl of Gloucester to enter into the Town, and plunder it, (the Inhabitants being destitute of any defensive Arms) which he did accordingly, and the Town being left to the Mercy of the Soldiers was miserably harrassed, plundered, and burnt; but this base Usage made Way for its Recovery by the old Lord; for in the next Year he was in the Night-time by a Stratagem let into the Possession of the Town and Castle again, and so held them during his Life.

His Son William was his Heir, but lost this Honour and Castle in the first Year of King Henry II. on this Account. Upon some Grudges and Discontents between him and Ranulph de Bricasard, or Macinis, the great Earl of Chester, he contrived, with many others, by Sorcery and Witchcraft, to kill him which he accordingly effected by poisoning him, which Wickedness, when it came to Light, the King resolved to punish with an exemplary Severity. Peverell feared no less, and thereupon fled first into a Monastery of his own Foundation at Lenton in this County, and there caused himself to be shorn a Monk. However, he could not think himself secure there, and therefore after a while quitted his Habit and fled, leaving all his Castles and Possessions to the King's Pleasure and Disposal. Some of them continued some Years after in the Crown, as appears by the Sheriffs Accounts, but at length were gi-

ven by King Henry II. to his younger Son John Earl of Moreton, who afterward became King; but some of his Lands, by what Entails or Settlements we can't find, came to his Daughter and Heir Margaret, who married William Earl of Ferrers and Darby. Robert Earl of Ferrers and Darby was their Son, and being engaged in the Wars between the two Henries, Father and Son, on the Son's Part, after he had done many signal Services for him, came suddenly with a good Number of Horsemen to Nottingham, which Reginald de Lucy had in in keeping for the King; he took it, and having driven out the King's Soldiers, that lay in Garrison in it, burnt the Town, slew the Inhabitants, and divided their Goods among his Soldiers, perhaps, says Dr. Thoroton, because he esteemed this Town his lawful Inheritance by his Wife, and since he could not enjoy it himself he was resolved the King should not, and for that Reason destroy'd it. But other Historians say, it was done to put the Country into such a Fear as to think nothing could secure them but a Submission to him, which they accordingly complied with.

Nottingham for some Time lay in Ashes; but as soon as King Henry II. was peaceably settled on his Throne by the Death of his Son, as the Inhabitants used their utmost Diligence to restore their Town to its former Splendor, so the King, sensible of what they had suffered upon his Account, besides the Encouragement he gave them in rebuilding it, granted them a new Charter, directed, *Burgensibus de Nottingham, i. e.* To the Burgesses of Nottingham, by which he granted them the continued Use of all those free Customs that they had enjoyed in the Time of his Grandfather King Henry I. From whence it appears, that they were a Corporation some considerable Time before this Charter was granted them, and 'tis probable had a Market and paid an annual Rent by Way of Farm to the Crown. John Earl of Moreton, to whom this Town and Castle was granted by the Forfeiture of William Peverel, as I have above shewed, procured some further Privileges for them, and by a new Charter, which he

he confirmed after he was King, granted all the Advantages that his Father and Great Grandfather had bestowed on them, and further added, *Gildam Mercatorum*, i. e. a Merchant's Gild or Fraternity. Under these several Reigns the Town was governed by a Bailiff, as their supreme Magistrate, and, that the King might give the Town what Advantages he further could, he kept his *Christmas* with *William* King of Scotland at this Town in the Year 1179, by which the Inhabitants had the Benefit of two Courts at one Time in some Measure.

King *Richard* I. being gone into the Holy Land to fight against the *Saracens*, left *William Longchamp*, then Bishop of *Ely* and Lord High Chancellor, Protector of the Kingdom. He was very circumspect and careful to discharge his great Office faithfully, and observing, that *Earl John* the King's Brother behaved himself after such an aspiring Manner, that he did justly suspect that he intended to set himself up for King, he took this Castle from him. *Earl John*, being provoked by this hostile Act, raised such a Body of Men as he could make up out of his Friends, Servants, and Tenants, and marched with them to *Nottingham*, to recover it out of the Bishop's Hands, which he did with no great Difficulty, because *Alan de Lee* and *Peter de Bovencourt*, who among others were put in Trust with the Keeping of this Castle by the Bishop, delivered it up to him upon the Solicitation of *Robert de Crokestone* and *Eudo de Duville*, and soon after got divers other Castles into his Hands, which he fortify'd for his own Use; yet the Bishop so impeded him in his Progress, and made his Tenure of them so precarious by his vigorous Opposition, that *Earl John* found himself obliged to conclude a Peace with him upon these Terms and Conditions, "That if it chanced, that King *Richard* did depart this Life before his Return into England, not leaving any Issue of his Body begotten, then the Chancellor, renouncing the Appointment of King *Richard*, (who had ordered, that in that Case his Nephew *Arthur*, Duke of *Brittain*, Son of *Geffrey*, elder Brother of

"*Earl John*, should be his Heir and Successor) should consent to admit "*Earl John* for the King of England; "but that in the mean Time *Earl John* "should deliver up the Castles of *Nottingham* and *Tickhill*, to be kept and "preserved for the Use and Behoof of "King *Richard*, that upon his Return he "might do as he pleased with them." But this Agreement was not long observed; for when King *Richard* returned he found this Castle in his Brother's Hands, and put into the Keeping of such of his trusty Friends and Followers as refused to resign it to him; whereupon King *Richard* went and besieged it in Person. The Besieged were resolute, and stood out three Assaults; but at three Days End they were forced to surrender the Place and themselves at Discretion to him. The Constable of it at this Time was *William de Vendeval*, who was taken Prisoner with the rest of *Earl John's* chief Friends, viz. *Ralph de Montbegun*, *Ralph Murdac*, *Philip of Worcester*, and his Brother *Ralph of Worcester*. On the Morrow after this Rendition the King went to *Clipstone*, and from thence rode into the Forrest of *Shirewood*, where he had never been before, and was greatly pleased with the View of it.

In April 1194, 6 *Rich. 1.* King *Richard* called a great Council or Parliament to sit in this Town, at which *Eleanor* the Queen-Mother, King *Henry II's* Widow, assisted, sitting at the King's Right Hand. *Roger Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and many other Nobles attended the King at it; but we do not find what Business was consulted at it. In the fifteenth Year of King *John's* Reign we observe, that that Prince commanded twenty eight young Welch Gentlemen, who had been left with him as Hostages for the peaceable Behaviour of their Countrymen, to be hanged here, because the Welch had broken out into a Rebellion, and falling upon the Neighbouring Countries within the English Marches, had spoiled the Towns, wasted the Lands, and laid diverse Castles flat with the Ground, which so provoked the King, as to put him upon an Execution, which tho' it can't be looked upon as altogether

together unjust, yet was very rash and severe. Again, Upon the Conclusion of a Peace between this King and his Barons two years after, it was agreed, that four Castles should be put into the Hands of the Latter, as a Guarrantee of the Treaty, of which this of Nottingham was chosen to be one, where we read that he kept his *Christmas Feast*, Anno Dom. 1215; but it is probable, that it was never put into the Possession of the Barons; because our Histories tell us, that not long after, this Town was valiantly defended against them and their French Confederates; when the Dauphin contended with King John for the Crown.

King Henry III. succeeded his Father King John, and seemed to have a particular Regard for this Town of Nottingham; for he renewed their Charter, and in it allowed the Burgeses to take Tithage, and to have Coroners of their own; but notwithstanding they had always been firm to his Father's Interests, and had suffered much from the Barons for their immoveable Loyalty, the Burgeses of Darby obtained of him for a Sum of Money, that the Justices Itinerants should hold their Assizes at Darby for that County; and likewise that the Sheriffs for Nottingham and Darby (for these Counties then had but one Sheriff) should keep their Torns there, and not at Nottingham, as before had been accustomed, for both Shires, which was a great Loss to this Town, and much regretted by the Inhabitants.

Edward I. succeeded King Henry, and as if he intended to make some Satisfaction to this Town for the Loss they sustained by his Father's Grant to Darby, he by his Charter granted them the Privilege of choosing a Mayor and two Bailiffs, *secundum consuetudinem utriusque Burgi, i. e.* according to the Custom of both Burroughs; for the Distinction of Burroughs continued many hundred Years here, one Division of the Town being called, *The English Burrough*, and the other, *The French Burrough*. To these King Edward II. added a further Benefit, in discharging the Corporation from doing Service to the Court of the Honour of Peverell, which was per-

formed annually in a Chapel dedicated to St. James, which stood in the Lane from thence called St. James's Lane to this Day.

In 5 Edw. 3. a great Council met at this Town, and the King having before been made sensible of the impending Mischiefs which would attend his Reign, by Reason of the Insolencies, and scandalous, as well as wicked Actions of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was over familiar with the Queen-Mother, (for she had permitted him to lie in the same House with her in this Town) and under the Umbrage of her Favour, was grown intolerably Proud and Arbitrary, took their Advice in Quinden of S. Michael, who in Consideration of his Majesty's Dishonour and Damage, as also of the Oppression and Impoverishment of his People, thought it necessary that he should be apprehended and brought to condign Punishment, whereupon the King revealing his Mind privately to Sir William Montacute, gave him an immediate Command, to take the Assistance of several trusty Persons to put this Advice of his Council in Execution, which he accordingly did; for he taking with him Sir Humphrey de Bohun and Sir William his Brother, Sir Ralph Stafford, Sir William de Clinton, Sir Robert Ufford, Sir John Nevil of Hornby, Sir William Eland, and diverse others, upon Friday after the Feast of St. Luke, in the dead Time of the Night, got into the Castle by a Way made underground, which through a Rock passeth by Stairs up to the Keep (which Place hath ever since been called Mortimer's Hole) and entring a Room next to the Queen's Lodgings, found the Earl with Henry Bishop of Lincoln, and some others, who for a while making Resistance, were soon overpowered and yielded, two of their Company being slain, viz. Sir Hugh de Turpliton Kt. or as other Historians call him, *Trumpington*, and *Tutington* (the Steward of the King's House,) one of the Earl's chiefest Friends, John de Monmouth, and some others. This Act was in those Days looked upon not only as an Instance of Bravery, but Policy; for Mortimer sensible how obnoxious he was to the Displeasure of the Nobles; was

almost of every body but the Queen, had so secured himself in the Castle here, that his Apprehension was esteemed almost impossible; for he had a Guard of several Hundreds of Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen and Yeomen, continually about him, and every Night the Keys of the Castle were resigned to his Custody, which rendered all open Attacks impracticable, wherefore these Gentlemen whom the King had employed to take him, found means by a secret Intelligence with Sir *William de Eland*, who was Constable of the Castle of *Nottingham*, to enter into the Castle the former Way, by Surprise, and so they took the Earl of *March*, his two Sons, Sir *Jeffrey* and Sir *Edmund*, Sir *Simon de Beresford*, and divers others, his Adherents and Followers.

The Earl of *March* being thus in Custody with his Friends was with them sent up to *London* under strong Guards, there to be secured till the Parliament, which was to begin upon the twenty-seventh of *November* next ensuing, should meet; and in the mean Time Precepts were sent out, and directed to proper Officers, to seize upon his Castles, Manors, and Lands in *Wales* and elsewhere, and to take an Inventory of all his Treasure and Jewels, not meddling with any Thing in his Lady's Wardrobe. Upon the Meeting of the Parliament these Articles, with some others of less Note were exhibited against him, viz. 1. That he had procured *Edward of Carnarvan* the King's Father to be murdered in a most heinous and barbarous Manner in the Castle of *Barkley*, or at least was consenting to it, and abetting in it. 2. That he had restrained the *English* from falling upon the *Scots* at *Stankope-Park*, and gave them Leave to escape; and 3. That he had received 20000 Pounds to make a Peace with them, tending to the Dishonour of the Nation, and caused it to be confirmed at the Parliament at *Northampton*. 4. That he had basely consumed the King's Treasure, and that of *Hugh Despencer*, so that the King was in a wanting Condition. 5. That he had appropriated to himself divers Wards of the richest Families in the Kingdom, which belonged to the King only. And

6. and lastly, He had been an evil Counsellor to the King, and the Queen his Mother, with whom he had been more familiar than was allowable either by the Law of God and Man. The King having heard these Articles read, commanded the Earls and Barons, that just Judgment should be done therein, who having heard the Accusers, found him guilty of all of them, but especially of that, that related to the Murder of King *Edward II.* and thereupon gave their Sentence, that he should be drawn and hanged, which was accordingly executed upon him at the common Gallows, called *The Elmes* near *Smithfield*, upon the Eve of *St. Andrew's* Feast. His Body hung two Days and Nights on the Gallows, and then being delivered to the Grey Friars was buried by them with great Solemnity in their Church; but was afterward removed to *Wigmore*, the Burial-Place of his Family. It is observed by our Historians, that this Judgment and Sentence was passed upon this Earl without his ever being heard, as had formerly been practised in the Case of *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster* at *Pontefract*, and after him of the *Despencers*, and *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, wherein it appears he had an Hand.

Mr. Camden, in relating the Story of *Mortimer's* being seized in this Castle, and condemned, seems to have taken much of it from Hear-say, which ran him into divers Mistakes. For, 1. he says, that when he took a View of the Castle, which stands very high upon a Rock, he went down many Stairs into a Vault under Ground, which they call *Mortimer's Hole*, because *Roger Mortimer* absconded in it, being afraid of himself out of a Consciousness of his own Guilt. By the former Account it is easy to observe, that Earl *Mortimer* could have no Reason to hide himself in any Den or Hole in or under the Castle, seeing he was absolute Possessor of it, as he supposed, had such a Guard about him, and was so cautious as to have the Keys of the Castle continually in his Keeping, so that 'tis most probable, that that Den or Cavity, by which the Castle was surprized, should be called *Mortimer's Hole*. 2. He also alledgeth it as the chief Article of

of his Condemnation, viz. That he betrayed his Country to the Scots for Money, with other Mischiefs. But other Historians assert, that he was condemned chiefly for the first Article, viz. the Murder of King Edward II. nor was it so much as alledged against him, that he betray'd the Kingdom to the Scots; but that when he was sent against the Scots, and might have subdued them, he suffered himself to be bribed by the Lord James Douglas, at that Time General of the Scots, with twenty Thousand Pounds, (a great Sum in those Days) to let the Scots escape, and conclude a Peace with them.

King Edward III. Reg. 8. being returned from York and Newcastle, where he had been to take the Homage of Edward Balliol King of Scots, who there did Fealty to King Edward, as the superior and chief Lord of Scotland, and swore to hold the said Realm of Scotland of the King of England, his Heirs and Successors for ever, called a great Council of his Lords Spiritual and Temporal at this Town, commanding them to meet him there upon the 13th Day of July, there to consult with him about weighty Matters concerning the State of the Realm; but this Assembly being not a Parliament we have no Account of the Transactions of it, but may suppose the Debates preparatory to the Parliament ensuing.

Further, the same King Edward having ended his Expedition, Reg. 10. into Scotland, wherein he had spent a great deal of Treasure, in supporting his Army, and building a Fortrefs at Striveling, where the Castle had stood, to keep the Scots of those Parts in Awe, in his Return summoned a Parliament to be holden at this Town, and obtained a Grant of a Tenth from the Clergy, and likewise of the Citizens and Burgeses of great Towns, and a Fifteenth of such as dwelt out of Cities and Burroughs.

King Richard II. Reg. 11. being highly offended with the last Parliament, wherein, thro' the Importunity of the Lords and Commons he had been obliged to pass an Act to empower a certain Number of Lords, of whom the Duke of Gloucester

the King's Uncle, the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Darby, and Nottingham were the chief, to have the whole Administration of all publick Affairs in their Hands, and to banish the Duke of Ireland from his Majesty's Person and Councils, as the Author of all the Mismanagement of the Regal Power under which the Nation groaned, commanded all his Justices to meet him at a great Council to be held in the Castle of this Town on the Morrow after St. Bartholomew's Day. To this Council therefore came the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, Earl of Suffolk, the two Chief Justices, Trisilian and Belknap, with their Brethren of the several Benches, John Lockton the King's Serjeant, and divers others. Their Business appears to have been to answer and say the Law upon certain Questions to them ready to be propounded, of which these are the Substance.

1. Whether the new Act and Statute made in the last Parliament were hurtful to the King's Prerogative? To which all answered, that they were hurtful, and the more because they were established against the King's Will.

2. How they were to be punished, that procured the said Statute, either by moving the King to consent to it, or moving them to make it? It was answered, they ought to suffer Death, and be punished as Traitors, unless the King pleaseth to pardon them.

3. How they are to be punished that interrupt the King in the Exercise of such Things as belong to his Regal Power, as limiting the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled to such Articles as they shall treat of, dissolving Parliaments as he pleaseth, and removing such Officers as offend him? They answered, as Traitors, and subscribed their Answers. Divers Justices refused to subscribe at first; but at length yielded to do as the rest did; only Chief Justice Belknap positively refused it, till the Duke of Ireland and Earl of Suffolk were so incensed, that he saw they would destroy him if he did not subscribe; and yet when he had done it through Fear, he burst out into these Words. *Now there lacketh nothing but a*

B did to subvert the whole Rop,

Rope, that I may receive a Reward according to my Desert. Which he, and several others, soon after had, being condemned in the next Parliament and executed, for their Agreement and Subscription of these Articles. Things after this seemed to go on quietly for a while; but as the King on the one Hand was still indulgent to Favourites, and minded his Pleasure so much as to neglect the publick Affairs, so on the other Hand he bore an ill Will to those Lords, who for the common Good had before put a Check upon his Exorbitances, and were very likely, as he suspected, to do the same again. Nor were his Fears groundless; for the Duke of Gloucester, with the Earls of Arundel, Darby, Marshal, and Warwick, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Abbots of St. Albans and Westminster, with divers others, had agreed to take the King and the Dukes of York and Lancaster, and imprison them, and put all the Lords of the King's Council to Death. This Conspiracy was discovered to the King by the Earl Marshal, who was also Governor of Calais, and the Duke of Gloucester, ignorant of the Discovery, was apprehended at his House in Pleshey in Essex, and being hurried over to Calais was there murdered. The Earls of Arundel and Warwick, the Lord Cobham, and Sir John Cheiney Kt. were apprehended, and being imprisoned in the Tower were indicted at Nottingham till the Parliament should meet; at which the King had provided many Lords to accuse and impeach them, as the Earls of Rutland and Marshal, Kent and Huntington, &c. Arundel was beheaded on Tower-hill, but Warwick was only banished, and the rest escaped; but these Executions were of no Service to the King; Discontents grew higher and higher, till the greater Part of the Nation longed for another King; and because they saw no Likelihood that the Kingdom could be happy so long as King Richard reigned, divers of the Nobles, Bishops, and Magistrates, both of Cities and Towns, resolved, with great Deliberation and Advice, to send and signify by Letters to Henry Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, whom the King had lately banished, their Desire of his Com-

ing into England to expell King Richard, and take upon him the Government of the Land, which, being perswaded to comply with by Thomas Arundel late Archbishop of Canterbury, then in Exile with him, he soon after answered, and landing at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, was made King of England by the Name of Henry IV.

Further King Richard, Reg. 15. being then at this Town, in another Council held here, sent for the Londoners, requesting of them to lend him a Thousand Pounds, which they not only refused to do themselves, but beat and abused an Italian Lombard, because he offered to lend the King the Sum desired. This, when the King heard, he was sore displeased, and having declared it to the Peers was advised to repress the insolent Pride of the Londoners, which he presently did, by seizing the Liberties of the City, and appointing a Warden to govern it under him. The Citizens by this Means became humbled sufficiently, and before they could recover their Franchises were forced to pay the King ten instead of one Thousand Pounds.

King Edward IV. who, upon the Earl of Warwick's deserting him, and turning to King Henry, was forced to fly into France, having made the Duke of Burgundy his Friend and Assistant, at length landed at Ravenspurgh in Yorkshire with five Hundred Men, Richard Duke of York and the Lord Rivers, bringing with them about as many more. With this little Army he marched forward towards London, pretending not to recover the Kingdom, but his Right to the Dutchy of York, his Inheritance, which many were content he should have; and having passed by York came at length to this Place, where he staid some Time to increase his Army as much as he could before he advanced further, being in a plentiful Country, and almost in the Heart of the Kingdom. Soon after his Arrival here came to him Sir William Parr and Sir James Harrington, with six Hundred Men well armed and appointed; and not long after followed Sir Thomas Barch and Sir Thomas Montgomery, with another considerable Body

of Men, which so encouraged King Edward, that he caused himself to be proclaimed by the Name of King Edward IV. boldly affirming, that they should serve no Man but a King. Edward's Army being thus increased, he sent out some Horsemen to discover, whether there was any Number of Men gathered together against him, who coming to Newark found, that the Duke of Exeter, Earl of Oxford, and Lord Bardolf were lodged there with four Thousand Men, and immediately rid Post to the King to let him know it. Edward upon the News got his Men together to march towards them; but the Duke of Exeter being informed that his Horsemen had been before the Town, did not think fit to abide his Coming, and so withdrew in the Night, which when King Edward had Notice of, he returned again to this Town, intending to begin his March towards the Earl of Warwick, who, as he understood, had left London, and was gone into Warwickshire, to levy Forces for King Henry, which he accordingly did, and came to Leicester, his Army being then three Thousand able Men, well armed, and so well affected to him, as to be willing to live or die in his Quarrel, which they soon after ended in the Battles of Barnet and Tewksbury, with the Death of the Earl of Warwick.

Nottingham having proved so lucky to King Edward, he ever bore a good Will to it, and among other Things much enlarged and adorned the Castle, so that in a Manner it seemed new built; and yet his Brother Richard, when he came to the Crown by the Name of Richard the Third, made some further Additions to the Buildings, whereby it became one of the completest Fortresses in the Kingdom both for Beauty and Strength. In this its State of Perfection we may suppose it was, that our Historians speak so highly in its Commendation, viz. That it was invincible by any Thing but Famine, if it had a sufficient Garrison; That it has never in any Revolution undergone the common Fate of other great Castles, for it was never taken by downright Force; That it was once besieged by the Earl of Anjou, when the Garrison burnt down all the

Out-Buildings, but to no Purpose; That in the first Court, after a Descent of a great many Stairs by Candle-Light, there is a large Vault under Ground, and Rooms cut and made out of the very Stone, on the Walls of which there is the Story of Christ's Passion and other Things engraven, as Tradition tells us, by David II. King of Scots, while he was kept Prisoner here. There were anciently divers Parcels of Lands belonging and adjoining to it, which made it so pleasant, that there is no Place almost in England so far distant from London which has so often given Entertainment and Residence to the Kings and Queens of England as this Castle has, as may in Part appear by the foregoing History; for as often as Parliaments and Councils were held here the Kings had their Court in the Castle. The Lands about it and appertaining to it were, *The King's Mead*, of twenty-four Acres; a Close called *Castle-Appleton*, and another named *Constable-Holm*; a Piece of Meadow lying by the King's Bridge, and another Piece called *The Mill-Place*; another Piece of Meadow called *The Mill-Dam*, together with *The Rockyard*, two Pieces of Meadow more lying by the King's Bridge, besides *The Castle-Hills* without the Castle-Walls, *The Outward Ward* within the Castle-Walls, *The Dove-cote*, *The Pindage of the Castle*, *The Castle-Mills*, *The Coney-garth*, or *Old Park*, and *The Constable's Lodgings*.

Dr. Plot, in his History of Oxfordshire, speaking of tempestuous Winds, Hurricanes, and Turbo's, pretty common in the Indies, but rare here, (so much the better) tells us out of our Histories, that in Queen Mary's Time, within a Mile of this Place, all the Houses of two Parishes with their Churches, were wholly born down by such a tempestuous Wind; and that the Water, with the Mud from the Bottom of the River Trent, that ran between them, was carried a Quarter of a Mile, and cast against some Trees with such a Violence, that they were torn up by the Roots.

The Keeping of this Castle was for many Ages, while those Fortresses were thought of Use and Importance to the

Government, committed to one of the King's principal Friends and Allies, as most of the other Castles were; and so we find, that,

William Peverel, the Son of *Ralph Peverel*, who attended the Conqueror into England, was made Governor of this Castle then newly built by the Conqueror. In the Contest between King *Stephen* and *Maud* the Empress for the Crown, he happened to adhere to the King, and fighting stoutly on his Part, *Reg. 7.* at the Battle of *Lincoln*, he was taken Prisoner with the King. And

Ralph Paganel, who was one of Queen *Maud's* Captains, was by her made Governor of this Castle, but held it not long; for *William Peverel* having gained his Liberty the Year next following, his own Soldiers recovered it by a Stratagem in the Night. And so

William Peverel became re-instated in the Command of it; and Things being settled between King *Stephen* and *Maud*, he continued Governor to his Death. When

William Peverel his Son inherited that Office, with the rest of his Estate: But having poisoned *Ralph Earl of Chester*, this Castle, with his Lands, fell into the Hands of King *Henry II.* who gave this Castle at length to

John Earl of Moreton, his sixth Son, who was Governor of it during his Father's Life, and left in Possession of it by his Brother King *Richard I.* when he went into the Holy War: But being suspected by *William Bishop of Ely*, Protector of the Kingdom, to aim at the Usurpation of the Crown, he was deprived of it; and

Bishop put in *Alan de Lee* and *Peter de Becheourt* to keep it for the King till his Return: But they falsifying their Trust, *John* got into Possession of it, and refusing to resign it to his Brother King *Richard I.* the King immediately assembled an Army, and went down to attack it, which he did with so much Fury, that upon the first Day he burnt the outward Gates, and soon after destroyed all the Fortifications that they had made before them, so that he constrained *William de Venderal*, the Constable of it, and the rest, who kept

the Castle in his Brother's Name, to yield up themselves simply to his Mercy. King *Richard* after this put in a Deputy to keep it for his Use, and so held it all his Reign, which lasted about five Years longer; and then it came again into his Brother *John's* Hands, being declared his Successor to the Crown. In this King's Reign, we find, that

Philip March was Chatelaine, i. e. Constable or Governor of this Castle of *Nottingham*. He proved a faithful Servant to his Master's Interests; for after the Pope had absolved all his Subjects from the Oath of Allegiance, and on that Account great Numbers both of Soldiers, Citizens, Burgeses, Captains, and Constables of Castles, yea Bishops and Priests, leaving their Charges, revolted from him. This Governor, with some Noblemen and others, stood up to defend him in all Causes, notwithstanding the Pope's Censures so cruelly pronounced against him, knowing that they were bound in Conscience to adhere to him; and so much the more, because there was so general an Apostacy of the Clergy, Nobles and People. King *John*, by the Help of these few of his faithful Subjects, held out some Time against his more Potent Barons: But at length, finding himself overpower'd, submitted to a Pacification; by which, among many other Things it was agreed, that this Castle should be put under their Government, and the Chatelaine Sworn to be Faithful to them. But the King soon repented of this Agreement, and the Wars between him and his Barons still went on. But how this Castle was governed, and by whom, in this King's and his Successors Reigns afterward, we find not, till King *Edward II.* conferred it upon his Favourite

Piers de Gaveston, Earl of *Cornwall*, *Reg. 4.* with many other Estates and Honours; which Grants, so raised the Discontents of the People, that the Nobles taking the Advantage thereof, resolved to take him by Force from the King, or oblige him to banish him the Realm; of which, when the King was advertised, he took the Earl with him, and fled first to *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and then to his Castle of *Scarborough*

in *Yorkshire*. The Lords pursued them with all speed, and having laid Siege to it, *Piers* seeing no Remedy, yielded himself to them, promising to stand to the Judgment of the Barons, yet with a Desire he might first speak with the King. This Petition was at first granted, but upon better Advice, it was agreed among them, that it was much better that he should suffer Death, than that the Realm should in the least be disturbed by War. Whereupon he was taken out of his Prison at *Warwick* Castle, and beheaded at *Black-low*, a Place about a Mile North-East from *Warwick*. After this we have no particular Account of the Governor of this Castle 'till 8 *Henry IV.* When

Richard Lord *Grey* of *Codnoore* in *Darbyshire*, was constituted by that Prince, Constable of this Castle of *Nottingham*, and Chief Ranger of the Forrest of *Shirewood*, for Term of Life. After which we find, that 23 *Henry VI.* in Consideration of many eminent Services,

Ralph Lord *Cromwell* obtained a Grant from that King to himself and his Heirs, of the Office of Constable of *Nottingham* Castle, and Steward of the same; as also the Wardenship of the Forrest of *Shirewood*, with the Parks of *Beskewood* and *Clypston*, to hold by Fealty only for all Services; in whose Family 'tis probable the Government of this Castle continued, 'till King *Henry VII.* finding Castles prejudicial to his Government, and the Peace of the Nation, demolished some of them, and rendred others useless; unless it were upon the Frontiers of *Scotland*, and near the Sea-Ports. We read nothing more Remarkable of this Town in History, 'till we come to King *Charles I.*'s Reign, when that Prince made it to be noted more than ever, by erecting there,

His Royal Standard, *August XXII, 1642.* The Parliament then Sitting, and which had Power so to do, as long as they pleased, had encroached so much upon his Majesty's Regal Dignity and Prerogative, and encouraged Sedition and Rebellion, that that King saw there was no way to re-instate him in his Throne, and settle the Kingdom in Peace, but by Force of Arms: Whereupon having sent the Marquiss of *Hartford*, and the Lord *Seymour*

his Brother, to raise what Men they could in the *West*; and the Lords *Pawlet*, *Hopton*, *Coventry* and *Berkley* for the same Purpose into other Places, according as their Interests lay; he set up his Standard here as the Place of their Rendezvous, to meet there in a formidable Body, issuing out a Proclamation at the same Time, to invite all his loving Subjects to resort to him according to their Duty, and vindicate his Right. The Standard was erected about six a Clock in the Evening, the King himself, with a small Train, riding along with it to the Top of the Castle-Hill, and *Varney* the Standard-Bearer carrying it, and setting it up with the sound of Drums and Trumpets. Many sad Presages seemed, to observing Men, to attend the Action. The King had not one Regiment of Foot yet come, so that the Train'd-Bands, which Sir *John Digby*, the Active Sheriff of the County had drawn together, were all the Strength which the King had to guard his Person, and the Royal Standard, which it self yielded, but a sad Presage, for it was blown down the same Night it was erected, by a strange unruly Wind, and could not be fixed again in a Day or two 'till the Tempest was abated. The Proclamation seemed to have little or no Effect, for there was no numerous Resort of Men to the King in Obedience to it; and the Arms and ammunition, which had been provided at *York*, did not arrive as was expected; insomuch that a general Damp of Sorrow covered the whole Town; and so much the more, because the Parliament's Army was so near as *Northampton*, and was about to move towards them.

Under these discouraging Circumstances, which were increased much by the Disappointments which the Marquiss of *Hartford* had met with in the *West*, where he found the Gentry then met at the Assizes at *Bath* well affected to the King's Cause; but it being given out, that he was come to put the Commission of *Array* in Execution, the Hearts of the Commonalty was so alienated from him, that uniting under Mr. *Alexander Popham*, and some other Gentlemen, they drove the Marquiss into *Sherburn-Castle*, and besieged him in it. These Things being brought

to the King at *Nottingham*, he was advised by the Nobility then attending him, to offer a Treaty of Peace to the Parliament, which if refused, would justify his further Warlike Proceedings to all impartial Persons; and if accepted, would at least give longer Time for Preparations. The King was very averse to these Proposals, and dissolved the Council presently that he might hear no more of it: But at last, being over persuaded by the Earl of *Southampton*, a very grave and wise Person, to yield to it, he sent the said Earl, Earl of *Dorset*, Sir *John Culpeper*, and Sir *William Udal*, to propound a Personal Treaty for the Peace of the Kingdom. This Message was received with the greatest Insolence by both Houses, and an Answer returned, that they would not treat 'till the King had pulled down his Standard, and recalled his Proclamation in which they were declared Traytors. To this the King reply'd, and sent it by the Lord *Falkland*, that he would do both, if they would revoke their Declarations against such, as Traytors, who assisted him. But the Parliament was so far from accepting this Proposal, that they put out another Declaration, wherein they resolve not to lay down their Arms, 'till they had brought all such Delinquents to Punishment as stood by the King, and paid all Monies borrowed by the Parliament out of their Estates. This Declaration much furthered the King's Interests, for the Nobility and Gentry, seeing their Estates in Danger, if the Parliament pleased to call them Delinquents, flocked to the King; and Prince *Rupert* had soon gotten an Army at *Leicester*, with which, that the King might join, he removed from hence to *Derby*; yet having first sent this Message to the Parliament, that in rejecting his Proposals for a Treaty, they were the Causes of those many Miseries that would fall upon the Nation by a Civil War.

When the King had left the Town, Sir *John Digby* dismissed the Militia that had hitherto kept it; and the Parliament presently put in some of their Troops, which held it 'till the End of the War. The last Governor of it was Captain *Thomas Poulton*, who was ordered to demolish the

Castle, as he accordingly did; but no farther than to render it unserviceable for War, so that some Parts of 'it, tho' ruinous, and neglected, were standing at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* who gave it to *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*, by whom it was sold to *William Cavendish*, Marquis of *Newcastle*, in whose Family, by the Female Line, we suppose it continues.

The Marquis, who was afterwards created a Duke, pulled down and clear'd the Foundation of the Old Tower, and built himself very fine Lodgings in the same Place, which now go by the Name of the Castle of *Nottingham*. He repaired also the other Buildings, and Park-Pale, with many other Things, by which Means he made it a magnificent Seat. There was also anciently a Church within the Precincts of the Castle; but there is nothing of it now remaining. The Brewhouse-Yard is a Conftabulary, and in it there are many Houses, some in the Rock, and others out of it, which still enjoying the Privilege of being in no Parish, Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that it was in his Time made a great Receptacle for Fanaticks, and other the like People, who would not live conformable to the Laws.

Many eminent Gentlemen, Scholars, and Tradesmen have been Natives, or Inhabitants of this Town, whose Families have flourished here for many Generations, which we do not think it fit to pass over in Silence, because it may make much for the Honour of the Town to mention them; as,

1. The *Buggs* have been a noted Family in this Town, in which there was anciently a stately House called *Bugg-Hall*, which, by the Female Line, fell, after some Descents, to Sir *Richard de Bingham*, of which Name some continued here 'till after the Reign of King *Edward III.* From the *Binghams Bugg-Hall* came by Descent and Purchase, through several Families, to *Gilbert Boun*, Esq; Serjeant at Law in King *Charles* the I's. Time, who made it his Dwelling-House; but the Governor of *Nottingham* for the Parliament, after the Breaking out of the Civil War, expelled him the Town, and seized on all his Estate. From *Ralph Bugg* of this Place are descended the *Willoughbies*

bies of *Woolaton* and *Risley*, the *Binghams*, the *Buggs* of *West-Leake*, and *Bigges* of *Stamford*.

2. The *Willoughbys*, a Family of Repute and Note, had their Mansion-House in this Town about the same Time; they were a very flourishing Family about the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and the succeeding Kings; for *Sir Hugh Willoughby* was Knight of the Shire for this County 6 *Hen. VI.* and *Richard Willoughby*, Esq; 13th of the same King. The same *Hugh* and *Richard*, as we have Reason to believe, were Sheriffs of this County, and *Darbyshire*, in the same Reign; the one in the ninth, and the other in the twenty eighth Year of the same King; as also in the first Year of King *Edward IV.* *Henry Willoughby* Knight, was also Sheriff of the same Counties, 11 *Henry VII.*

3. The *Bouns*, who were not only Men of Eminency, but great Benefactors to this Town; for *John Boun*, Gent. Father of Serjeant *Boun* above-mentioned, having bought an House of *Francis Leeke*, of *Sutton* in the *Dale* in *Darbyshire*, which in the Reign of *Edward III.* belonged to *Robert Wollaton*, Esq; gave it to the Town and County for the Use of the Judges of Assize, as an Hall, for the more convenient hearing and determining Causes and Trials of *Nisi Prius*, having made it with Arches open to the Street on that Side, as it remains to this Day. The Hall adjoining to it is for Trials on the Crown-Side in all Criminal Causes. Near this House the Lady *Katharine Hutchinson* bought of *John Boun*, Esq; the Serjeant's Son, a pleasant Garden to add to her own, and a Dwelling House belonging to it; which not long after she conveyed to Mr. *Robert White*, who Built there a neat new brick House, facing *St. Mary's Church-Yard*.

4. The great Family of the *Pierpoints*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Henry I.* when *Henry Pierpoint* was Knight of the Shire for this County; for in King *Edward III's* Days, *Sir Robert Ingram* had a stately House on *St. Mary's Hill* in this Town, where *Sir Henry Pierpoint*, Grandfather to the Marquis of *Dorchester*, lived, and much repaired, enlarged, and beautified it. 'Twas lately in the Possession of the Honourable *Francis Pierpoint*, Esq;

or his Heirs. In the same Reign lived one Mr. *Amyas*, a very Rich Merchant of this Town, whose House was in the *Long Row*; and from him it was called *Amyas's Place*. One *Allestree* also, a Merchant of the Staple, Possess it afterwards. And 'twas lately the Seat of Mr. *Henry Sherwin*.

5. *Richard* and *William de Nottingham*, two Friars Minorites, so called because they were both born in this Town. *Richard* was a Man of good Learning, and wrote several Tracts; but *William* was a much more famous Man, for he was first Prebendary and Chantor of *York*, and afterwards fourteen Years Provincial of the *Augustinians* in *England*: resigning which Place, he went on some great Employment to *Rome*; and returning from thence by *Genoa*, he fell sick of the Plague, and recovered from it; being in that a Monument of Divine Mercy, to prove that Disease (though in it self mortal) not always irrecoverable. He wrote an Harmony of the *Evangelists*, to shew the Concord and Agreement there is between those sacred Writers; which is the more remarkable, because so far as we know, it was the first Attempt of that Kind, though it has since been followed by many others, and much improved by some of them; a Work worthy of the Highest Commendation in all.

6. The *Plumbtrees*, as good a Family as any that have lived in this Town, for they were the Founders of the noted Hospital of this Place, called at this Day *Plumbtrees Hospital*, which is of an ancient Foundation, for *John Plumbtree*, Esq, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* obtained a License to found an Hospital for two Chaplains, one of which should be the Warden of it, and thirteen poor aged Widows. He built it at the Bridge End, and endowed it. This Charity, by the Careless Management of the Governors, was almost come to nothing. Whereupon *Dr. Huntington Plumbtree*, a learned Poet and Physician, descended from the Founder, being much troubled for the Decay of so good a Work, did, in the Year 1654. pull down the Old Hospital, and re-build it, as it now appears. He also advanced the Rents so much, that the Allow-

Allowance to the Poor is double to what it was anciently; and his Son and Heir, *Henry Plumtree*, Esq; was made Warden of it by His Majesty King *Charles II.* The *Plumtrees* in King *Henry the IV's* Reign, lived in *Vout-Hall* in *Vout-Lane* in this Town: But the late *Henry Plumtree*, Esq; dwelt in an House on the North-side of *St. Mary's Church-Yard*, the Front of which was re-built by his Father *Dr. Plumtree*, to which the Chapel of *All Saints* in that Church belonged.

7. *William Hallifax*, who was Mayor of *Nottingham*, has left a Mark of the signal Regard the People had for him, in *Hallifax-Lane*, so called from him. His House was afterwards inhabited by *Mr. Edmund Hollimans*. He lived in the same Reigns, as did also *Thomas Thurland*, who was Mayor soon after him. He dwelt in a large House in this Town, which was the late Earl of *Clare's*, and did lately belong to his Son, the late Duke of *Newcastle*, whose Successors probably now enjoy it.

8. The Family of *Mellors*, though of a mean Trade, viz. Bell-Founders, are worthy of our Notice for their good Deeds, for *Agnes Mellors*, the Relict of *Richard Mellors*, endowed the Free-School of this Place; and his Son *Robert Mellors*, who was of the same Trade with his Father, gave a Field in *Bafford Wong*, and an House in *Bridle-Smith Gate* to the same School. He was Burgess in Parliament for this Burrough. His Daughter married *Humphrey Quarneby*, who also was a Burgess of this Town; from whom, by the Female Line, descended *Mr. John Gregory*, of whose Family, viz.

9. The *Gregories*, we shall now speak of. *William Gregory*, Esq; Alderman of this Burrough, raised a very considerable Estate by Grazing from a small Beginning, and so became one of the leading Men of it. His Son and Heir was the above-mentioned *Mr. John Gregory*, whose Son, *George Gregory*, Esq; re-built the old Mansion-House of his Ancestors, in the Year 1674. and 'tis esteemed one of the best Seats in the Town. The Grandfather of this *Mr. George Gregory*, by the Mother's Side, was *Mr. George Alton*, whose Niece, the Daughter of *Mr. John Martin*, married the Honourable *Francis Pierpoint*, Esq; Brother

to the Marquis of *Dorchester*, who Built him a fair House here, in which he lived and died; and which afterwards was the Mansion of his Heir *Robert Pierpoint*, Esq; whose Son and Successor was *Robert Pierpoint*, Esq;

There was another Family of the *Gregories*, descended from *Margery*, the Daughter of *Humphrey Quarneby*; of which was *William Gregory*, Son of *John Gregory*, who was Mayor of *Nottingham* the 29th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*. He was Town-Clerk, and Burgess in Parliament for this Town. His Nephew, *Mr. Robert Greaves*, was also Town-Clerk and Burgess. From Families we shall proceed to mention some single Persons, who may seem to have contributed to the Glory and Splendor of this Town, viz. *Mr. Adrian Gardiner*, an Apothecary here, was the Father of the late Right Reverend Father in God, *Dr. James Gardiner* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who was born in it. *Mr. John Plough*, the Son of *Christopher Plough* of this Town. He was Rector of *St. Peter's Church* here, and being a zealous Protestant in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* was forced to fly beyond Sea in Queen *Mary's* Reign, and resided mostly at *Basil*. He wrote an Apology for the Protestants, against one *Hoguard* a *London* Hosier, who appeared in Print for the Catholick Cause; as also two other Books, entitled, *A Treatise against the Mitred Men in the Popish Kingdom.* And *The Sound of the Doleful Trumpet.* He was living in great Esteem among the Protestants at *Basil*, in the latter End of Queen *Mary's* Reign: But whether he returned Home in Queen *Elizabeth's*, we know not. *Mr. William Brightman*, a Native of this Town (some of whose Family were not long since alive in it.) He was bred a Fellow of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards beneficed at *Haunes* in *Bedfordshire*. He had no great Love for Conformity, yet did not hate Conformists, being charitable to such as in Judgment dissented from him in that Point. His Memory is best preserved by his *Comment on the Book of Revelations*, which is by some Protestants approved, praised and admired; and by others as much slighted, contemned and condemned. His Angelical Life might

might incline, and in some Measure fit him for that Undertaking; but he had better have left the Exposition of the hardest Places to Time, which certainly will lay them open to us, since he has misinterpreted the easiest, viz. the seven Churches of *Asia*, to be meant of the Churches of *Germany, France, England, &c.* He flourished during the Reign of the Rump Parliament, and died suddenly, which, as Dr. Fuller says, could not be sudden to him, because having Heaven always in his Heart he was always prepared for his Dissolution. *Thomas Charleton Esq;* was one of those that began the Improvement of the Buildings in this Town, by re-edifying Alderman Nix's House at *Bridlesmith-Gate*, which he had with his Daughter in Marriage. Mr. *Samuel Staples*, the Successor of Alderman *Staples*, built an handsome Seat near *Savines-Green*. But the first who began to beautify the Town by Building new spacious Fronts to the Houses was Mr. *William Toplady*, Son to Mr. *Francis Toplady*, an Alderman of *Nottingham*.

The ancient publick Buildings of this Town are of several Sorts, as

1. Religious Houses, of which there were several, viz. a Convent of *Carmelites*, or White Friars, and another of Friars Minors, or *Franciscans*, which stood near the *Leame*, in a Place called *The Broad-Marsh*. There was also a House, called *St. John's*, on the other Side of the Town, which belonged to the Knights of *Jerusalem*. Here was also an Hospital for Lepers, called *St. Leonard's*, which had the Privilege of cutting the dead Wood for their Use in the Forrest of *Nottingham*.

2. Halls, of which there is now a Place in the high Pavement near the Corner of *St. Mary's Churchyard*, called, *The King's Hall*, which is not in the County of the Town, and in that the Assizes and Sessions, and other Assemblies about publick Business for the County are held. Under it, or by it, is the Gaol or Prison; but whether this be the Prison which King *John* erected at this Town about the third Year of his Reign, or that which is lower in the Street under

the Town-Hall, where the Sessions and Courts for the Corporation are kept, our Author will not take upon him to determine positively.

3. Bridges, of which there are four belonging to this Town, the fairest of them, which is built of Stone, and lies over the *Lind*, is to be repaired at the Charge of the Town and the whole County together at this Time; but in the tenth Year of King *John* we find, that the Reparation of it was undertaken by the Brethren of the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, which was then in a flourishing Condition in this Town.

4. Hospitals or Almshouses, of which there is one in *Story-street* for twelve poor People, founded by *Henry Hanly Esq;* about the Year 1640, and some Time before that, *William Gregory Esq;* Town-Clerk gave eleven Houses, with the Appurtenances, called *The White Rents at Hundgate-End*, for Almshouses.

5. The Market-Place, which is very spacious, and has two Crosses in it, viz. *Mowel-Cross* and *Bullers-Cross*, and the Buildings about it are generally very good.

6. The Churches, which are but three, viz. *St. Mary's*, which is the chief, built like a Collegiate Church, and stands in the high Pavement. The chief Monuments in this Church are, that of *Richard Salmon*, Mayor and Alderman of this Town. In the South Isle, those of *John Hollis* first Earl of *Clare* of that House, and of his Son and Successor of the same Name; that of *Nicholas Kinnerley Esq;* and Mr. *John Alton* in the Chancel; and in the North Isle lies buried *Joseph Gardiner Dr. of Physick*, Brother of *James Gardiner* late Bishop of *Lincoln*.

2. *St. Peter's* Church, near *Pepper-street*, in which the chief Monuments are for *Margaret Lock*, *Mary Wileman*, *George Cotes*, and some others none of them very magnificent.

3. *St. Nicholas's*, going to the Castle, which was demolished in the late Civil War for the Safety of the latter, but is since rebuilt of Brick. 4. There was also a Rectory in the Castle of *Nottingham*, valued in the King's Books at 6 l. as Dr. *Thoroton* tells us. And 5. an Hospital

called *St. Mary by the Bridge*, mentioned in the *Villare*, of both which we have no further Account.

The present State of this Town is, it is certainly one of the pleasantest Places in *England* to live in, and has perhaps more Gentlemens Houses in it than any Town of its Bigness in *Great Britain*. It is built upon a Rock, yet the Situation is extremely commodious and delightful, being washed with the winding Streams of the River *Lind*, by whose Sides are fine Meadows. The Streets are large and well-paved, the Market-Place is handsome and convenient, the Churches are spacious and usefully contrived, and the Houses high and stately, being for the most Part built with Brick, but some of them are rare Pieces, as well for Structure as Design; and in short, the whole Front of the Fabrick is beautify'd with Sculptures and glittering Balconies. The Rock, on which the Duke of *Newcastle's* House stands is very steep, and the stately Structure is the great Ornament of the Town, which standing in the Midst almost of a Forrest, and a sporting Country, is a second *Newmarket*, for Horse-Races and all other Recreations.

The Town is a Corporation, governed by a Mayor, Recorder, six Aldermen, two Coroners, two Sheriffs, two Chamberlains, and a Common Council, consisting of Persons, six of which by a late Order of the Magistrates of the Town are to be such as have not born the Office of Sheriffs or Chamberlain. The Mayor's Clerk is called here as in other Towns, the Town-Clerk; the Sheriffs have an Officer called the Steward. The Mayor can hold here a particular Court of Pleas of Land, and with the Sheriff hath an ordinary Court of Pleas besides. He hath two Serjeants at Mace; as have also the Sheriffs each of them, with an inferior Officer, called a Bill-bearer. There is an Officer in the Town simply called the Scavenger, who looks after the Pavements and Streets, who is not only to see that the Pavements be kept whole, but that all the Filth and Dirt be carried away so timely, that they may not become a Nuisance. Dr. *Thorston*

tells us, that this Officer is to attend upon the Mayor's Wife upon extraordinary Occasions, which seems to imply, that he is a more considerable Person than the Scavengers in other Places, whose Work it is to clean the Streets, and remove the Dunghills, otherwise Mrs. Mayore's will have but an indecent Servant to wait on her. Upon great Festivals the Town finds the Mayor a Cook. There are also in this Town two Officers, called Pindars, the one of the Fields, and the other of the Meadows; he that is of the Fields is also the Town Woodward, and attends and answers at the Forrest Courts, for *Nottingham* is within the Metes and Bounds of the Forrest, but not within the View of it; and tho' the Town has long claimed to be free from its Jurisdiction, yet it has been allowed them only in Eyre.

This Corporation hath very fair Possessions, some for general and others for particular Uses, as for the Maintenance of their Free-School, and their costly Bridges over the *Trent*, called *Heathber's Bridges*. It was a rich and flourishing Town when the Staple was at *Calais*; but for near two Hundred Years it has not carried on any beneficial Commerce, except an inland Retail Trade in Malt and Brewing, which has flourished here so since the Civil Wars, that 'tis thought their Wool and Cloth did not turn to greater Account before their Loss of the above-mentioned Staple, than their Ale and Malt do now. For most of the excellent Barley that grows in the rich Vale of *Belvoir*, and the adjacent Parts of the Country, are here converted into Malt, and that into that pleasant and powerful Liquor, called *Nottingham-Ale*, well known in *London*, in which much is sold at dear Rates under that Name; which never was brewed at *Nottingham*; but notwithstanding that this Town has for some Time been and is still considerably increased and enriched by the Brewing Trade. It hath the Privilege of sending two Burgesses to every Parliament. The Markets for all Sorts of Cattle, Corn, and other Conveniences of Life are kept here three Times a Week.

viz. on *Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday*, and the Fair on *St. Matthew's Day, September 21.*

Many of our Nobility in several Ages have derived their Titles of Honour from this Town, for we do not find, that it ever gave any officary Title singly, but was included with many other Counties in the Earldom of *Mercia*, of which we have given a full Account before, and therefore shall proceed to set down the Succession of such honorary Earls as have taken their Title from hence, viz.

William Peverel, the Natural Son of *William the Conqueror*, by the Daughter of *Ingelric*, who was after married to *Ranulph Peverel*, and obtained, that this her Child should bear her Husband's Name. To him, when King *William* committed all Places of Strength to the Trust of his chiefest Friends, he gave this Town and Castle of *Nottingham*, (whereby he became Earl of it) with forty-eight Tradesmens Houses in this Town, and fifty-five Manors in the Shire. He was a great Soldier, as we have above shewed in our Account of this Town and Castle, and left for his Successor in this Honour,

William Peverel, his only Son, (for tho' *Maud* the Empress, having taken his Father Prisoner, gave this Town and Castle to *William Paynel*, one of her great Commanders in the War with King *Stephen*, *Reg. 7.* yet he soon recovered them, and died in Possession of them, and so this his Son inherited them) but he soon lost it, being accused of poisoning *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, of which we have given a more full Account above. His Estate was for the greatest Part seized by King *Henry II.* and continued many Years after in the Crown, as appears by the Sheriffs Accounts; but some came to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *William de Ferrariis*, or *Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, her Son inherited her Estate and Honour, and so

William de Ferrariis became Earl of *Darby* and *Nottingham*. He was a pious and devout Man, according to the Manner of those Times, but it seems could not have the Favour of his Prince; for

King *Richard* the First outed him of both his Earldoms of *Nottingham* and *Darby*, in the first Year of his Reign, for what Cause we find not, and gave them both to

John Earl of Morten, his own Brother, who held it almost all the Time that King *Richard* was absent from the Kingdom in his Journey into the Holy Land, but refusing to resign it to him when he returned, the King laid Siege to the Castle, and took it by Force, and from that Time kept it in his own Hands, as did also the following Kings, down as far as King *Richard* the Second, who, in the first of his Reign, *Ann. 1377*, created

John Mowbray, upon the Day of his Coronation, Earl of *Nottingham*, with this special Clause in the Charter of his Creation, That all his Lands and Tenements, of which he was then possessed, or should afterwards purchase, should be held *sub Honore Comitatus*, as Parcel of his Earldom. He joined his Forces with the Earl of *Northumberland*, and entered *Scotland*, 2 *Rich. II.* but died some few Years after under Age at *London*, 6 *Rich. II.* To him succeeded

Thomas Mowbray his Brother, then seventeen Years of Age. His Mother appointed him that Christian Name out of Reverence to *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which the two Abbots of *Fountains* and *Salley*, his Godfathers, readily accepted. He was also created Earl of *Nottingham*, as his Brother had been. He being the Grandson of *Margaret* the Daughter, and sole Heir of *Thomas Brotherton* (second Son of King *Edward I.*) Earl of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, and being very serviceable to the King in his Wars, was in the ninth Year of the same King constituted Earl Marshal of *England*, to hold the said Office for Term of Life. After this he increased so much in the King's Favour, that he was made Governor of *Calais* and Lieutenant of *Picardy*, *Flanders*, and *Artois*, Justice of *Chester*, *Flintshire*, and *North-Wales*, and had the Office of Earl Marshal confirmed to him, with the Addition of the Heirs Male of his Body. But notwithstanding

withstanding all these Favours his Enemies so far prevailed with the King, that he caused him to be arrested and indicted of High Treason at *Nottingham*, and Witnesses were suborned to prove it in the ensuing Parliament, which Sentence to escape, he complied with the King's Designs of destroying *Richard Earl of Arundel*, his Wife's Father, and *Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester*, the King's Uncle; by which execrable Facts he merited the King's Favour so highly, that he bestowed upon him the great Estate of the Earl, and advanced him to the Title and Honour of Duke of *Norfolk*; but Vengeance soon pursued him; for on that very Day Twelvemonth, that he was instrumental in the Murder of the Duke of *Gloucester*, he fell irrecoverably from the King's Favour, was imprisoned, his Estate seized, and he afterwards banished for Life, which he ended at *Venice* by the Pestilence, 1 *Hen. IV.* 1399. His Son and Heir,

Thomas Mowbray succeeded him in this Earldom, and the Office of Earl Marshal, but not in the Dukedom of *Norfolk*. He was but 14 Years old at his Father's Death, and being young and indiscreet was drawn in to take Part with *Richard Scroop Archbishop of York*, in a Conspiracy against King *Henry IV.* and was beheaded in that City, his Head being set upon the Walls, and his Body buried in the Cathedral. To him succeeded

John Mowbray, his Brother, aged seventeen Years, 8 *Hen. IV.* He served King *Henry V.* in his Wars with *France* with a Hundred Men at Arms, and three Hundred Archers, and so continuing till that King's Death he was detained in the same Wars in the Reign of King *Henry the Sixth*, using hitherto no other Titles than Earl Marshal, and Earl of *Nottingham*, but having behaved himself well in those Wars all along, he was, in 3 *Hen. VI.* by the Parliament then held at *Westminster*, restored to the Title and Dignity of Duke of *Norfolk*. He died *Octob.* 19. 11 *Hen. VI.* leaving

John Mowbray his Son Heir of his Honours and Estate. The Title of Duke of *Norfolk* was confirmed to him, 23 *Hen.*

VI. and he had a Grant of a Place in Parliament and elsewhere next to the Duke of *Exeter*. He was constituted Justice Itinerant of all the King's Forrests on the South Side of *Trent*, and being a Person very devout, went divers Pilgrimages to *Rome*, *Jerusalem*, and other Places, and vowed to have gone several more, but that he was prevented by Death, which happened to him 1 *Edw. IV.* Anno 1460.

John Mowbray, his Son, who had been created in his Life-time Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, succeeded him in his Estate and Honour. He subscribed the Recognition made in Parliament to Prince *Edward* the King's eldest Son, 11 *Edw. IV.* and served the King in his Wars with *France*, *Reg.* 14. He died at *Framingham-Castle*, and was buried at *Thetford*, leaving Issue his sole Daughter and Heir *Anne*, then but four Years old, who being afterwards married to

Richard Duke of York, second Son to King *Edward IV.* he became intitled, among other high Dignities, to this Earldom of *Nottingham*, but not living to have any Issue by her, the Honour and Inheritance of this great House descended to the Families of *Berkley* and *Howard*, to whom the two Daughters of *Thomas Mowbray*, first Duke of *Norfolk*, *Isabel* and *Margaret*, were married: And on that Account,

William Lord Berkley, Grandson of the Lady *Isabel* aforesaid, by Sir *James Berkley*, was by King *Richard III.* created Earl of *Nottingham*, but losing that King's Favour soon after, by his Adhering to *Henry Duke of Buckingham*, who sought to pull down King *Richard*, he fled into *Britanny* in *France* to *Henry Duke of Richmond*, afterwards King *Henry VII.* and assisting him till he attained the Throne, he was constituted by that Prince Earl Marshal of *England*, and Marquess of *Berkley*. He had three Wives, but no Child by either of them, and tho' he had a Brother, named *Maurice*, yet being offended at him for marrying a Person of ignoble Parentage, he, by Indenture dated *Dec.*

10. 3 *Hen. VII.* assured his Honour and Estate to King *Henry VII.* and the Heirs Male of his Body, by which Settlement his Brother *Maurice* was utterly deprived of all his Honours; but being a prudent Man he recovered several Manors belonging to his Family, which upon a strict Search he found did not pass to the King by his Brother's Settlement; but this Earldom was lost to this Family, and lay dormant till

Henry Fitz-Roy, the Natural Son of King *Henry VIII.* by the Lady *Talboise*, called *Elizabeth Blunt*, and born at his Manor of *Blakemore* in *Essex*, about the tenth Year of his Reign, was, about the Age of six Years, created Earl of *Nottingham*, and about fifteen Years after Duke of *Richmond*, &c. He was a Prince very forward in Martial Affairs, and had attained a competent Knowledge of Tongues and Sciences, which was so much admired in a Person of his great Quality, that the great Antiquary *Leland* dedicated a Book to him. He married *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*, but had no Issue by her, and so this Honour became again vacant, and so continued, till Queen *Elizabeth* made

Charles Howard Baron of *Effingham*, High Admiral of *England*, Earl of *Nottingham*, not only because he was descended of the *Mowbrays* Earls of *Nottingham*, but chiefly because he had so highly merited by his eminent Services in 1588, in defending the Realm from the intended Invasion of the *Spaniards* by their invincible Armado, as they thought it, and afterwards sacking *Cadix* in *Spain*, and destroying the *Spanish Fleet* then in the Port. He was entrusted with several great Offices afterwards in this Queen's and King *James* the First's Reign, and died in a very advanced Age in 1624, having been Earl twenty-seven Years, and Knight of the Garter fifty-two, being at that Time eighty-eight Years old. His only Son then living, named

Charles Howard succeeded him in this Earldom. He had three Wives, but by

the last of them, viz. *Margaret* Daughter of *James Earl of Murray* in *Scotland*, had Children only, viz. two Sons, *James* and *Charles*. *James* the eldest died unmarried in his Life-time, and

Charles his younger Son thereupon succeeded to his Honours, but dying without Issue his Barony of *Effingham* descended and came to *Francis Howard* of *Great Buckham* in *Surrey* Esq; the next Heir Male, but this Earldom became vacant, till

Hineage Finch, Lord *Finch* of *Darenty* (which Manor he was then Owner of) in the County of *Northampton*, was created by King *Charles II.* Earl of *Nottingham*. He was the Son and Heir of *Heneage Finch* the fourth Son of *Sir Moyle Finch*, the twenty-fifth Baronet of King *James* the First's Creation. This *Sir Moyle* marrying *Elizabeth* the only Daughter of *Sir Thomas Hineage* Kt. who had been Treasurer of the Chamber, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster* to Queen *Elizabeth*, and of her Privy Council, had been more highly dignify'd, but that his Death prevented it. However, his Relict, being a Lady of excellent Endowments, King *James I.* advanced her to the Honour of Viscountess of *Maidstone*, and a little after of Countess of *Winchelsea*, who dying in 1633, her Son *Thomas* inherited her Honour of Earl of *Winchelsea*, as his Posterity now enjoy it. *Sir Hineage Finch*, the Father of this Earl, being brought up to the Study of the municipal Laws of this Kingdom, was Recorder of the City of *London*, and Speaker of the House of Commons, Anno 1625, 1 *Car. I.* This Lord, being upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* noted for his great Knowledge of the Laws of this Nation, was made first Solicitor General, then Attorney General, and lastly created a Baronet, June 7. 1660, by the Name of *Sir Hineage Finch* of *Raunston* in the County of *Buckingham* Kt. which Stations he managed with such Acceptation to his Majesty, that he made him Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1673, and shortly after a Baron of this Realm by the Title of

of Lord *Finch of Daventry*; and in the Year 1675. Earl of *Nottingham*. He married the Daughter of *Daniel Harvey*, a Merchant of *London*, by whom he had many Children, both Sons and Daughters.

Daniel Finch, the Eldest Son, succeeded his Father in this Earldom of *Nottingham*; and, as in his Father's Life-time he gave great Proof of his noble Genius and Abilities, for which he was chose a Member of Parliament, and made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and a Privy Councillor; so since he was Earl he hath shewed himself one of the principal Statesmen of the Kingdom, having been Secretary of State more than once, Lord President of the Privy Council, &c. He is yet living, but for Age retired from the Fatigues of State-Offices. He hath many Children, viz. five Sons, and eight Daughters, of which Sons, *Daniel Lord Finch* is the Eldest, and has been for some Sessions a Member of the House of Commons.

Having thus described the Chief Town in this County, which takes its Name from it, according to the best Light we could get; we shall now proceed to discourse of the other Towns and Villages in the Method above propounded. Beginning with

The Wapentake of *Ruscliffe*, or *Riscliffe*.

This Wapentake is situate on the most Southern part of this County, and hath for its Boundaries on the South, Part of *Leicestershire*; on the East, the Wapentake of *Bingham*; on the North, the River *Trent*, which divides it from *Nottingham*; and on the West, Part of the Wapentake of *Broxtow*, and *Darbyshire*. It contains now that Part of the County, which was anciently called *Plumbtree-Hundred*. *Joan* the Wife of *Thomas de Holland*, 26 Edw. III. dyed seised of this Wapentake. But now we suppose the Fee of it to be in the Crown. There is no Marked Town in it, by Reason of its nearness to *Nottingham*. The Villages, of which we find any thing Considerable, are these, viz.

Adbolton, a Manor belonging to the Family of *Strelley*, or *Stradley*, in the Reign of King *John*, with the Advowson of the Church; and afterward to the *Rosels*, by Marriage of the Heiress of the *Strelleys*, who sold it to *Robert Earl of Kingston*; and so it belongs at Present to the Noble Family of the *Pierpoints*. The Inhabitants and Possessors of this Town, being sensible of the Convenience and Safety of Inclosures, as well as the Profit of them, have lately separated their Lands from the Common Field, and fenced them in. *Robert Stirly*, and *Frideswide* his Wife, had a Tenement in this Town, which they changed with King *Edward VI. Reg. 2.* for Lands in *Leicestershire*, *Yorkshire*, &c. The Church was a Rectory, and the present Duke of *Kingston* is Patron: It is valued in the King's Book at 2*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* but is now become a Vicarage we know not how. This Village joins to *Eadwanton*; of which hereafter.

Baney, called also in ancient Writings and Records *Boney* and *Bunney*, a Village situate upon a nameless Rivulet, so called from the Reeds of this Lordship. One *Loquenot* was the Owner in the Confessor's Time, as also of divers other considerable Places in this County, of which we shall speak afterward. *Ralph Fitz-Hubert* in after Times is certified to be his Successor in these Estates. *Odo de Boneia* held much Lands hereabouts, of the Fee of this *Ralph de Fitz-Hubert*, in the Time of King *Henry I.* for he gave two Parts of the Tythes of the Demesne here to the Church of *Lenton*. 'Tis probable, he took his Name from this Place. King *Henry III.* being at *Nottingham*. granted to *Ralph de Freschevil*, *Reg. 39.* free Warren in this his Manor of *Boney*. From the *Fitz-Huberts* it come by Marriage, or Inheritance, to *Ralph de Freschevil*, the Son of *Anker de Freschevil*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* He held this Manor of the King in Capite by Barony, and was the Ancestor of *Peter Freschevil*, who for his exemplary Valour in the Battle of *Musleborough* in *Scotland*, in the Time of King *Edward VI.* had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him. And

And more lately 'twas the Estate of *John Freschevil* of *Staveley* in *Darbyshire*; who having served King *Charles I.* (of glorious Memory) not only in Times of Peace, but as an expert Commander in his Armies against the Anti-monarchical Long Parliament, and persevering in his Loyalty till the happy Restoration of King *Charles II.* was by Letters Patent, dated *March 6. 1664.* advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Freschevil* of *Staveley*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. His Widow, the Lady *Freschevil*, was a long Time a faithful and favourite Servant of our late gracious Sovereign Queen *ANN.*

The *Freschevils* alienated this Manor in King *Edward the II's* Reign; and from them it hath passed through several Families, as those of *Belers*, *Swillington*, *Crumwell*, and *Illingworth*, to the *Parkins*, whose Ancestor *Richard Parkins* Esq; descended of the *Parkins's* of *Barkshire*, bought it in the latter End of Queen *Mary's*, or Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. From this Time the *Parkins's* have successively held it, and had here a noble Seat called *Bunney-House*. The Chapter of *Southwell*, having the Advowson of the Church here, did, 17 *Edward II.* appropriate it to make a Chantry for the Soul of the Archbishop of *York*, in the Chapel of our Lady: But *Richard de Gray*, Heir of *Anker de Freschevil*, 5 *Edward III.* recovered the Advowson of this Church from the Chapter of *Southwell*. The Patronage of the Vicarage, before the Suppression of the Abbies, belonged to the Prior of *Ulvescroft*; but now to *Fosbun Parkins* Esq; It is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 15 *s.* In the Church are these Monuments. (1.) for *Humphry Barley*, whose Ancestor married one of the Heirs of the *Illingworths*. (2.) *Richard Parkins*, who purchased this Manor, and died 1603. *Robert de Glamorgan*, the Pope's Sub-Deacon, was Rector of this Parish.

Bradmore, which signifies a Broad Mere, or Lake, the adjoining Town and Lordship belonged also anciently, at, or near the Conquest, to *Ralph Fitz-Hubert*, who gave it soon after to *Richard de Bradmore*

his Uncle; but it continued not long in his Family; for in the Reign of King *Henry II.* it was divided between *Henry de Stuteville*, and *Hubert Fitz-Ralph*, who enfeoffed Sir *Richard Grey*, Lord of *Codnoure*, with it, 5 *Edward II.* His Posterity sold it to the *Willoughbys*, and they to Sir *Richard Parkins*, whose Family now enjoy it.

Barton, or, as we find it written in ancient Records, *Bertune*. In the Conqueror's Time *Gosfrid Asselin*, or *Hanselin*, was possessed of this Lordship; but the Head and Principal Seat of his Barony was at *Shelford* in this County, as we shall hereafter shew. It continued some Descents in this Family of the *Hanselins*; but at length ending in the Heir general, the Daughter and Heir of *Ralph Hanselin*, who married to *Thomas Lord Bardolf*, it passed, with diverse other Estates, into that Family, who answered for the Scutage of the Fees of the *Hanselins* in the Reigns of King *Henry II.* *Richard I.* and King *John*. How, or when this Manor was conveyed from the *Bardolfs*, and to whom, we know not; but do observe, that this Manor, 13 *Edward I.* was in the Possession of *Henry Pierpoint*, and his Heirs, doing Homage for it to *John de Rodes*; for Sir *W. Dugdale* tells us, that the said *John*, the Son of *Gerhard de Rodes*, did that Year make a Grant of the Homage and Services of *Henry Pierpoint* and his Heirs, for this Manor of *Barton*, to *Henry de Tibitot*, his Wife, and Son; after which we find nothing, but that this Place hath been famous in later Times for its Lords; the *Sacheverels* (whom we find in ancient Records to be written *Sachenevels*) who are descended from *Robert de Sacheverel*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry II.* as he was from *Edmund Lord Morley*, about the Time of the Conquest. They have been an eminent Family in these Parts for many Hundred Years; for in the Catalogue of Sheriffs for this and *Darbyshire*, we find Sir *Henry Sacheverel* Sheriff twice in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and his Son *Henry* (then written) *Sacheverel*, Sheriff of the said Counties in the fortieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; and again, when those Counties had distinct Sheriffs, he, or one of

of the same Name and Family, was Sheriff 6 Jacob. I. But none of them made the Name so famous as, 1. that brave and wise Patriot *William Sacheverel* Esq; who so often represented the Town of *Nottingham* of late Years in Parliament; and was very instrumental in managing and bringing about the happy Revolution, by the Recess of King *James II.* who, by leaving the Nation headless, necessitated the People to provide themselves a Governor, by advancing King *William III.* to the Throne. 2. That Resolute and Learned Divine, Dr. *Henry Sacheverel*, Rector of *St. Andrew's* in *Holbourn*, London; who, having boldly preached before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Nov. 5. 1709, was impeached by the House of Commons for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, and being found guilty on his Trial before the Lords, he was by them condemned to three Years Silence. The Patronage of this Church, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Priory of *Lenton* in *Derbyshire*; and after the Town of *Nottingham* petitioned King *Henry I.* to bestow this Advowson on them; but the King rejecting their Petition, granted it, Reg. 34. to the Archbishop of *York* and his Successors, who still enjoy it. It is valued in the King's Books at this Time at 19 l. 3 s. 9 d. In the Windows of this Church and Chancel are several Arms of the *Greys*, *Loudhams*, and *Cokefields*; and in the Chancel divers Monuments for the *Sacheverels*, as on the South Side for *Henry Sacheverel*, and at the South End for *William Sacheverel*; and near them another for *Henry Sacheverel* of *Barton*, who died in 1598, for *Ralph Sacheverel*, who died in 1605, and *Emme* his Wife, who died in 1606, *Mary Sacheverel*, and *Henry* her eldest Son, who died in 1674.

Billington Long. See *Willoughby* in the *Wolds*. *Bonington*, or *Boniton*. See *Sutton-Boniton*. Both in this Wapentake.

Bridgford, so called from its Situation by the Bridge laid over the *Trent* there. Mr. *Cambden* says, that *Edward the Elder* built this Village over-against *Nottingham*. But Dr. *Tkorton* tells us, that Mr. *Camb-*

den was mistaken, because *Bridgford* was a Member of *Clifton*, and not of *Nottingham*, before the Saxon Government was changed. After the Conquest, *William Peverel* had a Grant of the greatest Part of it, together with *Ganielston* (called in our Maps *Gremston*) an Hamlet belonging to it. After the *Peverels*, the Family of the *Lutterels*, (whether by Marriage, or Purchase, we know not) became the eminent Owners of it. But it was upon Condition of paying Homage and Services to a Superior Lord; for it appears from ancient Histories, that *John*, the Son of *Gerbard de Rodes*, did, 13 *Edward I.* make a Grant to *Henry de Tibetot*, Eve his Wife, and *Pain* his Son and Heir, of the Homage and Services of *Robert Lutterel* and his Heirs, for this Manor of *Bridgford*. They were descended from *Jeffrey de Lutterel*, who, in King *Richard I's* Reign, had his Lands seized for adhering to *John Earl of Moreton*, that King's Brother, who, aspiring to the Throne, caused great Disturbances in the Nation; but 'twas not long before *John* obtained his Desires by the Death of his Brother, and then all his Estate was restored him, and this among others, which his Posterity held for divers Successions, and through divers Reigns. From the *Lutterels*, this Manor, with other Estates, passed by Marriage to the *Hiltons*, in the Reign of King *Henry V.* And from them in the Time of King *Edward VI.* to the *Thimelbies*; who sold it, after some Time, to Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, the Father of *Robert Earl of Kingston*, the first Earl of that Honourable House. The *Pierpoints* are still Lords of the Manor. The Church is a Rectory, the Advowson of which hath gone all along with the Manor, and is now in the Patronage of the Duke of *Kingston*. It is valued in the King's Books at 16 l. 13 s. 2 d. Thor. 19 l. 8 s. 6 d. Acton.

Clifton, or, as the Saxon Name implies, *Bank-Town*, so called, because it is situate on the Bank, or Side, of the River *Trent*. In *Edward the Confessor's* Time it was held by the Countess *Goda* (as *Domesday Book* tells us) but the Conqueror changed the Property of it, and gave it his

his Natural Son, *William Peverel*, with many other Manors in this County. His Son *William Peverel* being forced to fly to escape Justice due to him for Poisoning *Ranulph Earl of Chester*; (as is above shewn) King *Henry II.* seized upon all his Castles, and other Possessions; of which, though he kept the greatest Part in his own Hands, he gave this Manor to *Garbode de Escode*. In King *Henry III.*'s. Reign, *Ralph de Rodes* was Lord of this Manor; but it remained not long in his Family, for his Son *Gerard de Rodes*, Lord of *Melles*, granted this Town, and the Hamlet of *Wilford* thereunto belonging, to Sir *Gervase de Clifton*, in King *Edward I.*'s. Time, who was descended of Sir *Alured de Clifton* Lord of the Manor of *Wilford*, and Governor of *Nottingham Castle* in the Conqueror's or *William Rufus*'s Days; and his Posterity of the same Name are Lords of this Manor at this Day. The Church here is a Rectory, and Sir *Gervase Clifton* is the present Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 21 l. 7 s. 6 d. In the Church are many Monuments for divers of the Family of the *Clifton*'s, as *Isabel*, the Wife of Sir *Gervase Clifton*; *Alice* the Wife of *Robert Clifton*; as also for Sir *Robert* and Sir *Gervase Cliftons*. In the Quire is an handsome Tomb for *Gervase*, *Robert*, and *Anthony Cliftons*, with their Effigies carved and lying on it. In the South Isle for Sir *Gervase Clifton*, and *Mary* his Wife; and in the North Isle for *George Clifton*, Esq; and *Winifred* his Wife. But the finest Monument of this Family is in the Chancel, erected for Sir *Gervase Clifton* and his seven Wives. In the Church and Chancel are many Arms, as of *Newmarsh*, *Cressy*, *Frescheville*, *Clifton*, *Swillington*, *Bellers*, *Grey*, *Laudham*, *Pierpoint* and *Braytoft*, as also of *Francis Braytoft* and *Neuil*, quartered with the *Cliftons*.

Several of this Family of *Clifton* have been Men of great Eminency in their Times, as 1. Sir *Gervase Clifton*, who was High Sheriff of *Kent* in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and at the same Time, Lieutenant of *Dover Castle*, under the Constable, *Humfrey* the good Duke of *Gloucester*, that King's Uncle. He was also Treasurer of *Calais*, and of the English

Pale in *Piccardy*, as also Governor of *Pontoise*; but after all, being a zealous Person for the House of *Lancaster*, and fighting for his Master King *Henry VI.* at the Battle of *Tewksbury*, he was taken, and, having been proclaimed a Rebel and Traitor, was beheaded there May 7. 1471. 2. Sir *John Clifton*, and Sir *Gervase* his Son, founded in King *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, a College in this Town, which they dedicated to the Holy Trinity. This Sir *Gervase* was Esquire of the Body to King *Edward IV.* and afterward was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King *Richard III.* and upon the Attainder of *Henry Duke of Buckingham* he procured a Grant of all the Lands that Duke held in *Ratcliff* on the *Sore*, and several other Places in this and other Counties. 3. Another Sir *Gervase Clifton* Kt. who then had his Seat in this Place, was High Sheriff of this County in the fourteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. 4. There was another Sir *Gervase Clifton* Knight of the Bath, who dwelt at this Place, who was made a Baronet in the ninth Year of King *James I.* He was the thirteenth Baronet of *England*, and was esteemed the most gentle and courteous Man in the North. He was prosperous and generally beloved. He kept a noble House, and was as charitable as hospitable. He served eight Times in Parliament, as Knight of the Shire for this County, partly in King *James* the First's Reign, and partly in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, tho' there were near forty Years Space between the Death of the one and the Restoration of the other, from which Time his Reign properly commences. He was one of the Commissioners in the Treaties of *Oxford* and *Newark*, between King *Charles* the First and his rebellious Parliament. He died at above eighty Years of Age, June 28. 1666, and was attended to his Grave by Sir *William Dugdale*, Norroy King at Arms, *Elias Ashmole* Esq; *Windsor Herald*, and Mr. *Ryley*, *Lancaster Herald*, a Pomp much affected by the English Nobility and Gentry in elder Times, but disused, if not rejected and slighted, by ours. About the same Time

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lived

lived (5.) another Sir *Gervase Clifton* of *Layton Bromsfould* in the County of *Huntington* Kt. a Branch of the ancient Family of *Cliftons* of this Place, who had the Title of Lord *Clifton* conferred upon him by a Writ of Summons to Parliament sent him July 9. 6 Jac. I. certainly with Respect to his great Wisdom and Prudence as well as Estate: But in him we may see the sad and fatal Effects of an extravagant Passion. He had a Case in Chancery, which coming before Sir *Francis Bacon*, then Chancellor, happened to be determined against him, and this Lord's Decree was made accordingly, which Sir *Gervase* received with so much Anger, that he said in his Passion, He was sorry that he had not stabbed Sir *Francis*, for making a Decree against him. For those Words he was committed to the Tower, December 30. 15 Jac. I. 1617, where when he had been some Time he in more mad Passion murdered himself in October 1618, 16 Jac. I. leaving only one Daughter, named *Catharine* his Heir; she married *Esme Stewart* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, who left by her only one Daughter, who, as Heir to her Mother, claimed the Title and Dignity of *Baroness Clifton*, in the Parliament sitting at *Westminster* in 1661. and was allowed it by the same Parliament in 1674.

6. Sir *Gervase Clifton* above mentioned, who had his Seat here, was succeeded by Sir *Clifford Clifton* Bar. and he by Sir *William Clifton*, who have rendered their old Seat here extremely pleasant by the Advantage of the *Trent's* Bank, and the fine Walks of Trees about it.

In the Church here are several noble Monuments for this Family, as in the South Choir is a very noble one and a lofty one on the South Wall; two in the North Side in the Cross Isle, as also one with the Effigies of Sir *Gervase Clifton* Kt. and Bar. whom we have described as deserving such Remembrance.

Cortlingstock, or, as ancient Records call it, *Cortlingstock*, our Maps call it *Codlingstoke*, and vulgar Pronunciation *Costocke*. It took its Name from one *Corting*, the ancient Saxon Owner. *Algar* and *Godric*, two Saxon Lords, had Manors here before the Con-

queror's Coming, after which (but how long we know not) one *William* obtained the Manor of this Town, and his Posterity, who were at length called *de Cortlingstock*, held it till the Reign of King *Edward I.* but farther we find not. In King *Edward the Fourth's* Reign one *John de Trentbale* held this Manor, and being an Adherent to the *Lancastrian* Title when the Crown was in Dispute, as soon as King *Edward IV.* was settled on the Throne, he was attainted, and his Lands being confiscated, this Manor of *Cortlingstock* was given by that King to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*, afterward King *Richard III.* Whether this Manor, after King *Richard's* Death, remained in the Crown, or returned to the *Trentbales*, who probably, having lost it for Siding with the *Lancastrians*, might recover it when King *Henry VII.* was established on the Throne, we have not Light enough to discover, nor do certainly know who is the present Lord, unless it be Mr. *Armstrong*, who is the Patron of the Rectory, which is usually an Appendant to the Lordship. The Prior of *Lenton* was Patron of the Rectory before the Dissolution of the Abbies, when it was valued at 12 l. but is now in the King's Book, but 7 l. 18 s. 4 d.

Eadwalton, or *Edwalton*, that is, *Edwalds-Town*, a small Manor, held by one *Stepi* before the *Norman* Invasion, as also by *Goda* the Countess in the Conqueror's Time; but it being taken from her by that King was given to *Hugh Guentemaisilk*, one of those stout Captains, who by the Battle of *Hastings* settled him on the Throne, and was afterward in so great Reputation with him, that he constituted him one, who was to assist *Odo* Bishop of *Baieux* in the Administration of Justice thro' the whole Kingdom. From his Family this Manor came to *Robert Fitz-Ralph*, who is said to be one of those Knights, who assassinated *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; to atone for which Murder he is said to have built the Abbey of *Beauchief* in *Darbyshire*. His Posterity enjoy'd it till Issue Male failing it came by the Marriage of the Heiresses to the Family of *Chaworths*, (of whom *Thomas de Chaworth* obtained

obtained a Grant of a Free-Warren there, 41 Hen. III.) and *Lathums*. Some think that *Edwald's Town* is now in the Parish of *Rodington*, a neighbouring Village, but we meet with no convincing Reason to remove it from the Place that bears so plain a Proof in the Name of it.

Flawford, or *Flawforth Church*. See *Rodington*.

Gamston, or *Gameleston*, a small Village near *Bridford*, the Manor of which was 13 Edw. I. the Estate of *John* the Son of *Gerhard de Rhodes*, tho' then held by *Robert Luterel*; for at that Time, as *Sir William Dugdale* tells us, *John de Rhodes* did make a Grant to *Henry de Tibitot*, and *Eve* his Wife, and *Pain* his Son and Heir, of the Homage and Services of *Robert Luterel* and his Heirs for this Manor of *Gamston*; but the *Lutterels* at length became Owners of it, 6 Rich. I. *Andrew Lutterel* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his Demefne Lands here, 36 Hen. III. but Issue Male failing, the Heir General carried this and the rest of their Estate into the Family of *Thimelbyes*, of which *John Thimelby* sold it to *Sir Henry Pierpoint*, whose Descendant the Duke of *Kingston* now enjoys it.

Glapton, a small Hamlet of *Clifton*, and belonging to the same Lords. *Gervase Clifton Esq*; Son and Heir of *Sir Gervase Clifton*, had his Residence in this Hamlet, from whence he was sometimes called *Gervase de Glapton*.

Gotham, a Place for nothing so famous as for a ridiculous Fable of the Inhabitants of *Gotham*, who went about to hedge in a Cuckow, from whence the Proverb, *As wise as a Man of Gotham*, hath sprung, to signify a foolish Person. What Original this scandalous saying had, we can't find, and therefore unless some good Reason can be produced it ought to be laid aside, and never mentioned in History. Indeed there is a Place in this Parish, called *Court-hill*, on which there stands a Bush, called *Cuckow-Bush*, which may seem to favour the Story of fencing in the Cuckow, as growing in the Place where the Hedge was made; but we may reasonably suppose, that the Name was imposed thro' Wagery. But we shall not spend our Time and Pains on such

Trifles, but give what Account we can of the Town. In the Conqueror's Survey it is called *Gatham*, from *Goats*, which we may imagine at that Time were plentiful in or about it, and being much cherished here, it was called *Goats-home*, or *Dwelling*. One *Story* was Lord of Part of this Manor before the Norman Invasion; but after that it was taken from him, being a *Saxon*, and given by the Conqueror to *Robert Earl of Moreton*, one of his Norman Followers. In After-Ages it came by Grant, Purchase, or Succession to the Earls of *Leicester* of the House of *Beaumont*, who built a Castle here. After the Earls of *Leicester* the Family of *Dives* were Lords of this Town in the Reign of King *Henry II.* and held it to the Time of King *Edward III.* when *William de Dive*, leaving only three Daughters, *Matilda* the eldest married *Sir Seer de St. Andrew*, and carried this Manor into that Family, who were Lords of it till the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* when Issue Male failing, *Sir Gervase Pigot of Thrumpton* became Lord of it, by marrying *Mary*, one of the Co-heirs of *John St. Andrew*, in Part, and purchased the other Part of her Sister, and so was Lord of the whole Manor, which he left to his Posterity, who now enjoy it, *Gervase Pigot of Thrumpton Esq*; being now, or late the Owner of it. At the Instance of *William Fitz-William King Edward I.* granted *Roger de St. Andrew* a Charter of Free-warren in this Town. *William* surnamed *de Gotham*, who was fifth Master of *Michael-House* in *Cambridge* in 1336, and twice Chancellor of that University, as grave and wise a Governor as that Age did afford, was born in this Village. He flourished in King *Edward* the Second's Time, and was as eminent for his Wisdom and Learning as any Man in those Days, which Honour ought to put an End to the abusive Proverb on the Inhabitants there. The Lordship came by Marriage in *Edward* the First's Time to the Family of *St. Andrews*, which was a Branch of the Family of the *Quincy's*, and the Posterity of *Sir Saier de St. Andrew* (whose Christian Name seems taken from *Saier de Quincy* the Head of that Family) enjoyed this Manor of *Gotham* (where they lived in great Repute)

many Hundred Years, till *John de St. Andrew* Esq; dying without Issue Male in the Reign of King *Charles I.* his eldest Daughter by Marriage carried it to her Husband, *Gervase Pigot* Esq; whose Successors hold it at this Day.

As to the Church, in the Time of King *Henry II.* *Hugh de Diva* and *Helawissa* his Wife gave two Parts of the Tithe of the Demesne of this Town to the Priory of *St. Mary de Pratis* near *Leicester*, which was founded by that Earl. The Patronage of the Church in King *Edward* the First's Days was in *Nicholas St. Maure* and *Roger de St. Andrew*, who presented alternately, as did also *Mr. St. Andrew* and *Mr. Salmon* some Time before the Dissolution of the Monasteries; but now *Mr. Pigot* is sole Patron. It is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 19 l. 8 s. 5 d. In the Church are Monuments for *John St. Andrew* and *Alice* his Wife; *Hugh St. Andrew* Rector of it; *William St. Andrew* and *Margaret* his Wife; and *George St. Andrew*: But the most stately ones are in the Chancel for *William St. Andrew* and *Mary* his Wife, and *John St. Andrew*.

Keyworth, in *Domesday-book* *Cauord*, but more properly *Chaworth*, so called from the ancient Lords of it, who, tho' they were originally of *Brittany* in *France*, being called *de Caducis*, or *Chaworth*, yet coming in with the Conqueror had great Estates given them in this County, where they flourished long, and others. The Manor doth now, or lately did, belong to some of the Family of *Perkins*, some of whom have been Men of Note in this County; for *Sir George Perkins* Kt. was High Sheriff of this County in the eleventh Year of King *James I.* and *Isham Perkins* Esq; the fifth of the Reign of King *Charles I.* The Church here is a Rectory, and while the Patronage of it was in that Family of *Barry* there was a Custom, that their Bull and Boar might go free and eat in the Corn, Meadows, or any other Place in this Town, where they would, upon the Account of the Advowson and some Tenements they held. While *Mr. Barry* was Patron it was va-

lued at 8 l. now *Mr. Perkins* is Patron, and 'tis valued at 7 l. 5 s.

Kingston, written *Cheniston* in *Domesday-Book*, a Village standing upon the Banks of the River *Sore*. It was possessed by Earl *Algar* before the Entrance of the Normans. He was the famous Saxon Earl probably, who is so often spoken of in the History of the Confessor's Reign. By his Son *Edwin's* Rebellion his Lands came into the Conqueror's Hands, and 'tis likely, that being kept by the Kings for some Successions, it came to be called the King's-Town, and for Brevity *Kingston*. Here were also at the same Time several Parcels of the Land of the *Taynes*. One was held by one *Algar*, which was two Carucates, and was afterward held of the Conqueror by *Sauvinus*, and was worth 10 s. Another was held by *Ulchet*; the Land was but one Carucate. Of these *Taynlands* there was one Carucate *Soc* to *Radclive*, of which Place this Town was esteemed a Member commonly. When it was alienated from the Crown, and how we can't discover, but we find, that in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* *Anno primo*. This Lordship was the Seat of the *Babingtons*, who had a fair House here, and were a flourishing Family for near a Century after, till in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign Part of it was forfeited to the Crown; for *Anthony Babington* Esq; the Lord of it, being found guilty of a Conspiracy of dethroning that Queen, and setting up in her Place *Mary Queen of Scots*, then a Prisoner in *Fotheringay-Castle*, was hanged, and his Estate here seized, as forfeited to the Crown by his Treason. The other Part of this Manor belonged to his Brother, *Francis Babington*, who, being a loose extravagant Spark, squander'd it away soon after, and being sold to *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, the whole Lordship became that Earl's; but it did not continue long in his Family; for his Daughter the Countess of *Kent* conveyed it to the Lady *Hide*, in whose Family it hath been some considerable Time; for *Sir Thomas Hide* was lately the Owner of it. This Town hath been a long Time inclosed, and is now, thro' ill Husbandry, and

and other Mismanagements much depopulated. The Tithes of this Town did anciently belong to the Priory of Norton; but how they are settled since that Monastery is dissolved we cannot tell. There is a Tomb of Stone-work in the Chapel here very curiously wrought, but without any Inscription, yet by the Coats of Arms engraven upon it (which are very many) it is certainly known to belong to the Family of Babingtons, and shews their Family to be ancient; for the first of them is Sir John Babington, who was Captain of Morlais in Britanny in Edward the Third's Reign, &c.

Leake, East and West, are so called from the Saxon Verb, *Leccian*, to water or moisten, there being a little Rivulet or Brook, which crossing this Wapentake waters both these Hamlets of East and West Leake. Godric the Saxon had the Manor here before the Norman Invasion, and Ernulph held it afterwards of Roger de Busli above mentioned, who had many Manors in this County. But the principal Lord of Leake was Earl Siward in the Saxon Times; William the Norman outed both these Saxon Proprietors, and gave the Manors to Henry de Ferrariss, in whose Posterity they continued till his Grandson, Robert de Ferrariss, passed them to Alan de Leca, the Nephew of Elphast, with another Lordship at Stanton in Leicestershire, for sixty Marks in Money and a Bay Horse. The Family of de Leca, or Leeke, flourished here and elsewhere in this County greatly in King Edward the Third's and his Grandson King Richard the Second's Reigns; for Simon de Leeke was Knight of the Shire in Parliament for this County the 36th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 46th, and 47th Years of King Edward the Third's Reign; and John de Leeke served in the same Trust the 10th and 13th of King Richard II. as did also William de Leeke the first of King Henry IV. Simon de Leykes above mentioned was High Sheriff of this and Darby Shires 38 Edw. III. and John de Leeke 4 Hen. VII. but they, after some Continuance here, grew numerous, and removed some into Leicestershire, (and settling at Stanton took their Name from thence) and others in-

to Darbyshire, of whom was Sir Francis de Leca, or Leke, of Sutton in Darbyshire. He, being a Person of an ancient Family, and an ample Fortune, was first advanced by King James I. to the Degree of a Baronet, being the sixth in the Catalogue then made, and about thirteen Years after was created a Baron of this Realm by the Stile and Title of Lord Deincourt, of Sutton, Octob. 26. 1624. The Troubles of the Nation between King and Parliament happened in his Time, which gave him an Opportunity of manifesting his Loyalty to his Prince in so signal a Manner by his Advice, Supplies of Money, and personal Assistance, that King Charles I. did, in Consideration of his many good Services, raise him to the Honour and Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of Scarfsdale, his Letters Patents bearing Date at Oxford, Nov. 11. 21 Car. I. 1646, which Honours still remain in his Family; these Manors, from which they take their Name, are long since gone into other Families, viz. from them to the Families of Touk or Toka, Buggs, and Armstrong, who sold them to Bar, Rag, and George Bird, whose Posterity now enjoy them.

The Advowson of the Church of Great Leake belonged, 8 Edward I. to the Prior of Repington in Darbyshire; and the Archbishop of York admitted the Clerk presented by the said Prior, notwithstanding the Claim of Elias de Stanton and Geoffrey Bugg. The Living is a Rectory, and the Earl of Huntington is Patron of it. It was valued at 30 l. when the Prior of Repington was Patron; but now the Value in the King's Books is but 25 l. 4 s. 7 d. In the Church Windows are the Arms of the Leaks and Buggs, and in the Body of the Church a handsome Monument for Richard Maunifield Gent. and in the Chancel two Grave-stones for Edward Bigland B. D. Rector, and his Wife.

One of these Places is rendered famous by

Raimund, Cardinal of Sancta Maria Nova in the Reign of King Edward II. who was the Minister of this Place, as was also the learned

Dr.

Dr. *John Davenant*, President of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and the Lady *Margaret's* Divinity-Professor in the same University. He died *A. D.* 1641, just before the Troubles, which, tho' he felt little of, he foresaw with such Sorrow as gave him a Taste of them.

Normanton, or *Normantone*, so called from some Owner of that Name in the Time of the Saxons; for this Place had its Name before the Conqueror came hither; and *Norman*, according to Dr. *Thoroton*, was then a Name frequently used, with the Addition of *tune*, or *ton*, signifying *Town*. After this *Norman*, who gave Name to this Place, it was alienated to *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, and afterwards it was one of those Estates which had several Manors, of which the excellent Lady *Godeva*, after the Death of her Husband, was found possessed of one, 13 *Ed. Conf.* 1057; and one *Story* and *Osgod*, two great Saxons, had two other Lordships in Possession at the *Norman* Invasion; but both lost them when the Conqueror parcelled out this County, as he did others, to his Followers; for he gave this Manor partly to *Roger de Busly*, (as *Domesday-Book* tells) partly to *Hugh* Earl of *Chester*, and partly to *Robert* Earl of *Mareton*, whose Posterity were for some Successions Lords of it; but it was at length alienated, for it appears by our Histories, that *William de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk* in King *Henry* the Sixth's Reign died possessed of one of these Manors, and that *Robert de Vaux* passed another of them over to *Sir Gervase de Clifton* and his Heirs for ever, of whom the *Willoughbys* obtained it. The present Lord is one Mr. *Earl*, who owns the whole Township, except five Yards of Land in Possession of the Family of *Fillingham*, who have held them long.

The Advowson of the Church of this Place, which is a Rectory, belonged ever since the Reign of King *Edward III.* to the Priory of *St. Cuthbert's* at *Durham*, and the Prior claimed a Court-Leet here for his Tenants. The Advowson is now in Mr. *Earl*. It is valued in the King's Books at 7 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* 2. In the Church are Monuments, 1. In the Chancel for

William Willoughby, a considerable Owner of Lands in this Town, who died Nov. 28. 1587. 2. In the Church for Mrs. *Frances Willoughby*, the Wife of *Gilbert Willoughby* Esq; who died Aug. 12. 1606; her Son *William Willoughby* erected it, for whom also and his Wife *Susanna* there is a Monument erected by *Edward Darling* her last Husband. He died May 4. 1629, and the June 1. 1635.

Plumbtree, which at the *Norman* Invasion had *Godric* and *Ulfar* for its Lords; but the Conqueror soon changed the Property after his Settlement, and gave it to that powerful Lord and great Favourite *Roger de Busly*. This Town anciently gave Name to the whole Wapentake or Hundred, which tho' *Roger de Busly* was Lord of, yet *Godric's* Posterity had some Possessions in it which are now the Estate of that worthy Gentleman *Sir Godfrey Copley* Bar. whose Family inherited them from *Chillibert*, who was descended from *Godric*. Dr. *Thoroton*, who is generally thought to have spent too much Pains in making out Descents of Families to little Purpose, has given us a very fair Genealogy of the *Copleys* from the great Saxon Nobleman *Chillibert*, which he does by the Family of the *Fitz-Williams*, whose Name it seems was in King *Henry* the Second's Days, *Fitz-Godric*; but *William* the Son of the last *William Fitz-Godric* changed his Name into *William Fitz-Williams*, whose Posterity ending in Female Heirs, the eldest of them married *Godfrey Fuljambe* Esq; from whom by another Marriage the *Copleys* are descended, who keep up the Christian Name of *Godfrey* still; but before we leave this Place we shall advertise the Reader, that tho' we find many ample Genealogies of other Families in Dr. *Thoroton's* History of this County, we shall but briefly recite them, as we have done this of the *Copleys*, because if they can be of any Use, (which we suppose they rarely, if at all, can) it will be better to consult the Doctor's Book, or rather the Heralds-Office for such Pedigrees. The Church of this Parish is a Rectory, and from the *Fitz-Williams's* is come to *Sir Godfrey Copley*, who is the present Patron, 'Tis valued in the King's

Books at 19 l. 19 s. 7 d. In the East Window are the Arms of the *Fitz-Williams's*, impaled with the *Cromwells*, quartering *Tateshale*, and with *Chaworth* quartering *Caltoft*, as also in the Church-Windows. In the Chancel is an Alabaster Tomb for Mr. *Thomas Wigfal*, who died in 1534.

Ratcliffe upon Sore, so called, not only for Distinction-Sake from another *Ratcliffe* in *Bingham* Wapentake, called for the same Reason *Ratcliffe upon Trent*, but upon the Account of its Situation upon the River *Sore*, near the Confluence of it with the River *Trent*. In *Domesday-Book* this Place is read, *Rade-clive*, which in the Saxons Language signifies a Red Hill or Bank. Before the Normans Coming, one *Osgod* a Saxon Nobleman was Lord of it, but his Tenure expired with the Conquest; for King *William*, as soon as he took upon him to reward his Norman Captains, removed this Manor from *Osgod*, and gave it to one *Sauvine*, with the Manor of *Kingston* above mentioned, which has ever been accounted a Member of this. How long it continued in *Sauvine's* Family we know not, nor when it was alienated, but do find, that the Family of *Picot* held this Town and *Kingston* of the King in Capite, by the Sargeanty of keeping Hawks for him of the old Feoffment, viz. in the Reign of King *Henry I.* His Posterity held this Manor divers Successions, and obtained many Privileges for it, as Free-Warren, 37 *Hen. III.* View of Frank-Pledge, Assize of Bread and Ale, Pillory, Tumbrel, Infantheof, and Gallows, 35 *Edw. I.* *Peter Picot* was the last Heir Male of the Family, and died 7 *Edw. II.* leaving his Estate to his Sisters, *Margery*, who married to *Simon Sewville*, and *Isabella*, married to — *Touke*; but to which of them this Manor in the Division fell doth not appear; yet we observe, that it was 38 *Hen. VI.* a Part of the vast Possessions of *Humphrey Stafford* then Duke of *Buckingham*, which he left then to his Grandson *Henry* at his Death, his Son *Humphrey* being slain before at the Battle of *St. Albans*. This Duke, having been very instrumental in bringing *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester* (afterwards King *Richard III.*) to the Throne, whether

troubled in Conscience for the Villainies he had been engaged in on that Account, or being angry with the King, because he did not heap his Favours on him so fast as he expected, fell from him, and plotted with *Dr. Moreton* Bishop of *Ely* to raise *Henry* Duke of *Richmond* to the Throne; but being disappointed in the Attempt was taken and beheaded in the open Market-Place at *Salisbury*, his Estate being forfeited to the Crown, and granted by King *Richard*, as to this Part of it, to Sir *Gerwase Clifton*. *Edward* his Son, Duke of *Buckingham*, upon the Accession of King *Henry VII.* to the Throne, recovered this Estate, and was in Favour all that King's Reign, and some Part of his Son's; but having Cardinal *Wolsey* and his Faction for his Enemies, his own Steward *Knevet*, whom he had turned out for misusing his Tenants, accused him, among many other Things, of saying, That if he were ill used by the King he would stab him with his Dagger, if he could get into his Presence; and that if the King died he would have the Government of the Realm, let who would oppose it; which being sworn against him at his Trial by *Knevet* and others, he was condemned and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, May 17. 1521, 13 *Hen. VIII.* and his Estate being forfeited to the Crown this Manor came to the *Sacheverels*, who enjoyed it a while, till *Henry Sacheverell* Esq; settled it upon Sir *Tho. Hutchinson*, his Sister's Son, and his Heirs, of whom *John Hutchinson* sold it afterward to Alderman *Iretton* of *London*, the Brother of *Henry Iretton* Esq; a principal Man under *Oliver Cromwell* in carrying on the Civil Wars of the Parliament against their Sovereign King *Charles I.* The Tithes of this Manor were given by one of the Constables of *Chester* to the Priory of *Norton* in that County, with the Advowson of the Living; but the Abbot and Convent, 11 *Hen. IV.* parted with all their Right to it to the Prior and Convent of *Burscough* in *Lancashire*. The Vicarage in the King's Books is 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. as it was valued when the Prior of *Burscough* was Patron. In the Chancel are several Monuments for the *Babingtons* and *Sacheverells*, Mr. *James Dampport*, Joan the Wife of

of *Ralph Shirley*, and others: And in the Church, and a Chapel on the North-side, for *Mr. Fyndern*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph Sacheverel*, Esq; and the said *Ralph*, with his Wives *Cecily* and *Anna*, all old Tombs.

Remston, *Rampston*, or *Rempston*, the Manor and Estate of *William Peverel*, *Ralph de Burun*, and afterwards of *John Truthale*, in whose Family how long it had been, before this Misfortune of losing it befel him, we have no History to inform us. It seems, that this *John Truthale* was an Adherent to the *Lancastrian* Title against *Edward Duke of York* (afterwards King *Edward IV.*) when the Contention between those Families was on foot; and when the Victory fell on the *Yorkists* Side, he, with many others of great Note, was attainted, and lost this Manor, and many others, to the King, who gave them to his Brother *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, who had, upon his Creation in the Parliament, *Edward IV.* been constituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, as also Constable of *England*, Justice of *North* and *South Wales*, Lord Chamberlain, &c. And for the Support of his Dignity had the Estates of *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*; *John*, Earl of *Oxford*; and divers other Persons attainted by the same Parliament, settled upon him and his Heirs.

This Place is Famous for the Family of *Rempstones*, which have taken their Name from it, and have, many of them, been Men of Eminency in their Generation, viz. (1.) *Robert Rempstone*, who in the Reign of King *Henry III.* founded a Chantry within this Church, Obliging himself not to admit the Parishioners to hear Divine Service to the Prejudice of the Mother Church; and that his Chaplain should bear Fealty to the Rector: Without which Conditions, the proud Abbot of *Lenton* would not grant him the Privilege of founding this Chantry, this Place, as it seems, being under his Jurisdiction. (2.) *Thomas de Rempstone*, was chosen, and served as Knight of the Shire for this County, in the Eighteenth Year of King *Richard II.* and several of the Name and Family were Men of very

great Note in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* as Sir *Thomas Rempstone*, who was Constable of the Tower of *London*, 1 *Hen. IV.* Admiral of the *Western Parts*, and Knight of the Garter, &c. (3.) Another *Thomas Rempstone* (for we cannot suppose him the same with the former, by reason of the Distance of Years) served in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for this County, in the third Year of *Henry V.* (4.) *William Rempstone*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Reg. 12. was one of the Gentlemen of Figure, who was returned by certain Commissioners, appointed for that Purpose, to see that all Persons should take the Oaths of Fidelity to that Prince, being then in his Minority. But as Families have their Times, as well as other Things, to rise and flourish, so they have to decay and fail, as this Family, which flourished long, had; for through the Failure of the Heirs Male, their Estate passed to Sir *Brian Stapleton*, by his Intermarriage with *Isabel Rempstone*, Heir of that Family; nor did she at all match beneath her self, for the *Stapletons* were equally Famous as the *Rempstones*, only the Family ceased in her, and the Estate passed to another Family. Sir *Brian*, her Husband, was twice High Sheriff for this and *Darby* Shire, in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* viz. Reg. 1 and 9. And *Henry Stapleton*, Esq; who was Patron of this Church, did, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, give ten Pounds a Year for ever, for the Relief of such Husbandmen of the Town, as should become Poor by any Misfortunes. *John Stapleton*, a distant Descendant from Sir *Brian*, sold this Manor to one *Mr. Field*, from whom it was passed to *Gabriel Armstrong*, Esq; who made it the Seat of his Family, which hath at this Time some Interest in it.

The Church is a Rectory, and was valued at twenty Marks, when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron; 'tis now in the King's Books 13 l. 2 s. 6 d. and *Mr. Gabriel Armstrong* is Patron. In the Church is a Monument for *Henry Stapleton*, Esq; above-mentioned, who died in 1586.

Redington,

Rodington, Reddington, or, as it is called in our Maps, *Ruddington*, a great Country Town, situate upon the Rivulet above-mentioned, that crosseth this Wapentake. *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, in the Conqueror's Survey, is said to have the principal Manor in this Town; and *Roger Busly*, and *Robert Malett*, had each of them Fee Soc. Afterwards this Manor came to, and was for a long time in the Possession of the *Pavelli's*, after whom the *Annesleys* enjoyed it, 'till *Gervase Annesley* sold it in the Reign of King *Charles I.* to the Earl of *Kingston*. But Part of this Lordship belongeth to several Churches, Foundations and Families. At a little Distance from this Town, viz. about half a Mile West from it, there stands in a large Field a Church with a Spire Steeple, called,

Flawford-Church, or *Flawfore-Church*, dedicated to *S. Peter*. *William Babington*, Lord of the Manor of *Ruddington*, founded a Chantry in this Church, in the Chapel of *St. Andrew*, for three Chaplains to pray for the good Estate of King *Henry VI.* and his Queen, and Prince *Edward*, himself, Wife, and for the Souls of all them, that he was held bound to in the Sight of God. It is now used only as the Burying Place to *Reddington*, there being in the Town a large Chapel appointed for the Worship of God, to which the Parishioners, to indulge themselves in their Ease, choosing to resort, the Church, though an handsome Building, lies neglected, and is full of filthy Rubbish. The Bishop of the Diocese, and Archdeacon, would do well to look into the Abuses of such Holy Places, and restore them to their proper Use, and see that they be kept decently. In this Church there have been many ancient Monuments, no doubt of great Note formerly; some considerable ones are yet remaining both in the Chancel and South-Isle, Part whereof seems to imply, that the Persons to whom they belong have been either actually engaged in the Holy War, or had some Vows upon them to go to it, their Effigies lying cross-legged. The Rectory of this Town was appropriated to *Durham-College* in *Oxford*, now

dissolved; and the Vicarage was then in the Presentation of the Prior: But some Part of the Tythes of Corn and Hay was given to the Priory of *Lenton* by *Robert de Pavelli*; which, upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries were given to the Earl of *Devon*, who now is Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Steanford, or *Stanford*, a Town standing upon the River *Trent*, just at its Entrance into this County (as *Mr. Cambden* represents it) but by Mistake; for it stands not upon the *Trent*, but upon the River *Sore*, and that at a considerable Distance from its Conjunction with the *Trent*. *Mr. Cambden* further adds, that he was informed that there were many Remains of Antiquity yet extant, and many Roman Coins found there. What Information *Mr. Cambden* had of such Things as he mentions we can't imagine; 'tis almost certain it must be a false one; for though 'tis Possible, an Hundred Years ago, or more, when *Mr. Cambden* lived, there might be some Antiquities observable, and Coins found, yet 'tis probable there never was; because, as we never meet with any since, so we have no Author nor Antiquary that has either preserved any of the Coins, nor told us what Antiquities have been here discoverrd. This Town is near *Loughborough* in *Leicestershire*, being parted from it by the Current of the *Sore*; over which, for Communication and Commerce, 'tis very likely there was a Stony Ford, which gave it the Name.

One *Elfi* was Lord of this Manor before the Conquest; and after, *Roger de Busly* obtained it of the Conqueror. He was the greatest Landed Man in this County, for he is said to have had no less than an Hundred and seventy Manors in it. From the Posterity of this *Busly*, *Stanford* came to the *Cliffords*, who when they were Lords of it were usually called by the Town, the *Cliffords* of *Stanford*; and from them to *Sir Richard Willoughby*, *Sir Richard Illingworth*, and *Sir Robert Rayns*, whose Son sold it to *Mr. Thomas Lewis*, who, or his Posterity now enjoy it. The Church here is the greatest Ornament of the Town,

E

Thomas

Thomas Lewis, Esq; being the present Patron of it, who hath repaired and beautified it at his own Charge lately. In the Chancel of it is a Tomb for *Ralph Illingworth*, Esq; and *Agnes* his Wife; which *Ralph* died August 1. 1498. In the East Window there are the Arms of the *Swillingtons* and *Heriz*. In the Body of the Church is another Monument for *Thomas Payre*, and *Agnes* his Wife; and at little Distance another for Mr. *John Harrison*, and *Alice* and *Agnes* his Wives; which *John* died November 4. 1532. In the Window over this Tomb are several Coats of Arms.

Staunton in the *Wolds*, which *Stori* held before the Conquest, and one *A-lured*, a *Saxon*, held under the Earl of *Moreton* after the Conquest: How it was alienated from that Earl's Family we cannot tell; but it is certain, that the Manor of it hath been a long Time in the Family of the *Cliftons*, who have spread much in this County. Dr. *Thoroton* makes an Observation upon this, and some other Towns, which have of late Years been inclosed, that the Lands of *Nottinghamshire* do not agree well with Inclosures, for he says, the Lands are impoverished and depopulated by it; which if it generally holds good is worthy of Observation, to caution other Places from so doing, lest they loose their Charge as well as the Profit of their Lands.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, and Sir *Gervase Clifton*, or his Posterity, are the Patrons of it, as his Ancestor was in the Time of King *Edward III*. It is valued in the Kings Books at 2*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Sutton cum Bonington, or *Boniton*, formerly two Villages, but now but one Parish. *Sutton*, or *Sudton*, is the same with *South-Town*, so called because it is situate very near the utmost Point of the County, Southward, and *Boniton* was called so probably from the Reeds growing upon the Grounds upon the *Sore's* Bank near it; for *B.* or *Bun*, in the *Saxon* Language signifies a Reed. The Place is of little Note, unless we think it not to be passed over, that *Gilbert Millington*, Esq; who was one of those Persons that composed that High Court of Justice which senten-

ced King *Charles I*. to be beheaded, and was attainted afterwards for it, soon after the Restoration of King *Charles II*. was an Inhabitant of this Place, and had four yard Lands in this Parish; a Fact rather to be forgotten, and not mention'd in History, were it not that it may be some Terror against such Attempts, that such wicked Men leave an Eternal Blot of Infamy upon their own Memories, and their Posterities, by such Records. The Church here is divided into two Rectories at this Day, as formerly it was: the Rectory of *St. Michael's*, which for many Ages hath belonged to the *Berkleys*, and was valued before the Union at 12*l*. and the Rectory of *St. Ann*, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *Repingdon* in *Darbyshire*, which was then valued at 8 Marks, or 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Since the Dissolution the Lords *Berkley* are become Patrons of both: But they are valued distinctly in the King's Books, *St. Michael's* at 15*l*. 2*s*. 1*d*. and *St. Ann's* at 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. In *St. Michael's* Church are Monuments for *Thomas Staunton*, Esq; and *Millicent* his Wife, who died Anno 1456. *John Barwyke*, *Margaret* his Wife, and *James* their Son, who died Anno 1528. and *Michael Stanley*, and *Mary* his Wife, who died Anno 1564. and in the Window are the *Segraves* Arms. In the Church is an ancient Tomb for one of the *Stauntons*; but much defaced.

Thorp, a Village, which in the *Saxon* Times belonged to Earl *Algar*, and in the *Norman* to the aforesaid *Roger de Busly*, whose Posterity held this, and many other great Estates, 'till the Reign of King *John*, when *John de Busly* leaving no Issue Male, *Idonea* his only Daughter, and Heir by Marriage, carryed them all into the Family of the *Vipounts*, by Marrying of *Robert de Vipount*, 15 *John*. His Posterity enjoyed his Estate, thus enlarged by *Idonea de Busly*, 'till 49 *Henry III*. when *William de Vipount* being slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, his two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Idonea* (for want of Male Issue) were his Heirs; and being, after due Age, married to *Roger Clifford*, and *Roger Leybourne*, brought the Estates of *Busly* and *Vipount* into those Families; in which, we suppose,

pose, they continued 'till the Reign of King *Richard II.* when this Manor came entire to the *Armstrongs*, who were then a flourishing Family in these Parts, and have so continued ever since. This Lordship was most of it arable Land, 'till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* when it was inclosed; and the Inclosing of it did so ruin and depopulate it, that Thirty Years ago there was not one House inhabited in it, except some Part of the Hall, which was Mr. *Armstrong's* House. The King had also some Lands in this Town, while *Roger de Busly* was chief Lord, which *Albani* Earl of *Arundel* was in Possession of; under whom *John Bochart* held the third Part of a Knight's Fee, in the Beginning of King *Henry III.* from him this Village was called *Thorp-Bochart*, and corruptly by the Vulgar, *Thorp-Buzzard*, or *Bossarte*. The Church was turned into an Alehouse, as Dr. *Thoroton* seems to intimate: But we suppose it an unwary Expression, because it could not properly be so called, since no Body dwelt in the Church; but a Shepherd only kept a little Ale in it to sell upon Occasions to Passengers and Travellers. It is still Presentative, and to it all the Tythes belonging, paying 20*s.* per Annum Pension to *Lenton*. Mr. *Armstrong* is Patron, and it is valued now in the King's Books at 12*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ tho' when Mr. *Berkley* was Patron, it was valued but at 10*l.*

Thrumpton, a Village at which the Rivers *Trent* and *Sore* unite, making up together a large Stream towards *Nottingham*. This Town is called in *Domesday-Book* *Turmideston*, supposed to be so called from the ancient Saxon Lord, one *Turmode*; tho' in the latter End of the Saxon Times, *Leuvin* and *Elvod* were the Owners of it, and held it at the Arrival of *William* the Conqueror; but continued not in Possession long after; for that King, being obliged to gratify his Norman Attendants, parcelled out this Town among several of them, as *Roger de Busli*, *William Peverel*, and *Hugh de Greatmaishil*. But the Lordship was given to the Ancestor of the *Puterels*, which formerly held it from the Beginning of the Norman Times to the Reign of King *James I.* when the Heir of

that ancient Family sold it to Mr. *Gervase Pigot*, the Grandfather of *Gervase Pigot*, Esq; who was lately Lord of it. His Father, *Gervase Pigot*, Esq; inclosed the Fields, and very much improved and adorned the Seat. 'Tis now a pleasant and convenient Mansion, and if it answers the Draught of it, published by Dr. *Thoroton*, it does not want Magnificence. This Gentleman died when he was High Sheriff of this County, in 1669. and the Liveries he gave his Attendants, because he was then in Mourning for his only Daughter, which were Black with small Silver Trimming, fitted them for the same Service in ushering him to his Grave, for he died soon after the Summer Assizes.

The Advowson of this Chapel, which is annexed to the Church of *Rateliffe*, was given by *Reginald Bassett*, and *Richard Puterel*, to the Prior and Convent of *Norton* in *Cheshire* abovesaid; and upon the Dissolution of the Abbies remained some Time in the Crown, 'till King *James I.* by his Letters Patent dated July 9. 1503. granted it to *Gervase Pigot*, Esq; with all its Rights and Appurtenances. In the Chancel of this Church are diverse costly Monuments, with large Inscriptions, for several of the Family of *Pigots*, both Men and Women.

Widmerpole, or *Wydmerspole*, in *Domesday-Book* read *Wimers Pole* or *Spear*, or *Wide mere Polle*. In King *Henry the I's* Time one *Haldoen*, a Norman, was Lord of this Manor, probably given his Ancestor by the Conqueror: He was the Father of *Hugh*, Father of *Ralph*, Father of *Ralph de Crumbewell*, or *Cromawell*, who seems thereupon to have the Right of Inheritance to this Manor: But *Ivo de Heriz* putting in his Claim to it, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* there was a long Contest at Law about the Title to it; but at length *Ivo de Heriz* prevailed; though our Author doth not make out *Heriz's* Title so clear, but that the *Cromawells* was the better. The Heirs and Successors of *Heriz* enjoyed this Manor for several Reigns quietly, and left it to Posterity: But in King *Henry VI's* Time, the Lord *Cromawell* renewed his Suit for it with Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, who had married, or was descended

scended from the Heir of *Heriz*; but not being able to carry his Point against so long Possession, the *Pierpoints* were left in Enjoyment of it, and by virtue of that Inheritance, are Lords of it to this Day, *Evelin Duke of Kingston*, Marquess of *Dorchester*, &c. being the present Lord of it. But there is an ancient Family of *Widmerpoles*, who took their Name from this Place of their Residence; and still have considerable Lands in this Lordship, continuing in this Place.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Duke of *Kingston* is Patron of it. It is valued in the King's Books at 14 l. 16 s. 0 d. ½.

Wilford, or *Wilesford*, an Hamlet to *Clifton*, of which Sir *Alured de Clifton* was Lord in the Conqueror's Time. How it was alienated from his Posterity we know not, but find, that in King *Henry the III's* Reign, *Ralph de Rodes* was possessed of it; and that his Son, *Gerard de Rodes*, Lord of *Melles*, granted *Clifton*, and the Hamlet of *Wilford*, to Sir *Gervase de Clifton* in King *Edward I's* Reign; and his Posterity of the same Name continue Lords of it to this Day. Sir *William Dugdale* tells us, that *Gervase de Wilesford* held this Manor 13 *Edward I.* and that *John*, the Son of *Gerard de Rodes*, made a Grant of the Homage and Service of *Gervase Wilesford*, and his Heirs, for this Manor, to *Henry de Tibetot*, his Wife *Eve*, and Son and Heir *Pain de Tibetot*; which Account is hard to reconcile with the former, which is Dr. *Thoroton's*. The Church of *Wilford* is a Rectory, and *Gervase Clifton* is, or late was, the Patron. It is valued in the King's Books, at 18 l. 7 s. 6 d. *Thor.* but 18 l. 17 s. 6 d. *Aston*. Of the Family of *Cliftons* see more in *Clifton* above.

Willoughby on the Wold, a Village standing upon the South-Edge of this County. This Place may justly pretend to something of Antiquity, for it lies almost upon the *Fosse-way*, and in a Field belonging to it, are the Ruins (as the Inhabitants believe) of a Town called *Long Billington*, which, for many Ages hath been demolished. Hereabouts the Plowmen and Shepherds commonly gather up Roman Coins in great Numbers, raised

by the Plough, or Spade. Besides the Distance of this Place from *Caerlerion*, i. e. *Leicester*, and from *Vernometum*, or *Burrow-Hill* (being nine Miles each) adds to the Confirmation of it. All which put together may tempt us to believe, that this Town hath been a Roman Station. In the Conqueror's Time, *Goisfrid Alsfein* was, among other Lordships in this County, possessed of this Manor of *Willoughby*, or, as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey, *Wilgeby*. This *Goisfrid* made choice of *Shelford*, in this County, for the Capital Seat of his Barony. *Ralph Hansfein* was his Heir. It was called *Willoughby*, from the *Willows* growing about it. The Manor was in the Possession of *Odincar*, a Saxon, before the Norman Invasion, and of *Roger de Busly* after it. These were the Chief Lords: But as well in this; as in other Manors, there were other Tenants who held Lands in Fee of them, or of the Crown, as *Roger Pictavenfis*, who had the Parts of *Godric* and *Erwins*, two Saxons, given him; and perhaps *Goisfrid Hansfein* above-mentioned, might have some other Parts: 'Tis impossible to be positive in this Case, because ancient Writers are so obscure, and contrary one to another. In after Ages, this Manor was enjoyed a long Time by a Family of the Name of *Willoughby*, who were before called *Bugg*; but dwelling here, and being Lords of it, changed their Name to *de Willoughby*; for we read, that *Richard Bugg*, of *Willoughby*, had Lands conveyed to him by several Persons; and, says our Author, he became a great Man in these Parts; and his Son, *Richard de Willoughby*, much increased his Estate, for he was a Lawyer, and died very Rich, as appears by his Will, bearing Date 31 *Edward I.* 1283.

This Family of the *Willoughbys*, after this, grew to be some of the Principal Men of this County, and were chosen into the most Publick Stations and Trusts; as (1.) In the sixth Year of King *Henry VI.* Sir *Hugh Willoughby* Knight, served in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for this County; and 'tis probable was high Sheriff of the same, in the ninth Year of the same King, for 'tis not likely it

can

can be another Sir *Hugh* at so small a Distance of Time. (2.) In the thirteenth Year of the same King *Henry VI.* *Richard Willoughby*, Esq; served as Knight of the Shire for the same. (3.) The same, or another *Richard Willoughby*, was High Sheriff for this, and *Darby* Shire, in the twenty eighth Year of the same King *Henry VI.* and again in the first of King *Edward IV.* (4.) Sir *Henry Willoughby*, Kt. was also High Sheriff for the said Counties, in the eleventh Year of King *Henry VII.* and when this County, and *Darbyshire*, were ordered to have different Sheriffs, 10 *Eliz.* (5) Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Knight, was High Sheriff for this County twice in the same Reign, viz. 21 and 30 Years. But though this Family flourished long (perhaps very few longer) yet it fell to Decay in the last Heir, Sir *Percival Willoughby*, Baronet, who sold this Estate to the *Hutchinsons*, who are the present Lords of it. The Church was appropriated to the Priory of *Workshop*, 7 *Richard II.* and after the Dissolution of that House, was given by King *Edward VI.* to the Master and College of *All-Saints*, in *Fotheringay* in *Northamptonshire*, under the Name of the Rectory and Church of *Willoughby*, late Parcel of the Priory of *Workshop*: And when that College was dissolved, which happened soon after, the Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, was granted to *John* and *William Dodington*. They are now the Duke of *Kingston's*. The Rectory continues Improprate; and the Vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* 1/2. In the Church here, there are divers Monuments for the *Willoughbys* yet standing, viz. in the South-Isle, and under the South-Wall two, under an arched Wall; in the Quire one; and in the North Alley four. Near *Willoughby* is

Wisall, or *Wison*, which signifies an Hill of Plants, formerly the Estate of *Estan*, *Elst*, and *Gladwin*, who had three Manors in it before the Conquest, which were then given to *Roger de Busli*, and from him passed to *William de Lovetot*, and was long possessed by the *Lovetots*; But Issue Male failing in *Nigellus de Lovetot*,

this Manor was divided between them, and so went to *Ralph de Mandevil*, *Hubert de Bromford*, and *Richard Patrick* their Husbands; from whom it descended in the same Manner to *William de Sheffield*, and Sir *Robert Pontrell*, Knight; of whose Posterity Sir *Richard Willoughby*, Knight, purchased it, and his Son *Hugh* sold it to *Robert Armstrong*.

The Church, or Rectory, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Priory of *Workshop*; and afterwards, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* it was granted, with all the Lands and Tenements belonging to it, to Mr. *Thomas Reeve*, and *George Cutton*: But Mr. *Stopford* is at present Patron of the Vicarage, which, when the Prior was Patron, was valued at eight Marks; but now is in the King's Books but 4 *l.* 11 *s.* 0 *d.* 1/2.

These are all the Towns and Villages of this Wapentake, which afford us any thing remarkable; the other Villages, as *Terleton*, *Clapton*, and *Clyston*, we have no Account of. And so we shall proceed to

The Wapentake of *Bingham*.

This Wapentake is bounded on the South with the Wapentake of *Ruscliffe*, and Part of *Leicestershire*; on the East with Part of *Lincolnshire*; on the North, with the Wapentakes of *Newarke* and *Thurgarton*; and on the West, with the Wapentakes of *Thurgarton* aforesaid, and *Ruscliffe*. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff for the Time being. 'Tis commonly called *Binghamshire* Wapentake, from the usual Place of Meeting on the other Side of the *Fosse-way*, near the most Westerly Corner of *Bingham* Lordship, called, the *Moot-House*, where the Hundred-Court (now best known by the *Moot-House* Court) ought still to be kept: But of late Years it has been usually removed to *Crophill-Butler* for the Conveniency of Entertainment. The Chief Town in this Wapentake, is

Bingham, a small Market-Town, from whence the Wapentake takes its Name. The Lordship of it, before the Conquest, belonged

belonged to two Saxons, *Hoge* and *Helga*; but after it was all given to *Roger de Busli*; after whom it hath had several Owners, since the Norman Invasion, as the *Paganel*s, or *Paynel*s, 'till King *Henry* the III's Time, when *Foulk Paynel*, having been in Rebellion against the said King, was disfeised of it, as forfeited to the Crown; and the King gave it to *Henry de Baliol*, who had attended him with Horse and Arms in his Wars in *Gascoigne*. But it seems as if he had obtained it only for Life, or he had also forfeited it, (for we find him also joyning with the Barons against the King) it was given to *William de Ferrarius*, or *Ferrers*, who, 'tis probable, sold it; for in the 50th Year of the same King, it was in the Possession of *Ralph Bugg*, of *Nottingham*, Esq; whose Posterity took the Sirname of *Bingham* from this Manor. From the *Binghams*, after some Time, this Manor passed to the *Rempstons*; and from them, by Marriage, to the *Stapleton*s, as we have shewed in *Rempston* above: But it remained not long in that Family, *Brian Stapleton*, Esq; selling it to *Sir Thomas Stanhope*, whose Descendant, the present Earl of *Chesterfield*, is now the Lord of it. The Parsonage here is of great Value, which has made it a Preferment for such learned Men, as being qualify'd for Bishops, have been removed hence to several Sees, as *Dr. Abbot* to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*; *Dr. Wren* to the See of *Ely*; and *Dr. Hanmer* to the See of *Bangor*. *Haywood*, a Piece of the Forest between *Orton* and *Bledworth*, belongs to this Town of *Bingham*. The Manor is now in the Possession of *Mr. Stanhope*, a Branch of the *Chesterfield* Family. In the Church here there is a Stone Tomb, and one of Alabaster, now lying under the Seat of *Mr. Richard Porter*, the only considerable Freeholder in the Lordship; upon which are the Statues, cross-legged, of some of the *Binghams*, with their Shield, on which their Arms are embossed. In the Chancel of the Church is a very handsome Monument for *Sir Thomas Rempston*, who died in the thirty seventh Year of King *Henry* VI. and lies buried in the Middle of the Chancel, under a very fair Ala-

baster Tomb, on which were laid the Effigies of himself and Lady; but now they are so much defaced as to make no distinct Representation of them. The Market here is on *Thursday* Weekly; and there was Yearly a Fair, upon *Aslaton*, or *Haslacheton*, anciently the Demesne of the Family of *Aslatons* and *Cranmers*, by Marriage. It is now a Village, famous for little else but being the Birth-Place of *Dr. Thomas Cranmer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He was a Gentleman born, and bred in *Jesus College*, *Cambridge*, as a Nobleman. His Parents were descended of the famous Family of *Cranmers*, of *Cranmer-Hall* in *Lincolnshire*: They came in with the Conqueror (as one *Cranmer*, a French Ambassador in King *Henry* VIII's Time, made it evident at the Archbishop's Table) as he did with the Reformation; and though he came to be deservedly an Archbishop, yet *Lambeth* was never thought to outshine *Cranmer-Hall*.

The Rectory of this Place, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry* VIII. belonged to *Welbeck-Abbey*; but after was granted by King *Edward* VI. to *Dr. Thomas Cranmer*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his Heirs for ever. His Nephew, *Thomas Cranmer*, died seised of this Rectory, 5 *Edward* VI. But Heirs Male failing, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Cranmer*, marrying to *Thomas Molineux*, Esq; his Son, *Sir John Molineux*, Baronet, sold all his Interest in this Town, by which this Manor is become the Duke of *Kingston's*; and the Parsonage and Tythes *Mr. Gervase Armstrong's* of *Scarrington*. Here was anciently a Chapel for God's Service, but it is now made a Dwelling-House.

S. Aubrey (our Maps call it *S. Ambrose*) and *Barneston*, which Towns, and *Langar*, went together before the Normans Coming, and for some considerable Time after. *Godric*, the Saxon, had a Manor in each of these Towns when the Conqueror arrived, but kept them no longer than 'till he was established King; for upon his Cantoning out this Part of the Isle to his Followers, they, by his Gift, became the Demesnes of *William Peverel*, whole

whose Posterity, after some Successions, passed them to the *Rodes*, of which Family *John*, the Son of *Gerhard de Rodes*, made a Grant of them to *Henry de Tibitot*, or *Tiptoft*, *Eve* his Wife, and *Pain Tibitot* his Son and Heir, of the Fee of these Manors, 13 *Edw. I.* The *Tibitots* held them divers Successions; but at length *Robert Tibitot*, the last Heir Male of the Family, leaving only three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Milicent*, and *Elizabeth*, the eldest not being above six Years old, *Richard le Scrope*, then Lord Treasurer of England, obtained the Wardship of them, and by marrying two of them at proper Ages to his Sons, *Roger* and *Stephen*, much enriched his Family with their Estates. *Immanuel Lord Scrope*, the last Heir Male in the Family, was a Person in Favour in the Reigns of the Kings *James I.* and *Charles I.* being made President of the King's Council in the North by the one, *Reg. 16.* and Earl of *Sunderland* by the other, 3 *Car. I.* but dying without any legitimate Issue, settled his Estate upon his three natural Daughters, which he had by one *Martha Jones*, viz. *Mary* the eldest, who was first married to the Earl of *Monmouth*, and after his Death to *Charles Lord St. John of Basing*, the Marquess of *Winchester's* eldest Son; *Elizabeth*, the second, who married *Thomas Earl Rivers*; and *Annabella* the youngest, who was married to *John How Esq;* second Son of *John How* of *Compton* in *Gloucestershire*, among whom, when the whole Estate came to be divided, *Langar* fell to *Annabella*, and so became the Estate of *Mr. How*, and his Heirs, which he had by her.

Barnston and *S. Aubrey* fell to one of the other Sisters Share, but to which of them we do not find, and so can give no farther Account of them, as we shall do of *Langar* hereafter, when it became the Estate of the Family of *Scropes*.

Basingfield, or *Basinfelt*, an Hamlet, of which Part is in the Parish of *Bridgford East*, and Part in the Parish of *Holm*, both which we shall hereafter describe. The Manor of it was the Estate of the *Lutterels* for many Ages.

Bridgford, or *Brugford East*, the Manor of the *Caltofts*, from whom it passed to the *Chaworths*, and by them to the *Scropes*.

The *Babingtons* also had a Manor here, which passed to the *Sheffields*, who sold it to *John Hacker Esq;* whose Grandson, *Col. Francis Hacker*, having been an Officer in the Parliament Army all along against the King, and at length having the Charge of his Majesty in Order to his Execution, and conducting him to and being with him on the Scaffold when he was beheaded, was attainted and executed at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* his Estate thereby being forfeited to the Crown. His younger Brother *Rowland* purchased it of the Duke of *York*, to whom it was granted; which the Duke the rather complied with because *Rowland* had been a Colonel in the King's Army, and their other Brother *Thomas* had been killed in the King's Service; which Considerations would certainly have mitigated *Col. Francis Hacker's* Crime, and consequently have freed him from any, or at least so great a Punishment, had he not been so immediately instrumental in the Death of the King; for at his Trial it was proved against him, That he was one of the Persons that was upon the Guard, and kept the King Prisoner; That the Warrant for seeing the Sentence against the King executed was directed to him and others; and that in Prosecution of that Commission he had signed a Warrant for executing the King; and that by Virtue of the Warrant he had received, he took the King out of the Custody of *Col. Tomlinson*, and conducted him to the Scaffold, where he was put to Death. These were Crimes of the highest Guilt, which King *Charles II.* tho' a Prince of Clemency, yet having his Father's Death so much at Heart, could not upon any Consideration pardon. Had this Colonel been, as a late Historian tells us, a Soldier of Fortune only, whose notable Resolution and Conduct recommended him to *Cromwell*, his Fault had been the less, and much more excusable; but being (as this Account shews) a Gentleman of an Estate, 'twas his Choice and not Necessity that engaged him against his Royal Master, and so rendered his Crimes incapable of Pardon.

At the House of the above-mentioned *Rowland Hacker Esq*; in this Place it was that *Dr. Gilbert Sheldon*, then Warden of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, and afterwards Bishop of *London*, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, retired, soon after the Parliament Commissioners had ejected him from his Place in that University. He continued here three or four Years well pleased with the Rivers and Fields adjoining, which made the House a very agreeable Dwelling. The *Multons* anciently had an Estate in this Town, which having passed thro' the Family of the *Deincourts*, *William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester* purchased it, and settled it upon *Magdalene-College* in *Oxford*, which Foundation hath an alternate Turn with the *Chaworths* in presenting to the Rectory here.

There are two good Monuments in the Church of this last *Bridgeford*, one in the South Isle, and the other on the North Side of Church, but both without any Inscriptions, which is the more to be lamented, because Tradition cannot inform us whose they are.

The Rectory of this Town is valued in the King's Books at 19 l. 8 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Lord Viscount *Chaworth*, and the College of *St. Mary Magdalene* in *Oxford* are Patrons, and present by Turns.

The *Fosse-way*, of which we have spoken at *Willoughby in the Wold*, having from thence passed thro' *Widmerpole*, *Normanton*, *Crophill* or *Cropswell*, *Butler*, and *Bingham*, (in all which Places we find nothing observable but the Tract of it) crosses the Vale of *Belvoir*, and at length goeth thro' the Field of this Town, *East Bridgeford*, or *Bridgeford in the Hill*, in which there are at this Day plain Remains of a Roman Station, near a Spring, called, *The Old-Wark Spring*, and the Field belonging to the Town, in which Part of the Camp lies, called *Burrow-field*. Mr. *Pexcroft* Rector of *Wiverrby* in *Leicestershire*, (to whose Diligence the Discovery of such Places in these Parts is in a great Measure owing) doth assure us, that he hath seen a fair silver Coin of *Vespasian*, which was found there; and that others are sometimes ploughed or digged up by the Inhabitants of the Town. That the

Conjecture of a Station here is not groundless, may be further confirmed from the Distance of this Town from *Willoughby*, which is about eight Miles, and near the same Distance from *Long Collingham*, which is about three Miles from *Newark upon Trent*, at which Town, or near it, in a large Field, there is some Reason to fix another Station. The *Fosse-way* indeed lies above a Mile from it, but it receives Authority from several of *Constantine's* Coins, which have been found there, as well as its Distance from *Lincoln*, which is about nine Miles, where was another Station. By this Means (if these Conjectures be allowed a Probability, which we can see no Reason why they should not) the vast Breach between *Leicester* and *Lincoln* along the *Fosse* will be pretty well made up after this Manner, viz.

From *Leicester* to *Willoughby in the Wold*, Nine Miles.

From *Willoughby* to *East Bridgeford*, Eight Miles.

From *Bridgeford* to *Long Collingham*, Nine Miles.

From *Collingham* to *Lincoln*, Nine Miles.

Broughton, in *Domesday-Book* called *Broton*, and in *Test. Nev. Brocton*, was in the Conqueror's Time the Estate of *Algar* Earl of *Leicester*, but was after given by that King to the Earl of *Chester*, under whom *Alured de Suleni* held it, and from him it had the Name of *Broughton Sulney*, to distinguish it from *Nether Broughton*, which is near it, tho' in *Leicestershire*. *John de Suleni*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward I.* passed this Manor to *Sir Gervase de Clifton*, in whose Posterity it continued, till in the Reign of King *Charles II.* *Sir Gervase Clifton* Bar. sold it, but after repented heartily of it, because it had been so long in his Family, and he was under no Necessity to sell, yet he reserved the Advowson of the Rectory to himself. It is valued in the King's Books at 11 l. 9 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Carcolston, *Carrouston*, *Caueston*, and in our Maps *Colston*, a Village of good Note for the several eminent Families that have been Lords of it, as *Roger de Busli*,

the *Lovetots*, or *Luvetots*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Henry I.* and were Lords of this Manor to the Times of King *Edward I.* when *Oliver de Luvetot* of this Place, leaving no Issue Male, the Female Heir in some Descents brought this Manor into the Family of *Thurverton*, or, as it is now called, *Thoroton*, from whom the learned Antiquary and Doctor of Physick, who wrote the History of this County, to which we are so much indebted for our Description, was descended. From the *Luvetots* and *Thorotons* it after passed to the *Arnolds* and *Binghams*, and at length settled in the *Whalleys* for many Generations, but hath lately been sold (as we are informed by a Gentleman, who lives in or near the Place) by a Decree in Chancery, to *Thomas Hall*, Clerk, who married the Heiress of that worshipful Family the *Whalleys*. The same Gentleman further adds, That

In *Carcolston* upon the *Fosse-way* (that passeth thro' it to *East-Bridford*) was a Roman Station, in that Part of the Lordship called in old Writings, *Aldwerch*, and at this Time, *Oldwarke*, (in Distinction to *Newark*) where Foundations of solid wrought Stone are found, the Grounds thereabout bearing the Signs and Memory of old Fortifications, viz. one Close, still having the Name of *Castle-hill*, and two other of *Castleton-Closes*, as also a Spring, called *Oldwarke Spring*, and the adjacent Ground on the other Side the *Fosse-way* in *Bridford* Parish, (of which we have spoken above) called the *Burrough-field*, where ancient Coins have been found; at a little Distance from which was *Saxondale*, or *Saxeden*, where Roman Stone Coffins have been dug up. We have mentioned this Gentleman's Opinion concerning a Roman Station in this Place, tho' the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* places it at *East Bridford*, that the Reader may judge which is the most probable by the Arguments produced for their Conjectures, the Distances being much alike from either Places.

The Church of this Place was in the Reign of King *Henry I.* given by *William Luvetot* to the Priory of *St. Cuthbert* at *Radford* near *Worksop*, which then was founded by him, and among other Gifts

was confirmed by his Heirs. While the Rectory was appropriated to the Priory, the Vicarage was in the Gift of the Monks, and at the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage of this Town was granted 37 *Hen. VIII.* to *Richard Whalley* Esq; and his Heirs, in whom it hath continued ever since, except in the Year 1670, when *William Duke of Newcastle*, having then Possession of the two Manors or Lordships of the Town by Virtue of an Extent, took upon him to present to it that Turn; but these Manors after his Death returned to the Heirs of *Whalley*, and being sold to Mr. *Hall*, as is above observed, the Right of Presentation to the Vicarage is now lodged in him. (So far the Gentleman.) But the Parsonage and great Tithes belong to his Grace the present Duke of *Newcastle*, or his Assignees and Heirs; but being charged with an yearly Rent of twenty Pounds to the King, and four Pounds to the See of *Lincoln*, they are for the most Part of no great Value besides. The Value of the Vicarage in the King's Books at this Time is 6 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*

In the upper Window of this Church are the Arms of the Families of *Bingham*, *Newmarch*, *Whatton*, and *Gloucester*; and on the Wall a Monument of Stone for Mr. *Gregory Henson*, and in the Church-yard another for *Robert Thoroton*, who died Decemb. 12. 1646.

Clipston, a little Village lying upon the Borders of *Ruscliffe* Wapentake; and when *Plumbtree* Hundred was in Use, this Place was accounted a Part of it; but it has been reckoned in this Wapentake of *Bingham* ever since the Conquest, tho' it yet remains in *Plumbtree* Parish. One *Ulviet* a Saxon was Lord of this Manor before the Conquest; but all the Titles of Lands held by the Saxons expired with the Conqueror's Settlement on the Throne, and this Manor was given to his great Favourite *Roger de Busly*, who, having founded a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks at *Blythe*, a Town on the Confines of this County Northward, gave the Tithes of one Plough-Land in this Parish to it. This Lordship was some Ages after possessed

by a Family of the *Binghams*, (of whom *Richard de Bingham*, 22 *Edw. I.* procured a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands here) and after them by the *Rempstones*, from whom it came by Purchase to the Noble House of the *Pierpoints*, *Sir George Pierpoint* Kt. who died the 21st of *March*, 6 *Eliz.* 1564, being then possessed of this Manor of *Clipston*, with divers other Lands, Churches, and Estates, leaving all of them to his Son and Heir *Henry*, who, 3 *Car. I.* 1628, was first raised to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Style and Title of Lord *Pierpoint of Holme Pierpoint*, and a little after made Viscount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingston upon Hull*. His present Descendant is the Duke of *Kingston*. Mr. *Holinshed*, p. 143 of his History of the Kings of England, tells us, That King *Richard I.* Anno 1194, received the King of *Scots*, who came to visit him, and congratulate his Return from the Holy Land and Captivity at this Town of *Clipston*. These two Princes, being thus met, spent some Days in great Mirth and Jollity; but in the End the King of *Scots* required of King *Richard* to restore to him the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, and *Lancaster*, which, in Right of his Predecessors (as he alledged) belonged to him. King *Richard*, having consulted his Parliament, answered the King of *Scots*, that he could by no Means satisfy his Petition, yet granted, in the Presence of his Nobles, and by Deed confirmed it to the said King of *Scots* and his Heirs, that whenever any of them came by Summons to the Court of the King of England, they should be attended from Shire to Shire by the Prelates and Sheriffs from their Entrance into his Kingdom till they came to the King's Court, and while they abode should have an Allowance for their Livery out of the King's Purse, and so at their Return.

Colleston-Basset, so called from its ancient Lords, descended from *Ralph Basset* Chief Justice of England, who may properly be called Lord Chief Justice, for his Authority was so great with King *Henry I.* that he was allowed to sit in what Court he

pleased, and wheresoever else he thought fit, for the Administration of Justice. Certainly this Man had some extraordinary Merit, that attracted that King's Favour; for *Ord. Vitalis* tells us, That the King, at the very Beginning of his Reign, *Illum de ignobili Stirpe illustravit, & de Pulvere (ut ita dicam) extulit, datâq; Facultate super Consules & Oppidanos illustres exaltavit, i. e.* Raised him from a very low Condition, and conferring on him an ample Estate, exalted him above Earls and other great Men. This *Ralph*, being Lord of this Manor, gave one Carucate of Land in *Chinolton*, which is Part of this Lordship, to the Abbey of *Eynsham* in *Oxfordshire*, for the Maintenance of one Monk, which he had added to their Number; the rest continued in his Posterity a Succession or two, and then passed into the Family of the *Bassets* of *Draiton* near *Tamworth* in *Staffordshire*. A collateral Branch of the former *Ralph Basset* of this Family built a new Chapel in this Town, and was succeeded in his Estate by his Son of the same Name, who dying without Issue Male, his Estate came to be divided among the Heirs of the Female Line, who were *Thomas* Earl of *Stafford*, and *Sir William Chaworth's* Lady, *Alice*, whose Pedigree, being not very clear, there was a great Controversy between *Humphry* Earl of *Stafford* and *Sir Thomas Chaworth* Kt. about this Manor and other Estates belonging to the said *Ralph*; but notwithstanding those Contests, *Joan* the Mother of the said *Ralph*, who held the third Part of this Manor in Dower, enjoyed it during her Life, and after her Decease it became vested in the *Stafford* Family, and continued some Successions in it, yet not without some Alienation of it, at least for a small Time; for we find, that *John Truthale*, in King *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, was possessed of this Manor of *Colston-Basset*, and having forfeited it by siding with King *Henry VI.* it was given to *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, who, 'tis probable, restored it to the *Stafford* Family, the then Duke of *Buckingham* much furthering his Designs in obtaining the Crown.

Edward

Edward Stafford, the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, sold this Manor to *Mr. Kitson*, whose Son and Heir *Sir Thomas Kitson Kt.* conveyed it to *Mr. Golding* his Steward, whose Grandchild and Heir *Edward Golding Esq;* was created a Baronet at the Beginning of the Civil Wars. He was sole Heir of the Manor and Impropriation, except that Part, which his Father sold to *Mr. Francis Hacker*, who built an House upon it, and left it to his eldest Son, Colonel *Francis Hacker*, who guarded King *Charles I.* to the Scaffold, for which and other Crimes he was attainted of High Treason, and executed for it, (as is above shewed) this and all his other Estate being thereby forfeited to the Crown. The Duke of *York*, who engrossed almost all the forfeited Estates, obtained this of his Brother King *Charles II.* and obliged the Colonel's Brother to buy it of him, if he would have it, which he did, and had no bad Bargain of the Purchase, considered as a Chapman only; but he sold it again to *John Grubham How of Langar Esq;* who was lately the Owner of it.

The *Bassets* had given away some Parts of this Manor to the Priory of *Eynsham*, as is above said, and to the Abbey of *Laund* in *Leicestershire*, which was founded by *Richard Basset*, the Founder of the *Drayton* Family, and *Maud* his Wife, the Heiress of *Jeffrey Ridel*, which was granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Anthony Nevil Esq;* and his Heirs, of whom, 'tis probable, *Sir Edward Golding* purchased it, that he might have the Lordship of this Town compleat to himself and Heirs.

While the *Bassets* flourished in this County, many of them were Men of Note; for *William Basset Esq;* was High Sheriff for the Counties of *Darby* and *Nottingham*, in the sixteenth Year of King *Edward IV.* and *Richard Basset Esq;* bore the same Office in the third Year of King *Henry VIII.* *Sir William Basset Kt.* was High Sheriff of the same Counties in the thirty-first Year of the same King's Reign, as was also *William Basset Esq;* twice in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, viz. in her nineteenth and thirty-fourth Years, and after the Sheriffalties of *Darby* and *Not-*

tingham were divided, the Family continued in Repnte, for *John Basset Esq;* was High Sheriff for this County of *Nottingham* in the thirty-fifth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

The Church here stands in the Fields, which are now inclosed, and, as our Author observes, are depopulated thereby; for Inclosures, which are thought to enrich other Countries, impoverish this of *Nottingham*. *Ralph Basset*, who is said above to have built a new Chapel in this Place, ordained by his Will, that a Chantry should be established in this his new Chapel, where Prayers should be said for his Soul for ever, for which, and three other Chantries elsewhere he gave two hundred Pounds.

The Living here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 8 l. 7 s. 6 d. the King is Patron.

Cotgrave, or *Codgrave*, called in *Domesday-Book*, *Godegrave*. Part of this Manor before the Conquest belonged to a Saxon Lord, named *Ogbe*, and afterwards to *Hugh de Baron*, and others. This *Hugh*, being an Encourager of the monastick Life, gave one Moiety of this Church of *Cotgrave* to the Priory of *Lenton*. *Sir William Dugdale* says, that he gave all his Lands in *Cottesgrave* to the said Monks, which both are true; for he gave the one in 1144, the other three Years after, excepting the Knight's Fee, which he kept in his Hands for the Service of the King and his Heir. The Seat of this *Hugh* was at *Horstan-Castle* in *Darbyshire*, of which there are still some Remains in *Horseley-Park* there. *Roger of Poitiers* had also a Manor in this Place after the Conquest, which he gave to *Swinhead-Abbey* in *Lincolnshire*, which, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was sold by King *Henry VIII.* for 684 l. 16 s. 8 d. to *Harold Rosel Esq;* of *Cotgrave*, whose Ancestors flourished hereabout in the Beginning of the Norman Government. The *Schrimshires* had also a Lordship here, and the *Whalleys* a Seat and some Possessions. The *Rosels* Part passed to the Family of the *Pierpoints*, and the Lands, that belonged to the Monastery of *Lenton*, were granted by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* to *Thomas White Esq;*

Esq; a *Suffolk* Gentleman, whose Successor made it the Place of his Residence, as his Posterity have continued it, one Mr. *White* dwelling now or lately there.

The Church here is divided into two Rectories, both of which are in the Patronage of the *Pierpoints*, viz. the Duke of *Kingston*, who keeps a Court here. The one of them is now valued at 10 l. 7 s. 3 d. 1. and the other at 9 l. 14 s. 9 d. 1. in the King's Books. In the Church Windows are the Arms of the *Buggs* and *Binghams*; and in the Body two Monuments for Mr. *John Scrimshires*, Father and Son, who died in less than six Months the one off the other, *Ann. Dom.* 1669.

Crophil-Bishop, and *Crophill-Butler*, our Maps and *Villare* call them them *Cropwell*. Dr. *Thoroton* says, their Name is taken from a round Hill, which stands between them, called *Hou-Hill*. They lie contiguous, and have their Lands intermixed in one Field, so that 'tis judged they were both but one Parish, but have been made distinct upon the Account of the two Lordships in it, one of which, belonging formerly to the Archbishop of *York*, took the Name of *Great-Crophill*, or *Crophill-Bishop*. The whole Lordship of this Town, (except three or four inconsiderable Freeholds) together with the Tithes of Corn and Hay, are Part of the two Prebends of *Oxton*, which belong to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*. The Prebendaries are the Patrons of the Church; but the Vicarage is but small, being valued in the King's Books but at 5 l. 3 s. 4 d. The other Manor, now called,

Crophill-Butler, was so named from the *Butlers* (or, as their Name is diversly written, *Bctyllers*, *Botillers*, *Butilers*, and *Butelers*) of *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, descended of *Robert Pincerna*, or *Butler*, to *Ranulph Gernons* Earl of *Chester*, who were Lords of this Manor from King *Henry* the Third's Time to the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* since which Time it has often changed its Lords. The Grange is now, or was lately, in the Possession of the Lord *Chaworth*, who had the Tithes, and found a Chaplain for *Titheby*, whither the Inhabitants of *Crophill-Butler* resort for Divine Service, as to their own Parish

Church, as had been done while the Priory of *Thurgarton* had the Tithes. King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. exchanging some Lands with Sir *Thomas Hineage* Kt. gave him certain Estates in these two Parishes; Parcels of the Lands belonging to the Monastery of *St. Peter* at *Thurgarton*.

The Manor of this Town was, after some Contests at Law with Sir *Edmund Saunders* Kt. Lord Chief Justice vested in *Thomas Hockenson*, or *Hutchinson* Gent. and continued in his Family some Successions, till Sir *Thomas Hutchinson*, who lately had the Inheritance of it, sold the Farms to divers Freeholders, and the Demesne to the Earl of *Kingston*, whose Descendant the Duke of *Kingston* is now Owner of it.

Elton, in *Domesday-Book* *Ayleton*, and in other Writings *Elleton*. *Morcar* the Earl held Land in this Town in the Saxons Time, but upon the Conqueror's Settlement he was forced to relinquish it to *Roger de Busly*, who, having founded a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks at *Blythe*, gave this Manor to that Monastery. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies it was granted to one Mr. *York*, of whom Sir *John Lyon* an Alderman of *London*, bought it; but it did not remain long in his Family; for his Heirs sold it to the *Mores*, of which Family was the famous Dr. *Henry More*, Fellow of *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*, a most profound Philosopher and serious Divine. He was Nephew to *Gabriel More* Doctor of Divinity, Prebendary of *Westminster*. Dr. *Thoroton* tells us, that the Lord Marquess of *Dorchester* had a Manor here in his Time; but Mr. *More* was the chief Lord. The Parish is small, and has but few Farms in it; but in his Time, he says, there were not Half so many Farmers in it as formerly, the Lands being got into a few Hands, thro' the Covetousness of some and Inability of others.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Alexander More*, and valued in the King's Books at 8 l. 5 s. The Tithes are valued at 70 l. per Ann. and Glebe at 10 l. The Rents of the whole Town are besides 288 l. 15 s. The Manor-House and all the other Farms in the Parish, except three Cottages are Mr. *More's*.

Flintham,

Flintham was one of the Lordships granted by the Conqueror to *Roger de Buisley*, by the Deprivation of the old Saxon Lord, *Odincar*, who possessed it before the Conquest. The *Husseys* were Lords of a great Part of this Manor, from King Edward the First's Time to the Reign of King Charles I. when it passed for Want of Heirs Male to the *Drapers*, and afterwards to the *Butlers*, being both descended of the Heirs General of the *Husseys*. The *Hotots* have had a Lordship here from the Reign of King Henry III. to our Times. The Demesnes at present are the Inheritance of *John Hacker Esq*; whose Father *Richard Hacker* purchased them of the *Drapers*, who had married the Heiress of the *Husseys*, or *Hosees*, whose Pedigree Dr. *Thoroton* gives us, p. 133. of his History of this Shire.

The Church of this Place was appropriated to the Abbey of *Welbeck* by *Thomas Archbishop of York*, about the Year 1389, but now it belongs to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, to which it was granted, with the Demesne which belonged to *Thurgarton* Priory by King Henry the Eighth's Letters Patents, dated December 24. 38 Hen. VIII. The Family of *Cooper* of *Thurgarton* have usually been grand Tenants to the College; but Mr. *John Hacker* holds the Rectory. The Vicarage here is now valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 3 s. 4 d. and *Trinity-College* are the Patrons. In the Church Windows and Walls are the Arms of the *Husseys*, *Cromwells*, *Binghams*, and *Byrons*. In the South Cross Isle a Monument erected by *Robert Butler Jun.* in Memory of the *Husseys* of this Place, his Ancestors by Mother-Side, Anno 1636, as also for *Ralph Prudham* and *Agnes* his Sister, the Children of *Richard Prudham*, who died almost together in 1470.

Granby, with which *Sutton*, or *Sutton*, is usually joined. *Hamine* the Saxon had a Manor here before the Norman Invasion; but the Conqueror dispossessed him, and gave it to *Walter D'Aincourt*, or *Deincourt*. Earl *Algar* also had a Manor in this Town before the Conqueror's Arrival; but he was forced to give Place to *Oshorn Fitz-Richard*. Here the Lords *Deincourt*

had their chief Seat, and being a religious Family (according to the Manner of the Times they lived in) have given many Examples of a singular Devotion in them, viz. 1. *Walter Deincourt* founded a Priory for Canons of St. *Augustine* at *Thurgarton* in this County, in the Reign of King Henry II. 2. *Walter Deincourt*, among other Donations of Lands, Tithes, and Mills, gave the Tithes of this Town (called there *Greenby*) to the Abby of St. *Mary's* at *York*. 3. *John Deincourt*, 2 *John* gave to the Monks of *Belvoir* one Carucate of Land in this Town, on Condition, that they should pray for the good Estate of himself and his Wife, as also for the Health of the Souls of *Walter* his Father, and *Oliver* his Brother. 4. *Oliver Deincourt* also, 6 *Rich. I.* gave to the Canons of *Thurgarton* a Rent of Assize of five Shillings per Annum, and five Bovates of Land in *Botilston*. *William Deincourt* was the last Male Heir of this Family, and dying without Issue, 1 Hen. VI. left *Alice* and *Margaret* his Sisters and Heirs, who marrying, the eldest to *William Lord Lovel*, and the youngest to *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, this Manor in the Division fell to the Lord *Lovel*. Of this Family of *Deincourt* *John* was summoned to Parliament as a Lord in King Edward the Third's Days, having before in the same Reign served as Knight of the Shire for the County. He was also in the same Reign assigned, among others, to attend *John King* of France in the Castle of *Hartford*.

This Manor continued not long in the Family of *Lovel*; for *Francis Lord Lovel*, being a firm Adherent to the York Family, was with King *Richard III.* in *Bosworth-Field*, fighting against King Henry VII. and escaped from thence by Flight got to *Margaret Dutchess of Burgundy*, King *Richard's* Sister, by whose Instigation and Assistance he attempted under *Martin Swart* and *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, to dethrone King Henry, for which Treasons he was attainted, and his whole Estate coming to the Crown, King Henry VII. granted this Manor to Sir *John Savage*, whose Descendant the Lord Viscount *Savage* sold it to Sir *John Maners*, whose Grandson is the present Duke of Rutland,

Rutland, who has conferred a new Honour upon this Place, by taking the Title of the Marquess of *Granby*, which by the Courtesy of *England* his eldest Son bears. This was anciently a Market-Town; but it hath been so long disused, that the Day on which it was kept weekly is forgotten, yet the Fair still continues, and is held yearly on *All-Saints-Day*, Nov. 1. the Church being dedicated to *All Saints*, which is a general Reason for keeping Fairs in most Country Towns.

The Rectory, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was appropriated to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and after granted, 18 *Eliz.* to *Roger Maners Esq;* and his Heirs, and is now the Inheritance of the Earl of *Rutland*. *Walter Grey* Archbishop of *York* constituted the Vicarage here, to consist of the Alterage only, which was then computed at ten Marks. It is now valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 3 s. 6 d. and the real Value is reputed not to be more.

Hawksworth, or *Hochesword*, a small Town, anciently possessed by the *Deincourts*, in which Family it continued several Successions, and then falling to Heirs Female,

passed thro' divers Families, till at length it was seized by the Crown, being Parcel of the Possessions of Sir *Morrice Dennis* Kt. Queen *Elizabeth*, in the third Year of her Reign, granted it to *Richard Whalley Esq;* in whose Posterity it continued some Time; but about the Year 1670, Mr. *Whalley*, who was then in Possession of it, made it over to *William Duke of Newcastle*, of whom *Robert Butler Esq;* purchased it. The Patronage of the Church is in the said Mr. *Butler*; but Sir *Thomas Hineage's* Heirs or Assignees have a yearly Portion out of the Parsonage of six Shillings and Eight-pence, which was allowed him in Exchange with King *Edward VI.* for other Lands. It was then in the King's Hands, being Parcel of the Estate of the Priory of *St. Peter* at *Thurgarton*, settled on the Crown by the Act for the Dissolution of the Abbies of *England*. 'Tis probable the noble Family of the *Finches*, whom the Heirefs of Sir *Tho. Hineage* married, now enjoy it.

Over the Entrance into Porch of this Church is engraven on a Stone these Lines.

Gauterus, & Uxor ejus Cecelina fecerunt facere Ecclesiam
istam in honorem Domini nostri IESU, & Beata
Mariæ Virginis, & omnium Sanctorum Dei simul.

In the Windows are the Arms of *Mydleton* of *Fulbeck* in *Lincolnshire*, *Sibthorps*, *Leeks*, and *Bozoms*, and in the Chancel is a Monument for Mr. *Robert Rockhold*, the most ingenious and pious Rector of this Place, who was buried in 1659.

Hickling, in *Domesday-Book* called *Echeling*, and *Hegeling*; *Godwin* and *Turkhill* were Lords of this Town before the Conquest, when it went by the Name of *Echeling*; but these Saxon Lords were outed by the Conqueror, and one of their Parts was given to *Ilbert de Lacy*, and the other to *Walter Deincourt*, which last was given by Sir *Gerard de Fanecourt*, the Heir of the *Deincourts*, to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, of *Ralph de Ayncourt's* Foundation. The *Lacy's* Part passed to Earls of *Lincoln* of that Name, and after having had several Owners came to the *Leeks*, and is now, or

late was, the Inheritance of *Richard Maunfield* of *Leeke Esq;* to whom it descended from his Uncle Mr. *Francis Mansfield*. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbey the Lands of this Town, that belonged to the Monastery of *Thurgarton*, fell to the Crown, and were by King *Edward VI.* granted by Patent to *Lionel Duckett* and *Edward Whitchurch*, but afterwards returning to the Crown were granted by Queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, the famous Merchant of *London*, who was so great a Benefactor to that City; but neither of these Lords were so compleat Possessors of the Town, but that a small Part of it belonged to *Crophill*, and was annexed to the Deanery of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, mentioned before in *Crophill-Bishop*, being a Parcel of the two Prebends of *Oxton*.

The Church here was anciently in the Patronage of the *Leekes*, but now, or late, of Mrs. *Sarah Bardsley* Widow. The Tithes belonging to the *Deincourts*, Part belonged to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and two Parts of the Tithes of the *Lacy's* Lordship was given by them to the Chapel of *St. Clement* in *Pomfret-Castle*, which all returned upon the Suppression of the Abbies to the Church, whereby it became a Rectory. It is valued in the King's Books at 18 l. 8 s. 4 d.

Holm, a Manor possessed long by the *Pierpoints*, partly by Inheritance and partly by Purchase. They descend from Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, who married *Annora* the Heiress of the Family of *Manvers*, or *Maners*, the ancient Lords of this Town, and give Name to this Town, called since from them *Holm-Pierpoint*. Here we think it convenient, because in this our History we write the proper Names of Persons and Places several Ways, to shew how differently the Names of *Maners* and *Pierpoint* are written in our Records, as *Muhnners*, *Maunners*, *Malucciers*, *Malnoers*, *Maunners*, and *Maners*; and so *Pierpont*, *Perepunt*, *Perpoint*, *Perepoint*, *Pierpoynt*, *Pirpond*, *Perpoynt*, and *Pierpoint*, that our Reader may not accuse us of Heedlessness or Ignorance. Before the Coming of the *Normans* one *Toret* a *Saxon* had the Manor of this Town; but the Invader soon stript him of it, and gave it to *Roger de Buisley*, a Person to whom he was so bountiful, as if he thought he could never enrich him enough. The *Manvers* had some Possessions in this Town in the Reign of King *Henry I.* from whom *Henry Pierpoint*, by the Marriage of *Annora Maners*, came first into Possession of a Part of it, which his Heirs inherited; but of their Successors and Heirs we have not a clear Account, and therefore proceed in their Genealogy as we can. The next we find of this Noble Family is, *John de Pierpoint* of *Kirkby in Asbfield*, whose Lands still remain there in the Possession of this Honourable Family. He had two Brothers, named *Henry* and *Roger*. Dr. *Thoroton* supposes them to be the Sons or Grandsons (and very much is to be attributed to his Judgment in this Case) of *Robert le Pierpoint*, who lived in King *Henry the Third's*

Time, and held one Knight's Fee of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *de veteri Feoffmento*, which proves, that his Ancestors had been enfeoffed of it in the Time of King *Henry I.* He gave the Lordship of *Haliwell* to the Monks of *Basingwerk* in *Flintshire*. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *Simon de Pierpoint*, (how descended, from *John* or *Robert*, we do not discover) Reg. 32. was one of those Persons of Note, who was summoned by special Writ to repair with all Speed to the King, wheresoever he should be, on June 8. in *England*, to treat of certain weighty Affairs relating to his and their Honour, the Sheriffs of every County being at the same Time commanded to cause two Knights for every Shire, and two Burgeses for every Corporation, to attend them, *ad consulendum & consentiendum*, in Order to make all necessary Preparations for his Expedition into *Gascoign* in *France*. *Robert Pierpoint* was his Brother; but of either of them we find no more, as to their Successors and Heirs.

This seems indisputable, that the Posterity of *Henry Pierpoint*, and *Annora*, by whom this Manor came to the *Pierpoints*, had their Residence, for the most Part, in this Town, and obtained many Privileges for it, for *Robert Pierpoint*, 9 *Edward II.* obtained a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demefn-Lands, within all his Lordships in this County, of which, this of *Holm* is placed first; which having continued many Reigns, was renewed and confirmed by King *Henry VIII.* at the Suit and Request of Sir *William Pierpoint*, Knight, and so left to his Heir and Successor *George Pierpoint*, Esq; Hitherto, in discoursing of this ancient and noble Family, we find none summon'd to Parliament as a Baron, but *Simon Pierpoint* abovementioned; but all along, both before and after, they were always reputed among the prime Gentry of their Country, and accordingly were chosen to the most eminent Offices and Posts; for *Henry Pierpoint* served, as a Knight of this Shire in Parliament, the fifth and ninth Years of King *Henry V.* and the second and third Years of King *Henry VI.* Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Knight, was also High Sheriff for this County,

and *Darbyshire*, in the ninth Year of King *Edward IV.* This is that *Henry Pierpoint*, Esq; of whom it is said, that King *Edward IV.* for the good and laudable Services perform'd, at his great Costs and Charges, and with manifold Dangers against that King's Rebels, who had levied War against him, before, and at that Time, gave to the said *Henry*, and his Heirs Male, the third Part of the Manor of *Staley*, and a like Part of the Advowson of the Church, and a Chantry there, in *Darbyshire*, which came to the King's Hands by the Attainder of *John Lord Clifford*. *William Pierpoint*, Esq; also served in the same Office, in the eighteenth Year of King *Henry VII.* Sir *William Pierpoint*, Knight, also did the same in the thirteenth Year of King *Henry VIII.* And after the Sherifalties of this, and *Darbyshire* were parted, *Henry Pierpoint*, Esq; was High Sheriff for this Shire. So long hath this noble Family continued in great Reputation, and in these last Ages advanced to the highest Pitch of Honour, for just Reasons, by these Degrees. For,

Robert Pierpoint, Son of Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, Knight, and *Frances*, Eldest Daughter of Sir *William Cavendish*, Knight, and Sister to *William* Earl of *Devon*, having been educated in *Oriel College*, *Oxford*; and proving a Person of excellent Parts, and ample Fortune, was, by Letters Patent, dated *June 29, 3 Car. I. 1628.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Pierpoint* of *Holm-Pierpoint*, in *Com' Nott'* and upon *July 25*, in the next Year, was created Viscount *Newarke*, and Earl of *Kingston* upon *Hull*. He was so Zealous for King *Charles I.* in the Beginning of the late Rebellion, that he raised a Regiment for his Service; and being taken Prisoner by the Parliament Forces, at the Siege of *Gainsborough*, *July 30, 1643.* was slain by the King's Party, in endeavouring his Rescue. The King himself was not a little affected at his Loss, whom he usually called, *the Good Earl of Kingston*.

Henry, his Son and Heir, inherited not only his Titles, but Loyalty; and attended the said King *Charles I.* at *Oxford*,

and many other Places, in the perilous and troublesome Times that followed his Father's Death, and was one of his Majesty's Privy Council; for which great Services and other his Merits, he was raised to an higher Degree of Honour, and was created Marquess of *Dorchester*. He had his principal Seat in this Place, and died without Issue Male, and his Marquisate ceased with him, but his other Honours descended to his Brother's Sons successively.

Robert and *William*, who were Earls of *Kingston*, but died without Issue, and

Evelyn Pierpoint, so called from Sir *John Evelyn* of *Dene* in *Wiltshire*, whose Daughter and Coheir, named *Elizabeth*, was his Mother. He hath, since his Brother's Decease, been created Marquess of *Dorchester*, and Duke of *Kingston*, by his present Majesty King *George*. The Right Honourable *Evelyn* Duke of *Kingston* is the present Lord of this Manor of *Holm-Pierpoint*, and Possessor of the noble Mansion there, which is still much the same as it was left by Sir *Henry Pierpoint* to his Posterity, save that *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*, the first Person of that Dignity in the Family, added the high Buildings, and Marquess *Henry* built the Stables, and made the Gardens, Bowling-Green, and other Ornaments and Offices to it.

In the Church of this Town, *Holm-Pierpoint*, there are many stately Monuments for the Defunct of this noble Family, viz. In the South Isle, and in the South Side and North Side of the Choir, over the Vault, which is the most remarkable, being for the Lady *Gertrude* Countess of *Kingston*, who was the Lady of *Robert* the first Earl of *Kingston* above mentioned. In the Inscription upon it she is stiled, *The most Illustrious Princess Gertrude*. How she acquired that Title we can't learn from Dr. *Thoroton*; for she was an Earl's Wife only, and the Daughter and Coheir of Mr. *Henry Talbot*, third Son to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; and therefore we must suppose it was Height of Veneration and Respect in the Person that made or set on the Inscription, and not her just Title, that stiled her a Princess. On the South Side of this Church there

there is also a magnificent Monument over the Corpse of Sir Henry Pierpoint, Earl Robert's Father. The River Trent is the Western Boundary of this Parish.

The Church of this Parish is a Rectory, and is, as it hath a long Time been, in the Patronage of the noble Family of the Pierpoints, the Duke of Kingston being the present Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 15 l. 17 s. 6 d. In the Windows are many Arms of the Pierpoints.

Kinalton, in Domesday-Book, Chinalton, which hath two Manors, the one of Walter Daincourts, the other of the Taynes-Fee, of which before the Conquest one Azor was Tenant. Newbold was once a considerable Place, and adjoined to this Parish; but now 'tis well nigh lost between this Lordship and Colston-Basset. Paganus de Vilers was Lord of this Town in King Henry the Second's Reign; and from him it passed by Marriage to Sir Godfrey Foljamb, of whose Posterity Sir Geruase Clifton purchased it, and is now, or late was, Lord of the whole Town.

The Rectory here was given by Paganus de Vilers to Roger Archbishop of York, and his Successors, for the Maintaining of Hospitality in the Reign of King Henry II. and still remains appropriate to that See; but the Family of Cliftons have it by Lease. The Vicarage hath Episcopal Jurisdiction in the Parish, and is valued in the King's Books at 7 l. 18 s. 11 d. There is a Chapel called Newbolt-Chapel, standing in the Middle of the Town, which was annexed to the Parochial Church for some sacred Offices, by Walter Grey Archbishop of York, in the Beginning of the Reign of King Henry III. which has proved fatal to the Mother Church, because it stands at a little Distance from the Town, near the Fosse, for the Parishioners very seldom resort to it, which has happened to many other Churches.

Kirkston, a Village, remarkable only (so far as we have yet found) for giving a Name to the Family that were of old the Lords of it, the Kirkstons. From them by Marriage it passed to the Leeks, and by them to the Whalleys, their Descendants.

The last Family had their Seat here, called Kirkston-hall. Of this Family was Major General Edward Whalley, a Person famous in the late Civil Wars, in acting against the King, as a principal Officer in the Parliament Forces. He was related to Oliver Cromwell, and in his Interests all along.

In the Chancel of this Church is a fair Alabaster Tomb for Richard Whalley Esq; who died in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Kneveton, or Kneton, a Manor belonging in Part to a Saxon, named Elfi, before the Conquest; and the other Parts were the Estate of two other Saxons, named Ulsuiah and Ulviel. Alan Earl of Richmond procured a Grant of the Conqueror of Elfi's and Ulsuiah's Part, and Ulviel's Part was given to Roger de Busley. Both these Manors were never in the Possession of any one Lord; but the most considerable Owners in the Parish of late Years hath been the Family of the Molineux's; for in the Reign of King Charles II. Sir Francis Molineux repaired, and new built the Seat of the Family here, and made it the Place of his Residence.

The Patronage of this Church was given in the Reign of King Henry III. by Robert de Kneveton, called before de Bingham, to the Abbey of Walbeck, which held it till the Dissolution, when it was granted, with the Lands and Tenements in this Parish belonging to the said Abbey, to Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton and Say, and Robert Tirwhite, to be held by them and their Heirs in Capite of the King. Sir Francis Molineux is Patron of the Vicarage, which is now valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 9 s. 4 d. 1/2.

Lambcote, the Map calls it Lornbrote, a Village, of which there is so little remaining, that it is not worth mentioning, unless it be to keep the Name as well as the Place from perishing. Before the Conquest there were three Manors in this Place, two held by Frane and Odincar, which the Conqueror gave to Roger Busli; a third held by Ulchet, given to Ralph de Burun, besides the Tain Land held by the said Ulchet, which had for some Ages distinct Lords, but now they are swallowed up in the Lordships of Radcliff upon

on *Trent* and *Holm*; yet some *Closes* bear the Name.

Largar, a Manor, which has always been united with those of *St. Aubery* and *Barneston*, as may be seen in those Places above. From *Godric* the *Saxon* they passed by the *Peverells* and *Rodes* to the *Tibitots*, who held it divers Successions, and *Robert Tibetot* procured a Charter of Free-Warren in his demesne Lands here and at *Barnston*; but the last of this Family, *Robert* Lord *Tiptot*, leaving only three Daughters for his Heirs, of which *Margaret* the eldest marrying *Roger* Lord *Scroop*, of *Bolton* brought this Manor and Seat into the Family of the *Scroopes*, in which it continued till *Immanuel* Lord *Scroop*, who was created Earl of *Sunderland* by King *Charles* I. having no legitimate Issue of his own, settled his Estate upon his natural Daughters, of which this Manor came upon the Division to *Annabella*, the youngest, who married *John How*, second Son to Sir *John How* of *Compton* in *Gloucestershire*, and so brought this Manor into that Name. By this his Wife *Mr. How* had *Scroop*, *John*, and several other Sons; and being a Person whose Services were acceptable at Court in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, that Prince by his Letters, register'd in the Office of Arms, did, in Consideration of those Services, grant and ordain, that the Lady *Annabella* should be had, taken, and esteemed as the legitimate Daughter of an Earl, and might use, enjoy, and have the Style, Title, and Degree, with Precedency accordingly, in as full and ample a Manner, as if she had been the legitimate Daughter of *Immanuel* late Earl of *Sunderland*; after which she was stiled the Right Honourable the Lady *Annabella*. Some Years after King *William* III. created her eldest Son, Sir *Scroop How*, Viscount ——— in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and her second Son, *John How* Esq; who had been a leading Man in Parliament, was made, in the Reign of Queen *ANNE*, Pay-master to her Guards and Garrisons, and her third Son *Immanuel How* Esq; was sent by the said Queen her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the most serene Prince the Elector of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburge*, since become our present King by her Death.

Mr. How, the Father of these Gentlemen, imparked several Fields about his Manor-house here, and well stored them with Deer. He also made a Vault in the South Isle of the Body of the Church, to be a Burial-Place for his Family, arched over with Brick. The House and Church almost join together; and the Front of the former is towards the South, and the Advowson of the Church being annexed to the Manor, while the *Tibetots* or *Tiptots* had it, we suppose has gone with it all along, for the *Howes* are still Patrons. In the Church there are several good Monuments for the *Scroops* and *Chaworths*, viz. In the North Choir for *Thomas* Lord *Scrope*, the Father of *Immanuel* Earl of *Sunderland* and his Lady; and against the North Wall in the Cross-Isle, which belongs to the Honourable Family of the *Chaworths*, there is a very handsome Tomb over the Wall for Sir *John Chaworth*, who died in the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. and another for *George Chaworth* Esq; his Son, as also for *Henry Flower* Gent. and *Thomas* his Son and Heir, by *Katharine* Daughter of *George Chaworth* Esq; And now we should conclude our Account of this Place, but that we must not forget one Thing perhaps relating to it as memorable as any Thing yet related, viz. That when King *John* marched against his Barons, confederated with the Dauphin of *France* in the Year 1216 to depose him, he lodged in this Town.

Newton, or *Newenton*, after the Conquest, was the Fee of *Gosfrid de Halselin*, and was after parted among his nine Sokmen; from whom by Length of Time it came into the Family of *Stanhope*, and the Earl of *Chesterfield* enjoys it, otherwise it is a Place of no Note, either for its Lords or any Thing else, save that Part of it belonging to the Duke of *Newcastle* in the Times of the Civil Wars, he, being engaged in the Defence of his Royal Master, was forced to put it into the Hand of certain Trustees, who, being by some Means discovered, were displaced in the Time of *Oliver Cromwell's* Usurpation, and the Estate was sold to one *Mr. Clarke*. About a 5th Part of the Tithes, viz. growing upon the Lands in that Parish, called and still known by the Name of *Bingham-Fee*, belongeth to the

Rectory

Rectory of Bingham. The Earl of *Cheshire* hath the rest.

Orston, a Village, where King *Edward the Confessor*, and afterward King *William the Norman* had a Manor. It continued in the Crown till King *Richard I.* granted it to *William de Albini* Lord of *Belvoir*, who gave it with *Isabel* his Daughter to *Robert* Lord *Roos* or *Ros* of *Hemlake* in *Yorkshire*. *Isabel* survived him, and obtained 29 *Edw. I.* a Grant of Free-Warren in this her Manor of *Orston*. After her Death this Manor continued several Successions in the Family; but at length *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, siding with the *Lancastrians*, after their Cause was lost in *Touton-Field*, his Estate was confiscated; but *Philippa* his Mother found so much Favour, by Means of a former Grant, to keep this and some Parts of his Estate for her Life. After her Decease *John Tiptot* Earl of *Worcester*, having married *Philippa* the Sister of *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, obtained it for some Time, and then it came to the Family of the *Maners*, Sir *Robert Maners* having married *Eleanor*, another of his Sisters, and in that Family, now Dukes of *Rutland*, we suppose it continues.

The Church, with all its Appurtenances, was given by King *William Rufus* to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Lincoln*, *Robert* then Bishop, and all his Successors, in perpetual Possession; and the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral still have, as of ancient Times they had, the whole Rectory of this Town, which was confirmed to them by the Owner of the Lordship, *William de Albini* the First. Mr. *John Kercheval* and his Ancestors have held the Tithes all along. The Vicarage is in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, and is valued in the King's Books at 12 l. 4 s. 7 d. but upon an Address made to the Deans and Chapters in behalf of the Vicars, the caputular Body of this Church, upon Renewal of their Lease of the Parsonage here, made an annual Addition of 15 l. to the Vicarage for ever out of it. In the Church here is a Monument for Mr. *John Kercheval*, the Son of Mr. *Hugh Kercheval*, who died April 9 Anno 1597.

In the South-East Corner of this Wa-

pentake, bordering upon *Leicestershire*, stands

Over-broughton, so called in Opposition to *Nether-broughton*, where in the Saxon Times Earl *Algar* had a Manor, which the Conqueror, upon his Settlement here gave to Garbed Earl of *Chester*, from whom it fell, after some Descents, to *Allany* Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who sold or gave it to *Alured de Sulleney*, or *Sulney*, from whose Posterity it came to the *Cliftons* in King *Henry* the Third's Time. This Family held it till Sir *Gervase Clifton* (who was descended of the Family of that Name, who had their Seat at *Clifton* in the County, where see more of that Family) was persuaded to sell it, which he often repented of, because it had been so long in the Possession of his Family; but the Advowson of the Church still remains in his Posterity. The Town is commonly called *Broughton-Sulney*, which Family were Lords of it before the *Cliftons*, to distinguish it from *Nether-Broughton*, which, tho' it joins to it, is in *Leicestershire*. North West of this Village is

Outhorp, or *Obethorp*, as it was written in ancient Records, and *Ouethorp*, a Manor, of which *Tochi* a powerful Saxon was Lord (as he was also of *Shelford*, and many other Towns in this County) before the Conquest; but all the Saxon Nation being overpower'd by the Conqueror, he gave Part of it to *Roger de Buisley*, but the Manor, with most of *Tochi's* other Lands, he gave to *Goisfrid Hanselin*, or *Alselin*, who made *Shelford* his Seat. *William*, *Roger de Busley's* Tenant here, left his Estate to his Posterity, who stiled themselves afterwards *de Outhorp*, the last of them was *Joannes de Outhorp* in King *Edward* the Third's Reign. The *Hutchinsons* came into their Manor here by Purchase; and after a Time Sir *Thomas Hutchinson* became the Proprietor of the intire Manor, and bought the impropriate Rectory. His Son *John Hutchinson* Esq; built the Mansion-house, which his Brother *Charles* bought of his Widow, and made it the Place of his Residence. Sir *Thomas* was High Sheriff of this County in the 18th Year of King *James I.*

The old Church here was pretty large, as was also the Chancel, and both of them

were covered with Lead; but being fallen into Decay and ruinous, it was pulled down by Col. *John Hutchinson*, who built the present Church to the North Wall of the Chancel, and made a Vault under it, to bury those of his Family in, who died in or near the Town. He was very much concerned in the late Civil Wars, and very active on the Parliament-side, nor would by any Persuasion or Advantage be brought over to the King's Party; for being made Governor of *Nottingham* Castle the Earl of *Newcastle* offered to give him ten Thousand Pounds, and make him a Lord and Governor of the same Castle, to him and his Heirs for ever, if he would deliver it to him for the King, but he refused, and acquainted the Parliament with the Proposals. After this he grew more active in the same Service, for meeting with a Party of the King's Garrison at *Newark*, he slew Captain *Thimbleby*, and took twenty Gentlemen and Officers, sixty Horse and fifty Foot, for which and other Services he was made one of the Council of State in the Years 1648 and 1649. He sat as one of the King's Judges, and in *Oliver's* Protectorship commanded a Regiment. Things going on thus prosperously, he rather increased than lessened his Estate; but when the Tide turned, and the Confusions brought upon the Nation forced the People of all Sorts to call for their King, and the Convention then met restored King *Charles II.* to his Throne, he was reputed among the Regicides; but not being so active and forward as many others, some of whom were executed, he was condemned only to perpetual Imprisonment in *Deal* Castle in *Kent*, where he died, and his Body being brought from thence was buried in the Vault of this Church.

The Patronage of the Church here was in *Roger de Builli* and *Goisfrid Hanselin* alternately, till *John de Outhorp* gave his Moiety to the Priory of *Thurgarton*. He inherited *Roger de Builli's* Part, and his Posterity confirmed his Gifts. Some Years after Sir *Robert Vilers* Kt. gave all his Demesne and the Moiety of the Church to to the same Monastery, on Condition that the Priory should find one of their own Canons, or a secular Chaplain, to cele-

brate Mass in the Church of *Outhorp* for his own, his Wife's, Ancestors, and Heirs Souls. The Value of the Whole then was 23 l. 4 s.

Ratcliffe, called for Distinction *Ratcliffe* upon *Trent*, as the other *Ratcliffe* in *Ruscliffe* Wapentake is called *Ratcliffe* upon *Sore*, as is said above. This Manor before the Conquest was held by *Fredeghis* the Saxon, who was forced to turn Tenant to *William de Peverel*, after the Norman had got Possession, and given it him. The *Peverels* held it for some Time, but at length it was forfeited to the King for male Practices, and we suppose this Manor was given by him to the Family of *Greys* of *Codnovre*, of whom we find *John* Lord *Grey* of *Codnovre* possessed of it the 56th of *Henry III.* as also *Henry* Lord *Grey* in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* whose Son *Henry* leaving no lawful Issue bequeathed it to his Bastard Son, *Richard Grey*, and the Heirs of his Body, the 11th of *Henry VII.* who enjoyed this Manor, till *Thomas Grey* Esq; was persuaded to part with it by Archbishop *Cranmer* upon this Occasion. The Archbishop having a Desire to settle this Manor in his Family, prevailed with Mr. *Grey*, who had no Heirs of his Body, to convey the Manor of *Woodhall* in this Place by Fine to the King, who was to reconvey it to the Archbishop, that he might settle it upon *Harold Rosell* Esq; a near Kinsman of Mr. *Grey's*, who had married the Archbishop's Sister, and whose Grandson and Heir had married *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Cranmer* Esq; Son of *John Cranmer* Esq; the Archbishop's elder Brother, by Means of which Settlement this Manor was lately in the Possession of *Thomas Rosell* Esq; Son of *Gervase*, Son of *George Rosell*, the Son of *John Rosell* Esq; and *Mary Cranmer*.

These *Rosells*, or *Rosello's*, came possessed of their Estate here by their Intermarriage with the Heiress of the *Basily's* in King *Richard* the Second's Time, when they removed from *Cotgrave* hither. They derive their Original from *Robert de Rosello*, whose Family is almost as old as the Conquest.

The Rectory of this Church, and Presentation to the Vicarage, belonged anciently

ciently to the Monastery of *Thurgarton*, and was demised by *Queen Elizabeth* to *Sir John Zouch*, at 20 l. per ann. but afterward was granted by the said *Queen* to *Michael Stanhope* Esq; and his Heirs, and continueth still in the same Family, the present Earl of *Chesterfield* having the Rectory, and being Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 12 s. 6 d. In the Church are many Arms of *Strelleys*, *Rosells*, *Basily's*, *Deincourts*, and *Greys*.

Saxendale, or *Saxeden*, a Manor held of the Honour of *Tykhill*, where is a Court kept, to which most of the Tenants of that Honour are obliged to resort. The Lordship here belongs to the Family of the *Stanhopes*, Earls of *Chesterfield*, who have lately inclosed it, but whether for the better we hear not. *Sir Michael Stanhope* Kt. when he obtained the Manor of *Shelford*, Part of the Possessions of the dissolved Monastery of that Place, 31 Hen. VIII. got also the Rectory of this Parish of *Saxendale*, which he treats as an Hamlet of *Shelford*, and not a Parish by it self.

The Parish Church was pulled down by the Family of the *Stanhopes*, under a Pretence, that it was only a Chapel of Ease to *Shelford*, which is not so great an Inconvenience to this Place, because there are but few Inhabitants in it. The People here in digging Pits do sometimes take up Stone Coffins, which they make use of for Troughs for their Swine to feed in; but whether in the Place where the Church stood or no, we can't resolve. They are probably Signs of some great Mens Burials in them, either *Romans* or *Saxons*.

Scarrington, the Seat and Estate anciently of the Family of *Shipmans*, from whom by Marriage it came to the Family of *Armstrongs*. If we conjecture aright, this is the Manor which in ancient Writings is called *Scidringtune*; and if so, it was given by the Conqueror to *Goisfrid Alfelin*, and after a short Stay in his Family passed, either by Marriage or Purchase, to the Lords *Bardolf*, whose Estate, after some Continuance, was, for Want of Male Issue, divided among Female Heirs, and so went into the Families of *Greys*, *Pointz*, *Paganel*, and *Foliot*, from one of which Families it passed, by some

intermediate Owners, as *Whatton*, *Kniveton*, *Rempston*, and *Stapleton*, to *Thomas Shipman*, 9 Eliz. whose Descendant is the present Lord.

The Tithes of this Village are Part of the Rectory of *Orston*, and held by *Thomas Porter* of *Blythe*, to whose Father Mr. *Kerchewal* sold it. The Person who now occupies them is *Thomas Falland*, or *Chalon*.

Screveton, *Screvinton*, or *Escrevintun*, now commonly called *Screiton*, a Manor, anciently belonging to the Family of the *Bosouns*, of whom *John de Bosoun* was one of the Knights of this Shire to serve in Parliament in the thirty-first Year of King *Edward III.* and *William Boson* was one of the Commissioners appointed to administer the Oaths to King *Henry VI.* Reg. 12. From this Family in later Ages it went to the *Whalleys*, either by Purchase or Marriage, of whom, *Peniston Whalley* Esq; sold it to *Thomas Thoroton*, Citizen of *London*, whose Son *Thomas Thoroton* Esq; Recorder of *Lincoln*, and elder Brother of Dr. *Thoroton*, who wrote the History of this County, has now the Possession of it, as also the Advowson of the Rectory, except the next Turn reserved to the Seller.

In the Chancel of *Screveton* is a very stately Monument of Alabaster for *Richard Whalley* Esq; a Man of eminent Note in his Time, one of the Challengers at Tournament in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* spoken of also in the Manuscript Memoirs of King *Edward VI.* as a trusty Friend and Kinsman of the good Duke of *Somerset*, then Lord Protector of the Realm, for whose Sake he suffered much by Imprisonment, paid a large Composition to *Queen Mary I.* and contracted Debts, amounting to the Sum of 48866 l. 13 s. 4 d. which he discharged in the first Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, by selling his fair Seat the noble Manor of *Welbeck*.

Over his Head, at a little Distance, stands a Coronet, in grateful Memory of the Patent designed by King *Edward VI.* to create him Earl of *Nottingham*, for which Reason Dr. *Thoroton* in his History calls him, *The Patentee*.

The Tithes of this Parish were anciently divided into three Parts, one of them was given to the Church of *Lincoln*, as

Part

Part of the Rectory of *Orston*, another to the Priory of *Worktop* with *Coleston*, and the third was left to the Church. The Advowson of the Vicarage was, after some Contest settled upon the Abbot of *Walbeck* and *Ingelran de Screveton*, to present by Turns. But Mr. *Whalley* having purchased the Manor obtained the Advowson of the Vicarage, and Portion of Tithes thereunto belonging, and to *Walbeck*. It is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 19 s. 2 d. and Mr. *Peniston Whalley* is Patron.

Shelford, or, as it is called in old Writings, *Scelford*. This Manor, before the Normans Entrance, belonged almost entirely to the powerful Saxon, *Tochi*, as is above mentioned; but when the Norman Government was settled, it was given to *Goisfrid Hanselyn*, with several other Manors in this County, and more in other. *Goisfrid* out of them all made choice of this Place (which being above half inclosed with the circling Streams of the River *Trent* makes it exceeding pleasant and commodious) for the Head or Capital Seat of his Barony. *Ralph Hanselin*, the Son of *Goisfrid*, founded a Priory for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine* here in the Reign of King *Stephen*, who granted the Monks of it an Immunity from Toll. Here was a Lordship also held by the Family of *Cauz*, almost Cotemporary with the *Hanselins*. They had their Seat in this Shire, and *Robert de Cauz*, in the twelfth Year of King *Henry II.* was Forrester of *Nottingham* and *Darby* Shires by Inheritance. The Estate of the latter descended to the *Everingbams*, and the former to the *Bardolfs*, in which Family while it remained we have this Account of it.

In the 38th of King *Henry III.* *William* the second Lord *Bardolf* obtained a Charter for Free-Warren throughout all the Lordships and Lands he possessed, of which this Lordship was a principal one. In the 32d of King *Edw. I.* *Hugh* Lord *Bardolf* died possessed of the Barony of *Shelford*, with divers Hamlets thereunto belonging, and left it to his Son and Heir, then Lord *Bardolf*, who dying in the 3d Year of King *Edward III.* was buried in the Priory of this Town, leaving his Estate to

John Bardolf his Son and Heir, of whom tis said, that at his Death, which happened Aug. 3. 45 *Edw. III.* he was seized of the Barony of *Shelford* and *Stoke-Bardolf*, which was a Parcel of that Barony, and twenty-nine Knights Fees belonging to the Court of *Shelford*, besides *Okebrooke* in *Darbyshire*, which was a Parcel of the Barony of *Shelford*. His Son *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf*, joining with the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham* in their Rebellion against King *Henry IV.* was slain in the Battle of *Hastlewood* in *Yorkshire*, and being attainted his Estate was seized by the King, and this Manor with its Appurtenances given to the Queen; howbeit, upon the humble Petition of *Anne* and *Joan*, the Daughters of the said *Thomas*, as the Heirs of *Ralph Hanselin*, for this Manor, as settled upon their Grandfather *Robert* by the King's Letters Patent, they obtained the Reversion of it after the Queen's Death; and *Anne* being married to Sir *William Clifford*, and *Joan* to *William Phelip*, this Barony upon the Division fell to *Joan*, and thereby *William Phelip* became Lord *Bardolf*. He had no Heirs Male by the said *Joan*, and thereupon, having married his only Daughter and Heir to *John Viscount Beaumont*, he left this Manor and the rest of his Estate with the Honour to *Henry* their eldest Son and Heir. *Joan* survived her Husband, and had the Moiety of this Manor of *Shelford*, for her Dower, and at her Death left *William* Son of *Elizabeth* her Daughter (*Henry* being dead before) her Heir.

William Lord *Beaumont*, being now Lord *Bardolf* also by his Mother's Title, was scarcely settled in his Inheritance but he was deprived of it; for he adhering firmly to the *Lancastrian* Interest (as his Ancestors had done) partook of the hard Fate of that Family, and being taken Prisoner at *Towton-Field*, 1 *Edw. IV.* was in the Parliament presently assembled attainted, and his Estate was seized into that King's Hands, who, in Consideration of the many and great Services done him by *John Nevil* Marquess *Mountague*, lately created Earl of *Northumberland*, made him a Grant of this Manor of *Shelford* and *Stoke-*

Stoke-Bardolf; but he held them not long, for the King disobliging him by constraining him to resign his Patent for the Earldom of *Northumberland*, he left the King's Interest, and went over to his Brother *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, who was labouring to set up King *Henry VI.* upon his Throne, and he and his Brother were both slain in *Barnet-Field*, and his Estate was seized upon for the King's Use. *William* Viscount *Beaumont* was alive still in *Scotland*, and 14 *Edw. IV.* assisted the Earl of *Oxford* in keeping *St. Michael's Mount* in *Cornwall*; but the Earl being defeated, he was forced to provide for himself by Flight, and lurk in foreign Parts till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* who restored the *Lancastrian* Party, which had been long depressed, and among others settled this *William* Lord *Beaumont* in his Honour and Estate, in which he lived twenty-four Years, and at length died without Issue, 24 *Hen. VII.*

During this long Succession of the Lords of this Manor most of it was gotten into the Possession of the Church, being given much of it to the Priory here, and some to other religious Places, which at the Dissolution of the Abbies brought it into King *Henry* the Eighth's Disposal, who granted it to Sir *Michael Stanhope*, second Son of Sir *Edward Stanhope* of *Rampton* in this County, who was at that Time Governor of *Hull* for that King, and chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber. His Son *Thomas* succeeded him in his Estate, and left *John* for his Heir, who was Treasurer of the Chamber to Queen *Elizabeth* for Life, and being knighted, 42 *Eliz.* was made Constable of the Castle of *Colchester*, by which Offices the Estate of this Family was not only greatly increased, but a Way was made for attaining an higher Dignity, which fell upon *Philip* his Son and Heir, who, by Letters Patent bearing Date Nov. 7. 14 *Jac. I.* 1616, was raised to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Stanhope* of *Shelford*, and further created an Earl, 4 *Car. I.* 1629, by the Name of the Earl of *Chesterfield*. He happened to fall into troublesome Times, when observing the tumultuous Mob about the Parliament, he urged, that some

Course should for Shame be taken to suppress those Tumults, but was answered, *God forbid that we should dishearten our Friends*, whereupon he was imprisoned, and kept in Restraint during the War between the King and Parliament. But tho' he could not assist his Majesty in Person, he did it partly in Money, and partly by his Lady, who made Collections by getting Money, Arms, Ammunition, and Soldiers for him in *Holland*, partly by his Children, his eldest Son *Philip* being made a Colonel by the King, kept his House at *Shelford*, a Garrison for the King, which being taken by Storm, he and most of the Garrison were slain, and the Buildings being set on Fire were left in Ruins and Rubbish, and about the same Time another of his Sons, *Ferdinando Stanhope*, was slain at *Bridgeford*. The old Earl was at length released from Prison, and allowed to live in his House, i. e. some Part of it, that remained from the Storm and Fire, provided he would not receive any of the Loyal Party, nor have the Common Prayer read in his House; but he was forced to compound for his Estate, before he could recover it from the Sequestration. He died *Decemb. 12. 1656.* His Grandson *Philip*, the Son of his fourth Son *Henry*, succeeded him in his Estate and Honour, and is the present Earl of *Chesterfield*, but very ancient.

In the Church of *Shelford* lie buried Sir *Michael Stanhope* and his Lady *Anne*, Daughter of *Nicholas Rawson* of *Aveley* in the County of *Essex*, and near her *Beatrix Rawson* her Mother, who died *Jan. 14. 1554.* *Katharine* Lady *Stanhope* also the first Wife of the first Earl of *Chesterfield* is interred under a new Tomb in the Chancel. *Katharine* also her Daughter, who departed this Life in 1636, was buried here also, but the Earl himself in *St. Giles's Church, London.*

Staunton was originally the ancient Demefne of the Crown, but seems to be alienated by the Conqueror, and given to *Ralph Halselin* and *Robert de Calz*, Lords of *Shelford*. *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, when he founded the Priory of *Haverholm*, gave Part of this Place to it, and made Satisfaction to the Lords for it. The Tithes,

Tithes with the Rectory of *Orston* belong to the Church of *Lincoln*, and the Dean and Chapter find a Curate to officiate in the Chapel, which stands in *Staunton* Church-yard. *Harvey Staunton* Esq; is their Lessee.

Sutton may deserve our Notice for giving Name to the Honourable Family of *Suttons*, of which the Lords *Lexington* are descended. *Robert Sutton*, who derives his Pedigree from *Rowland de Sutton* of this Place, being for his Fidelity and stout Assistance given to King *Charles I.* during the several Sieges of *Newwarke*, created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Lexinton*, for what Reason will appear under the Town of *Lexinton* in *South-Clay* Division. See more in *Granby* above in this Wapentake.

Thoroton, a Village, situate upon the River *Snite*, which empties it self into the *Trent* at *Newark*. It was in the Saxon Times called *Therverton*, or *Torverton*, and by common Pronunciation is made *Thoroton*. The first Lord of this Place that we meet with in History took his Name from it, viz. *Robert de Therverton*; he lived in the Reign of King *Richard I.* or a little before, and from him Dr. *Thoroton*, the Author of the Antiquities of this County, is descended. The *Thorotons* removing from hence to *Carcolston*, sold their Lands here to *George Barret*, whose Descendant *George Barret* is the present Owner of them. The Tithes and Glebe here belong to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, as a Portion of the Rectory of *Orston*, and of them Dr. *Thoroton* held them. The Church is dedicated to St. *Helena* the Empress.

Tithby, or *Tideby*, whose Manor *Ulric* the Saxon held before the Conquest, but after it became the Fee of *William Peverel*, of whom *Fredgis* held it. *Hugh de Tithby* seems to have been Lord of it in the Time of King *Henry III.* but after some Successions his Heir sold it to Sir *William de Heriz* and Sir *Richard de Wiverton*, who passed it to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, yet being in the Possession of the *Heriz* Family was by *Alice* their Heiress carried to the *Chaworths*. It is now a small Place, but hath a good Church, for which the

Lord *Chaworth* finds a Chaplain, that the Inhabitants of *Croftill-Butler*, of whom he hath the great Tithes, may resort to it for the Worship of God, because they have no Parish Church of their own; and so this Church is taken for theirs as well as the People of *Tithby*. The Manor of this Town is the Lord *Chaworth's*, and his Family had a noble Seat on it; but in the late Civil War between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament it was made a Garrison for the King, which occasioned its first Ruin, since which it is most of it pulled down and removed, yet the Gatehouse still remains, tho' uncovered, a Monument of the Magnificence of this Family.

Tollerton, in our Maps, *Tollaton*, and *Terleton*, and in *Domesday-Book*, *Roelaveston*, the Manor and Estate of *Elst* the Saxon before the Norman Invasion, but was given to *Roger de Busley* after it. The Lords of most Note, who have anciently been Owners of this Place, were the Family of *Barryes*, descended from *Ralph de Barry*, whose Successors enjoyed it till the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* or later, when *Richard*, the Son of *William Pendock* of *Gotherton* in *Gloucestershire*, married *Maud* the only Daughter and Heir of *William Barry*, with whose Posterity it still continues. *Philip Pendock* Esq; who was then the Owner of it, inclosed it since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and dying about the Year 1675, was succeeded in his Estate by *Thomas Pendock* Esq; but besides this Manor of *Roger de Buisli*, *Serlo*, surnamed from this Place *de Torlavistune*, had another Manor, of which we find no other Account than this, that about the Reign of King *Henry III.* it passed to the Family of *Alloston*, and that one Moiety of the Church was appendant to it, but had long before been given to the Priory of *Lenton* by the forementioned *Serlo*, with the Consent of *William de Olive* the Parson.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Mr. *Pendocke*, and is valued in the King's Books at 15 l. 9 s. 4 d. ½.

Waerton, or *Wiverton*, a Village, situate upon the River *Snite*, had the same Lords as *Tithby*, but is now utterly depopulated, and was so when it first fell to the late Lord

Lord *Chaworth*. 'Tis said, that there was a Church at *Waerton* in ancient Times, but there is nothing now to be seen there, that can give us any good Grounds to believe that there ever was a Church. There are some Signs that there was once a very good Chapel joined to the Manor-House, but they are both now in Ruines, and yet there are no more Houses in the Parish than that; so that the Town and the Church have had a like Fate, the Situation of neither of them being very discoverable. Dr. *Thoroton*, observing the Desolation of this Place, which it seems has been inclosed a long Time, makes this Reflection upon it something severely. *This is the necessary Consequence of Inclosures of the good Lands of these Parts.*

Whatton, or *Watone*, takes its Name from its watery Situation upon the River *Snite*, that runs close by it, and continues often longer full of Water than other larger and swifter Rivers do. One *Ulse* a Saxon was Lord of this Manor before the Norman Conquest, by which he was deprived of it, and then it was given to *Gislebert de Gaunt* the Conqueror's Nephew, whose Tenant, or Man to order and manage it, was one *Robert*, who afterward having purchased the Fee took his Surname from this Place, and was called *de Watun*, or *Whatton*. Of his Posterity the Family *de Novo Mercatu*, or *Newmarch*, obtained it, and from them it descended to the *Gascoigns* (probably by the *Nevills*, for we find, that *John Nevill* of *Althorp* in *Lincolnshire* Esq; had this Manor for a Portion with his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Newmarch*, who enjoyed it for her Life) in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* one of which Family sold it to Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, Frandfather to *Philip* the first Earl of *Chesterfield*, whose Successors have ever since enjoyed it. *Jeffrey* Archbishop of *York* appropriated this Church of *Whatton* to the Abbey of *St. James's* at *Walbeck*, saving always a Competency for the Vicar that should minister, viz. a third Part. At the Dissolution of the Monastery this Rectory and Vicarage was given by King *Edward VI.* to Archbishop *Cranmer*, as below is shewed.

In the Church here are two Monuments

of Note, viz. the one for *Adam Newmarch*, Father or Son, who lived about the Reign of King *John*. This Monument stands in the Middle of the East End of the South Isle, and hath upon it the Pourtraiture of a Man armed with a Coat of Mail, well cut in *Alabaster*. The Inscription is but imperfect, but by some Reminders of it we may gather, that it represents the Person above mentioned, tho' for what Reason our Author speaks of two *Adam Newmarch's*, Father and Son, as living in the Reign of King *John*, we cannot imagine; for in the Pedigree of the *Newmarch's* in Sir *William Dugdale's* Baronage we find but one *Adam Newmarch* about that Time, and he the Father of *Henry*. The other Monument of Note is for Sir *Richard Whatton*, who died about the Reign of King *Edward I.* He lies buried in the Church, under a well-cut Stone, on which is his Pourtraiture with a Shield on his Arm. There is also near this last a Monument for *Thomas Cranmer* Esq; who died May 27. 1501, and on it the Arms of the *Cranmers* and *Aslactons*, which is also in the Windows with those of *Newmarch* and *Whatton*. The Parsonage of this Town was given by some of the ancient Lords to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, (as we conjecture the Manor was, for we find, that King *Edward I.* Reg. 15. granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck* Free-Warren in all their Demesne Lands in *Whatton*, *Flintham*, &c. in this County) and so continued to the Dissolution, when King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. gave it in Exchange to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Thomas Cranmer*, for other Lands belonging to his See. The Archbishop left it, with other Estates, to his Nephew *Thomas Cranmer*, who 12 *Eliz.* obtained a Licence of that Queen to alienate this Rectory and Church with his Right of Patronage to the Vicarage to *Nicholas Rosel* and his Heirs, who have since sold the Tithes and Advowson of the Vicarage to Mr. *Thomas Shipman* of *Scarrington*, whose Grandson of the same Name is Patron. It is valued now in the King's Books, at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. Thus have we finished this Wapentake, and now proceed to

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The

The Wapentake of Newark.

The Wapentake of *Newark* is remarkable for its Length, extending it self almost thro' all the Eastern Side of the County, where it borders upon *Lincolnshire*, and on the Western opposite Part has the Rivers *Snite* and *Trent* for its Boundaries, which divide it from the Wapentake of *Thurgarton*. On the North it is also bounded by a Part of *Lincolnshire*, and on the South by the Wapentake of *Bingham*. The Fee of this Wapentake we take to be in the Crown, and the Government in the Sheriffs. It was annexed anciently to the See of *Lincoln*, but Dr. *Henry Halbeck*, when he was Bishop of *Lincoln*, surrendered this Wapentake and the Manor of *Newark* to the Crown in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* as it now remains. The chief Town, from which the Wapentake takes its Name, is

NEWARK, the Manor of this Town being in the *Mercian* Earl *Leofric*, and his excellent Lady *Godeva*, when they founded the Monastery of *Stow* near *Lincoln* in *Edward* the Confessor's Time, they endowed it with the Lordships of *Newark*, or *Neswermch*, *Fladurge*, and *Martineswell*, giving Possession of them by a fair Jewel and rich Bracelets, curiously wrought, to which the Confessor himself, his Queen, *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, and divers other Nobles were Witnesses, being present and consenting to the Donation. We may suppose, that tho' this Manor was settled upon the said Monastery, the Lady *Godeva* still held it, (paying certain Rents and Services to the Monastery) because after *Leofric* her Husband's Death *Newerke* is set down among other Lands and Manors in the Conqueror's Survey to be the Lady *Godeva's*, either as her Inheritance or Dower.

The former Donation *William* the Conqueror confirmed, and added the Church of *Eynsham* in *Oxfordshire* to it, at the Request of *Remigius* the Bishop. In this King's Time 'tis said, that there were in this Town fifty-six Burgesses and forty Villains or Farmers, ten Churches, and

eight Priests; but we must suppose, that the Parishes dependant on this were included; for what Use could so small a Number, as fifty-six Burgesses and forty-two Villains, have of eight Priests and ten Churches, unless a greater Number of People from the adjacent Parishes were to have the Use of them? Whatever is further remarkable of this Town we shall reduce to certain Heads for Method's sake, and speak of them all as fully as we can.

1. Of the Castle, which is said to have been built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, his Uncle, or, as some think, his Father *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, having given him an Example of building of Castles; (for he had built three, viz. at *Shirburn*, *The Devises*, and *Malmesbury*) this Bishop thought he could not do better than follow him in bestowing his Money, and thereupon built a Castle at *Newark*, and another at *Sleford*. *Henry* of *Huntington* tells us, that the Town took its Name from the Building of it, because it was a new Work, as the Name imports; and adds, that because Buildings of that Nature did not seem very agreeable to his Character as a Bishop, to extinguish the Envy of them, and expiate as it were for that Offence, he built them with an equal Number of Monasteries; which, tho' it might satisfy the People in general, yet was not at all pleasing to King *Stephen*, who then ruled by a precarious Title, and ever suspected they would be troublesome to him, tho' he had given Licence to many of the Builders, which when he found, he resolved to get them all as fast as he could into his Hands. Some of them he got by Siege, as the Castles of *Hereford*, *Gloucester*, &c. and such as were in the Bishop's Hands he expected should be resigned to him upon Demand, but failing in his Desires, he caused this Bishop and his Uncle to be committed to close Prison, and ordered them to be allowed neither Meat nor Drink till they had surrendered them up to him, by which Means he obtained this Castle and some others.

In the Reign of King *John*, when he was at War with his Barons, who were assisted

assisted by the Dauphin of France, this Castle held out stoutly for the King, and by their Sallies wasted and spoiled the Possessions and Lands belonging to the Barons, which lay adjoining to it. The Dauphin sent *Gilbert de Gaunt*, whom he had lately made Earl of *Lincoln*, to hinder their Depredations, but he hearing of the King's Coming that Way retired towards *London*, and the King with a puissant Army marched thro' *Norfolk* and *Lincolnshire*, where by passing the Washes he lost the greatest Part of his Soldiers, with his Horses and Carriages, which so grieved him, that he fell into an Ague and Fever, which so weaken'd him, that he could not ride, and was therefore carried on an Hurdle (contrary to his Design, which was to go to *Lincoln*, but not being able to bear the Journey) to this Place, where in the Castle, thro' Anguish of Mind rather than any Violence of Sickness, he departed this Life, Oct. 19. 1216. Reg. 18.

The Barons, upon the Accession of King *Henry III.* to the Throne, had gotten this Castle into their Power, by what Methods we know not, and *Robert de Gaugi* was continued the Governor of it, as he had been in King *John's* Days. King *Henry* had restored it to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, but *Robert* would not resign it to him; whereupon the King, with *William Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, besieged it, and at the End of eight Days, by the Mediation of Friends, the Matter was taken up, and the Castle was restored to the Bishop, paying to *Robert de Gaugi* an Hundred Pounds Sterling for the Provision left by him in it.

2. The Churches, of which the chief (now the only one) was built in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and is reckoned one of the finest Parish-Churches in *England*. The Spire is very lofty, and all the Windows are finely painted with Coats of Arms. The great Window of Cross South Isle is supposed to be erected by *William Philpot*, Alderman of the Town. *Thomas Mering* Esq; gave another of the Windows, and Sir *Thomas Brough* another. There were in it a great Number of Chuntries, viz. One at the Altar of *All-*

Saints, two at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, one at *St. Nicholas's*, another at *Corpus Christi*, another at *Mary Magdalen's*, another called *William Saucemers*, and another *William Newerk's*; but who gave them, or what were their Revenues we know not. In the South Isle there is a large Marble Monument, overlaid very much with Brass Plates, very well wrought, and the Stone as excellently well cut, on which is the Pourtraiture of one *Alan Fleming*, who died in the Year 1373, as appears by the Inscription upon the Tomb. *Robert Brown* also Esq; an Alderman of the Gild of this Town lies buried under a Marble Tomb-stone in this Church. The Inscription says, he was Cardinal *Wolsey's* and Bishop *Longland's* Receiver and Sheriff of the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Darby*, (which our Lists of those Sheriffs justify, and set him down the eighth of King *Henry VIII.*) In the South-East Corner of the Quire there is a Chapel, and in it a Monument of the Family of *Markhams*, who were flourishing in these Parts in several Reigns, for Sir *Robert Markham* in the Reigns of King *Edward IV.* and *Henry VI.* was Sheriff at near fifty Years Distance; so that 'tis probable they were either Father and Son, or two Branches of the same Family. So also Sir *John Markham* Kt. was High Sheriff four Times in King *Henry the Eighth's* Reign, the last being thirty Years distant from the first; and *Robert Markham* Esq; was twice High Sheriff, and *Thomas* once, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. On a Brass Plate in the outmost Isle is the Pourtraiture of Alderman *Philpot* in his furr'd Gown, and other Ensigns of Honour. At the North-West Corner of the Choir is an Effigy, which by the Inscription we are told was made for *Robert Ramsey* Esq; Servant to King *Charles I.* On the South Side, within the Chancel, is a raised Monument for the *Atkinsons* of this Town. On the back Side of the East Part of the Choir is the Monument and Effigies of *John Foye* Esq; who, as appears by the Inscription was menial Servant to several Earls of *Rutland* successively. On the North Side of the Choir is the Tomb and Pourtraiture of Alderman *John Johnson*.

son. On the South Wall of the Church, against the Choir Steps, is a Monument for Alderman *Hobinan*.

3. The Houses. The ancient Abbey of *Augustin* Friars was given by King Henry VIII. to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, who sold it to Sir *John Markham*, who kept it not long, but passing it over to Sir *Francis Leeke* Kt. he repaired and adorned it, and it became his Mansion-House, as it continued to the Lord *Deincourt* his Son; but since the Family is become Earls of *Scarsdale*, they have sold it to *Matthew Fennison* Esq; who was the Owner of it in the Year of Christ 1675. Next this Southward stands another great House, called *The Chantry*, in which dwelt *William Leeke*, Brother to the Lord *Deincourt*, and Father of Sir *Francis Leek*, Kt. and Baronet, who made it his principal Residence. Next to this is the Free School founded by *Thomas Magnus* of *Sibthorp* College, which, after the Dissolution of religious Houses, he had for Life, and then it was to fall to the Heirs of *Richard Whalley* Esq; Dr. *Fuller* in the Worthies of this Shire says, That this *Thomas Magnus* was an exposed Child, left by his Mother (no body knows who) in the Parish of *Newark*, and being found in the Way by some *Yorshire* Clothiers in the Dark of the Morning, they had Compassion upon the Babe, and being unwilling to leave it yet exposed, agreed among themselves, to pay for its Nursing and Education, (which would come to little among many) and first of all had him baptized at *Newark* by the Name of *Thomas*, giving his Surname *A-mang-us*, i. e. to be maintained among us. Accordingly they being very careful in breeding him, and giving him School Education, he became an excellent Scholar and Statesman, being sent on Embassies. On this Account he took on him the Name of *Dr. Magnus*, and became famous both at Home and Abroad; and not forgetting this Town, where he was born to his Foster-Fathers, he erected and endowed the aforesaid School here, and was otherwise a considerable Benefactor to it.

Dr. *Thoroton* indeed says, That in his Deed of Settlement of a Revenue on the School, he mentions *John Magnus* his Father, and *Alice* his Mother, and *Joan*, *Elizabeth*, and *Katharine* his Sisters; but this Account need be no Prejudice against Dr. *Fuller*'s Relation, since 'tis probable, though his Parents were poor, and unable to maintain him in his Childhood, which is the only Reason why they exposed him, yet they doubtless had an Eye to his Education, and when they saw him to prosper so much in the World, did discover themselves to him, which made him take their Name, and 'tis likely he was a Benefactor to them. But that which may render Dr. *Fuller*'s Account more probable is this, That Mr. *A. Wood* saw this Doctor's Will, and gives us no Particulars of any Legacies left to either his Parents, or Sisters, or their Children, which 'tis probable he would have devised, had he known of any near Kindred. In this Will he ordered his Burial to be at *Newark*, if he died in these Parts. He endowed the School aforesaid with the Lordship of *Everton* in this County, and made the Vicar of *Newark* and the Brethren of the *Trinity-Guild* for the Time being, who were then the chief Governors of the Town of *Newark*, perpetual Trustees for that his Foundation.

4. The State of the Town. King *Edward VI.* by his Charter, bearing Date Jan. 1. in the third Year of his Reign, incorporated this Town by the Name of one Alderman and twelve Assistants of the Corporation of *Newark*; and King *Charles II.* upon his Renewing their Charter in 1672, turned the Alderman into a Mayor, and the Assistants into Aldermen; and because the Corporation had been loyal to his Father in his Wars with his rebellious Parliament, to their great Loss, he further added to the Corporation the Privilege of chusing two Members to represent them in Parliament. It is at present a good trading Town, and the People are wealthy and flourishing. It hath a great Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and two well frequented Fairs yearly, viz. on *Wednesday*.

Wednesday in Whitsun-week, on St. Mary Magdalene's Day, July 22. and a less considerable one, October 18. being St. Luke's Day. The Town has formerly been divided into two Parts, viz. the Burrough of Newark, and Northgate, at the farthest End of which from the Town stood a fair House, formerly belonging to St. Leonard's Hospital, and commonly called *The Spittle*. Sir Richard Constable purchased it, and having soon after sold it to William Cecil Earl of Exeter, he built a fine Seat there in the Reign of King Charles I. which after his Death was pulled down by Act of Parliament, and being taken from the Hospital was exchanged for Lands of better Value, which were annexed to it for the better Support of it.

But that which has rendered this Town most famous in History is its firm Adherence to the Royal Interest during the whole Time of the Civil Wars in England between the King and Parliament. The Earl, afterwards Duke, of Newcastle had fixed a Garrison at this Place in the very Beginning of the War, to keep the Lincolnshire Forces raised for the Parliament from an entire Conjunction with the Lord Fairfax, which the Garrison excellently performed, by courageously beating a formed Body of Men which attempted it. Sir John Henderson was the Governor of Newark at this Time, and because he expected daily to be besieged he caused all Northgate and the *Spittle* to be burnt down.

While Sir John Henderson was Governor, the Queen, who had been acting with great Vigour for her Royal Spouse, and having increased her Forces commanded by Mr. Henry Fermin, was marching slowly to Oxford, came to Newark, and making a Stay there a few Days, treated the Ladies of the Town and Country thereabout. Some of whom, to shew their Loyalty and Politicks, offered a Petition to her Majesty, praying her not to remove from Newark till her Forces had taken Nottingham. The Queen, suspecting that their Husbands knew nothing of this their Action, answered them, That she should have been glad it had been in her Power to grant their Requests, but

she was commanded to hasten to the King, and tho' she could not answer their Petition, yet she would by her Example teach them to obey their Husbands. Before her Majesty departed from Newark, she, out of her great Care for Lincolnshire and this County, left two Thousand Foot, and Arms for five Hundred more, and twenty Troops of Horse, under the Command of Col. Cavendish, who was not long after slain by Cromwell near Gainborough, and buried in this Town. He was the Son of William Earl of Devon, and a Person of such a manly Figure, winning Presence, polite Parts, and personal Courage, that he was both the Love and Admiration of all that conversed with him or beheld him, inasmuch, that when he was brought into this Town to be interred, the People would not suffer him to be buried, till for some Days they had viewed his Body with their Eyes, and embalmed it with their Tears: Nay, thirty Years after, when his Body was removed to Derby, fresh Lamentations were made for him by all that knew him, and many that had only heard of his Bravery and Accomplishments; so that the whole Town were very unwilling to part with the Reliques of a Person, who, while living, had been the Ornament and Defence both of the Town and Country round about.

In the Spring of this Year 1643, the Lord Willoughby of Parham and Sir John Meldrum, with about five Thousand Horse and Foot, sat down before this Town, to besiege and take it from the King, but the Garrison sallying forthwith great Courage and Bravery, forced Sir John Meldrum's Regiment to retreat, but the Lord Willoughby coming up gallantly with his Regiment, beat the Garrison back into the Town, took one Piece of Ordinance and divers Prisoners, and rescued those Persons of Sir John Meldrum's Regiment which they had taken, but as far as we can find raised the Siege for the present.

Sir John Hutchinson being removed from the Command of this Garrison, Sir John Byron was put into his Place; soon after which the Parliament Forces, under the Lord Fairfax, Sir John Meldrum, Col. Ros-

ster, &c. began a new Siege of this Town, and at length did so strengthen the Garrison, that they were forced to beg Relief of the King, who was then at Oxford. His Majesty was under great Difficulties at that Time, but considering that Newark was a very useful Garrison, which not only kept this little County of Nottingham in Subjection, but a great Part of the large County of Lincoln under Contribution, found it necessary to send Prince Rupert, with a good Body of chosen Horse and Dragoons, with some Foot, to attempt at least the Relief of Newark, which being lost would cut off all possible Communication between Oxford and York. The Garrison in it at that Time consisted chiefly of some Gentry of the Country adjoining, and the Inhabitants, who wanted almost every Thing to endure a Siege but their Courage: which the Besiegers being sensible of did not doubt but to oblige it in a little Time to surrender, and so proceeded slowly in their Approaches, not fearing any Relief to come to them. Prince Rupert had no Account of this Posture of the Parliament Forces, tho' it was a mighty Advantage to him, but after his fearless and hasty Way of Conduct resolves to relieve Newark, and with a great Body of Horse came unexpectedly upon the Besiegers, fell upon them in their Works, and brought them in their Consternation to accept of Leave to lay down their Arms without any Carriages or Baggage. Mr. Whitlock in his Memoirs tells us, that as unprepared as the Parliament Forces were, Col. Rositer, Major Lilburn, and the Captains Bethel and Hunt, gallantly charged the right Wing led by the Prince, and routed it, but others of the Parliament Forces did not play their Parts so well, for five Hundred of them deserted the great Fort, and fled to Lincoln, by which Means the Prince became Master of the Fort, and therein intrenching himself cut off Provisions from the Besiegers, and so forced them to surrender. But be that as it will, 'tis certain a great Victory was obtained; for the King's Army took four Thousand Arms, eleven Pieces of Brass Canon, and two Mortar Pieces, and above fifty Bar-

rels of Powder. Nor was this Victory more welcome in it self, tho' unexpected, than it was in the good Effects it produced; for the Garrisons of Gainsborough, Lincoln, and Slenford were quitted soon after by the Parliament Forces, and Stren-Castle in Staffordshire was surrendered to Sir Gilbert Gerhard for his Majesty's Use. Sir John Byron was for this Service made Lord Byron, in the Year 1643.

The King's Affairs being here in England in a declining Condition, Bristol, Tiverton, and several other Places lost, the King having a good Account of Montrose's Success in Scotland, which he had almost totally subdued, resolved to go to him, and had got an Army of 3000 Men, with which he intended to join him; but in his Way, as he lay at Doncaster in Yorkshire, to refresh himself and Army, David Lesley came upon him with his Scotch Horse, and dispersed them, so that the King was forced to retreat to his sure Friends in this Town, and so returned to Oxford, but did not lay aside his former Resolution of going to Montrose, which he again attempted, and coming to Rotherham, where he heard that Montrose was defeated by Lesley, he retreated again to this Place. While he remained here, Prince Rupert (from whom the King had taken his Commission, for losing Bristol, because he had assured him, that he could defend it four Months, but lost it in less than one) came to clear himself of any Unfaithfulness and Disloyalty in surrendering Bristol; and the King gave him the Hearing of his Apology, but condemned his Indiscretion, and put out a Proclamation to clear him of any wilful Fault, and so left him to provide for his own Escape. The King had scarcely dispatched the Prince, but the Enemy was upon him, which to avoid, he purposed to march away one Sunday Night; but there happening a Quarrel between Sir Richard Willis Kt. the Governor he had put in, in the Lord Byron's Place, and the Commissioners, he was obliged to stay a little to end that, which he found he could not do but by removing of Willis, and therefore resolved to do it, but for his Advantage, designing to make him
Captain

Captain of his Horse Guards, in the Place of the Earl of *Litchfield* lately deceased. This being propounded to Sir *Richard* was refused, which so displeased the King, that he bad him depart his Presence, and declared the Lord *Bellasis* Governor of the Town. Prince *Rupert*, the Lord *Gerhard*, and others were disgusted at this, and petitioned the King to have Sir *Richard* tried by a Court Martial, which the King refusing, they desired Passes for themselves, and as many Horse as would go with them, which being granted, near two Hundred Horse left the Town, and repaired to *Belvoir* Castle.

This Delay of the King's in this Town brought it into much Danger of being taken; for *Pointz* and *Rossiter* being near *Newark* believed they had so effectually surrounded him, that it was not possible for him to escape their Hands. The King knew this, but did not despair of a safe Passage, which having prepar'd for, by sending Messengers to *Belvoir* Castle and *Oxford*, he set out about Eleven a-Clock in a dark Night from *Newark*, arrived at *Belvoir* Castle about Three in the Morning without any Noise or Interruption, and marching the next Day between the Enemy's Garrisons, with the Loss only of a few Stragglers, came safely at Night to *Oxford*. The King was no sooner gone from *Newark*, but the *Scotch* Army sat down before it to besiege it; and because his Affairs on all Sides had an ill Aspect, and the Parliament grew weary of the *Scots*, as they knew, He bethought himself of casting himself upon his native Subjects, the *Scots*, and to that End sent the French Ambassador *Montrevil* to treat with them, and find what Reception he should have with them. *Montrevil* first applied himself to the *Scotch* Commissioners, whom he found so resolute for the Presbyterian Government, which he knew the King would never grant, that he left them, and went to the Army before this Place, to consult the chief Officers about it. He had no sooner propounded it to them, but they declared themselves highly pleased that the King should desire to come to them, and that he might assure his Majesty of a good Reception and En-

tertainment for himself and Friends, and that they would welcome him as their natural Sovereign. *Montrevil* shewed this to the King, who was wonderfully pleased with it, and resolved to fly to them; but before he went *Montrevil* discovered the *Scotch* Falshood, and cautioned the King of it; but he, not knowing where else to seek any Security, went privately over to them, committed himself to their Protection, caused the Lord *Bellasis* to surrender *Newark* to them upon honourable Conditions, and was with much Respect conducted by them to *Newcastle*.

King *Charles* I. honoured this Town with the Title of a Viscounty, by creating *Robert Pierpoint* Baron *Pierpoint* of *Holme-Pierpoint*, and Viscount *Newark*, which and his Successors, Earls of *Kingston*, have ever since enjoyed, it giving at this Time the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Kingston*, who hath been lately created Marquess of *Dorchester* and Duke of *Kingston*. This is all we find memorable of this Town, and therefore shall proceed to the Villages of this Wapentake.

Alvorton, *Alwington*, or *Alvorton*, the Fee of *Walter D'Ayncourt*, and Soc of *Staunton*, *Sibthorp*, and *Kilwington*, held by *Malger* and *Auger*, Saxons, and afterwards by the Family of *Marin*, whose Heiress *Agnes* granted it to *Simon de Leeke*, of whom the *Stauntons* had it. *William Staunton*, in Order to make an Exchange with *Henry Hewyt* Citizen and Cloathworker in *London*, gave him Possession of this Manor, and in this Family, viz. Sir *Thomas Hewyt*, it still remains, how justly we can't determine; but Dr. *Thoroton* says, *Hewyt* proved too strong for *Staunton*; what that implies let the Reader judge.

Balderton, a small Village, famous for its Lords, the *Bussy's*, descended from *Jordan de Bussy*, who lived in the Conqueror's Time, and whose Posterity held it till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Heiress of the Family carried it by Marriage to the *Maers* of *Lincolnshire*, who sold it to *Giles Foster*, whose Heir sold it *James Leeke* Gent. whose Son and Heir, *Francis Leeke*, sold it to *George Lascel* of *Elston*. Of that Family was Sir *John Bussy*.

Busby, Secretary to King *Richard II.* and one of his evil Counsellors, who was beheaded in King *Henry the Fourth's* Reign. The Cure of this Parish and *Farnedon* is served by one Vicar, who is put in by the Prebendary of *Balderton* in the Church of *Lincoln*, to whom the Tithes of both Parishes belong, and do make one good Prebend.

Besthorp, or *Bestorp*, is one of those Manors which *Goisfrid Hanselin* was possessed of in this County in the Conqueror's Reign. His Son and Heir *Ralph Hanselin* dying without Issue Male in the Reign of King *Henry II.* his Barony and Estate was, by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, carried into the Family of the *Bardolfs*, she marrying *Thomas Lord Bardolf*, and leaving by him *Doun Bardolf* her Heir.

Brodholm, a Village, that had for its Lords before the Conquest, *Turget* and *Halden*, two Saxons; but they were deprived of it by the Conqueror, and their Estates were given to *Beringarde Toden*, the Son of *Robert de Toden*, the first Norman Lord of *Belvoir*, and *William Per. y.* *Roger de Busli* also had a Manor here, which was *Alwin* the Saxon's before the Norman Change. Here was anciently a Priory of Monks of the Order of the *Premostratenses*. The Family of *Toden*, after *Berengar*, went by the Name of *Albani*, or *Albini*, his Son *William*, for what Reason is not now known, laying aside his Name of *Toden*, called himself *William de Albini Brito*, as his Posterity after him did. *Ralph de Albini*, a younger Son of this *William*, was a good Benefactor to the Nuns of this Place. This Manor came afterwards to the *D'Aubeny's*, the Ancestors of the Earl of *Bridgwater*. The Lands belonging to the Priory were, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, given to *John Coniers* and *William Haber*, and were lately in the Tenure of *William Mounson Esq;* and were of the Value of 10 l. 10 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Barneby, called *Barneby in the Willows*, because it stands upon the River *Fesdick*, whose marshy Ground abounds with Willows. The Manor of *Flowfare*, which anciently belonged to the Knights-Tem-

plers, and when that Order was abrogated was given to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, is in this Parish, and was settled by *Thomas de Sibthorp* upon the Chantry he founded at *Bekingham*. It is now, or was lately, the Inheritance of *William Cartwright Esq;* who also purchased the Manor of

Chelwington, or *Kilwington*, with a Part of *Staunton*, of which we shall speak hereafter. This Lordship was the Estate before the the Conquest of *Colegrim the Saxon*, and after, of *Hugh Fitz-baldric*, of whom *Aufger* held it. After him, in King *Edward the Third's* Days, *William de Morin* held it, and convey'd it to the Family of the *Stauntons*, an ancient Family in this County, in which it continued down to *Harvey Staunton Esq;* who sold it to Mr. *Cartwright*, a rich Lawyer of this County.

The Advowson of this Church was in the *Stauntons* as long as they held the Manor, but is now the Inheritance of Mr. *William Cartwright*, who is Lord of the Manor. It is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 12 s. 1 d. But the Patronage of the Vicarage of *Barneby* is in the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and is valued in the King's Books at 5 l. 9 s. 9 d. ½.

Cliftons, or *Cliftuns*, North and South, had five Manors in them, of which four belonged to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and one to *Roger de Busli*, which in After-times passed to the *Luvetots*, *Pigots*, and *Willoughby's*, and now rests in the Family of *Augustine Earl Esq;* who obtained it, 15 *Eliz.* In this Town were some Lands belonging to *Forksey Priory* in *Lincolnshire*, which were granted to Sir *Philip Hobby*, 35 *Hen. VIII.*

Collingham North and *South* belonged anciently to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, who, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* had a Grant of Free-Warren here, and set up a Gallows, as being within his Jurisdiction, and had hanged a Thief on it; but the Bishop of *Lincoln*, who claimed the Lordship of *Newark* and its Wapentake, had it pull'd down. When the Abbey of *Peterborough* was turned into a Bishoprick, these two Parishes were assigned by King *Henry VIII.* to be Part of the Revenues

Revenues to support the Dean and Chapter, with the Offices and Places subordinate to them; and the Honourable *Archebil Grey*, Son of *Henry Earl of Stamford*, is the Grand Lessee. *Mr. Gunten* tells us, that the Rents paid by these two Parishes to the Dean, &c. yearly are 85 l. 19 s. 5 d. per Ann.

The Church of *North Collingham* is improper, and we suppose is Part of the Dean and Chapter's Revenues, because the Vicarage is in their Presentation. It is valued in the King's Books at 8 l. 19 s. 2 d. *South Collingham* is a Rectory in the Gift of the Bishop of *Peterborough*, but pays to the Dean and Chapter a small Rent of twenty Shillings per Annum. It is valued in the King's Books at 14 l. 1 s. 10 d.

The Abbess *St. Ebba* and her Nuns, who disfigured and maimed themselves by cutting off their Lips and Noses, to prevent any Abuses, which they had Reason to fear from the Pagan *Danes*, are thought by some of our Historians to have had their Residence in a Nunnery in one of these Towns; and *Mr. Speed* seems to be of that Opinion, by joining it with *Crawland*, *Ely*, and *Peterborough* Abbies, as much involved in the same Destruction from the *Danes*, or altogether; but that Opinion is without any just Grounds, for besides that there does not appear the least Footsteps of such a Convent in either of these Towns, nor have we any Mention of it either in the *Monasticon*, nor any Additions that have lately been made to it, either by *Mr. Willis* or *Mr. Stevens*, the *Coldingham* where the chaste Women lived was a Town in *Scotland*, and the Nunnery was a Cell to the Abbey of *Durham*.

John Bourgh, Doctor of Divinity, and Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, who flourished in the Reign of King *Richard II.* was Parson of one of these Parishes.

Cotham, or, as *Domesday-Book* has it, *Cotes*, had divers Manors in the *Saxon* Times, which were given by the Conqueror, viz. one to *Odo Bishop of Baion*, and two to *Walter D'Ayncurt*, which in succeeding Times came by the *Vaux's* and

Leeks to the *Markhams*; so that now 't's a Vill most famous for having been the Estate and Seat of a Branch of the Family of *Markhams*, from whom the *Markhams* of *Allerton* are descended. They were a Family of great Note for some Ages. *Sir John Markham* was a Captain in *Stokefield* in 1488, *Sir Robert Markham* was High Sheriff of this and *Darby Shires* 12 *Hen. VI.* and his Son *Sir Robert* (as we suppose) 20 *Edw. IV.* as was *Sir John Markham* 10, 17, 30, 37 *Hen. VIII.* *Robert Markham Esq;* 13, 25 *Eliz.* and *Jesfrey Markham Esq;* 22 *Jac. I.* The Houses here are most of them destroyed, the Lands being inclosed; and the Manor and Lands belong most of them to the Duke of *Newcastle*, or his Heirs.

The Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage, which before the Dissolution belonged to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *John Bellow* and *John Broxholm Esqs;* with the Barn, and all other the Appurtenances, then in the Tenure of *John Markham*. The Duke of *Newcastle* was lately, or now is, Patron of the Vicarage, which in the King's Books is valued at 7 l. 18 s. 1 d. but none hath been presented to it lately, yet the Duke gives 20 l. per Ann. for its Supply. In the Chancel is a good Tomb for one of the *Markhams*.

Cottingham, or *Coddington*, where the Bishop of *Lincoln* had two Manors, and the Bishop of *Bayon* as many, besides a Part of the Township, which was Soke to *Newark*. In After-Times *Robert Peyson* was Lord of this Town, and gave one Bovate out of his Demesne to God and *St. Peter of Thurgarton*, and the Canons serving God there, which *Sir Robert Pierpoint* holding of the Monastery became a considerable Owner here; but the Manors were still in the Bishop of *Lincoln*, Prior of *St. Katharine's* without *Lincoln*, and *John de Nevil* of *Rolleston*. At present it is of Note chiefly for the large Moor adjoining to it, which takes the Name of *Cottingham*, or vulgarly *Coddington Moor*, where there useth to be a famous Horse-Race yearly, for which the Mayor and Alderman of *Newark* usually provided a Plate, but of late Years it has been discontinued

continued thro' some Neglects, which is a Pity, because 'tis an innocent Diversion for the Gentry.

The Church here is dedicated to St. Peter, and the Cure supplied by the Vicar of Stoke, because the Tithes are given to the Chancellor of Lincoln, as those of Stoke are. Here was a Chantry founded by Henry of Codrington, and endowed with five Messuages, three Tosts, a Hundred and forty-four Acres of Land, twenty-seven and an half of Meadow, with their Appurtenances, to pray for his Soul, &c. which, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, was granted to Sir Edw. Bray, John Thorn-ton, &c. and their Heirs: But 3 & 4 Phil. & Maria Ralph Parker and Henry his Son had a Licence granted them to alienate the said Lands and their Appurtenances, with the Site and Demesnes of that Priory to John Piennes Esq; and his Heirs.

The Vicarage of North Clifton is in the Patronage of a Prebendary of Lincoln, and is valued in the King's Books at 7 l. 6 s. $\frac{1}{2}$. We know nothing of South Clifton Tithes or Church.

Dernethorp, Dornethorp, Derlesthorp, or Dordenthorp, an Hamlet of Collingham; but Part of it the Soc of Houton, the Fee of Ralph de Limesi, and after of Roger de Houton, whose Son William transferred it to Richard de Harthill and his Heirs, who gave it in Frank-marriage with his Daughter Alice to Roger Deincourt, who dying before the said Alice, she gave all her Interest in it to the Priory of Thurgarton, to be taken into the Benefits of their Prayers for ever. After the Dissolution this Manor, with all its Lands and Appurtenances late belonging to the Monastery of Thurgarton, were granted, 36 Hen. VIII. to John Belkove and John Broxholme, and their Heirs. If ever there was a Church here, it is so long ago gone, that there are no Signs or Memorials of it.

Elston, or Elveston, and Eylston, where the Bishop of Lincoln had two Manors before the Norman Invasion, and after Roger de Busli one, and Ilbert de Lacy another. They are all now united, and the Parish is now become the Lordship and Seat of the Lasceles, of whom there were in ancient Times several Persons of great

Note, as Roger de Lasceles, who was summoned to Parliament among the Peers in the 22d Year of King Edward I. Brian Lasceles, who was High Sheriff of this County twice in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, viz. in the 26th and 41st Years; and Sir George Lasceles Kt. who served in that Office for this County in the twelfth Year of King James I. and ninth of King Charles I. This Lordship descended to them from the Methelys by Marriage.

The Rectory of Elston was anciently in the Patronage of the Church of Lincoln, one of the Prebendaries presenting to it; but Mr. Wightman of Stoke is the present Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 9 l. 8 s. 9 d.

Farnton, or Farendune, and Farnedon, a small Village, the Manor of which belongs to the Prebend of Balderton in the Cathedral of Lincoln; one Vicar supplies the Cure of this Parish and Balderton, and is put in by the Prebendary, who holds that, as is said in Balderton above. The Vicarage of this Place is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Flamborough, or Flodherge, the Lordship and Fee of Ulric before the Conquest, and after given to Walter D'Ayncourt and Roger Busli. The Family, called de le Hou, from their Residence upon an Hill here, flourished so much and so long in this Place, that it was stiled in Writings Flawborough de le Hou; but at length Jeffrey Bugg sold it to Sir William Staunton, and so it became another Manor of the Stauntons, which was sold by Harvey Staunton Esq; to the Earl of Newcastle, of whom, or his Trustees, Sir John Cropley bought it. His Son hath since inclosed it, and built several good new Farm-Houses upon it. Some Part of this Town belongs to Orston; but the greatest Part is in the Parish of Staunton.

Gretton, or Gtrton, a Village, belonging to Newark, of which the Bishop of Lincoln is Lord. The Knights-Templers had some Interest here in the Reign of King Edward I.

Hareby, Herdeby, or Herdrebye, had two Manors, the one belonging to the See of Lincoln, and the other to Brian de Herdeby, from whom it came by the Westons to the Suttons.

Suttons. It is now worthy our Notice only upon the Account of the present Owner, the Right Honourable Robert Lord Lexington, of whom we have spoken above in Sutton upon Trent in Bingham Wapentake.

Hawton, or Holton, tho' a small Village, yet had five Manors in it in the Saxon Times, given after the Norman Invasion to Ralph de Limeſi, under whom *Alured* held them. *Richard de Houton* succeeded *Alured* in the said Manors in the Time of King Henry II. after whose Posterity, which held it not long, it now has the Honour of having from that Time for its Lords, the *Comptons* and *Molineux's*. The Town is at present very much depopulated since the Civil Wars; but because since that Time it has been inclosed for the greatest Part, Dr. *Thoroton*, who is a great Enemy to that Piece of Husbandry, imputes the Waste of it to Inclosures, which (as the Doctor says) never fail in this County to produce that bad Effect; which Assertion, grounded upon Experience, may possibly be true.

The Church of this Place was given by Sir Robert de Loughton, with seven Bovates of Land here, to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, for the Sustentation of a Canon, to celebrate Mass daily in that Church (where he intended to be buried) for the Health of his Soul, and *Agnes* his Wife, and all his Ancestors and Successors, which Gift *Walter* Archbishop of York confirmed to that Priory; but Robert de Houton, by giving to the said House three Bovates of Land, and four Tofts, and confirming the seven Bovates before given, regained the Advowson of the Church to him and his Heirs; and so it came to the *Molineux's*, who are the Patrons: But the Lands in this Parish belonging to the Priory after the Dissolution were granted, 4 Eliz. to *James Hardwick* and his Heirs, and now are the Estate of the Earl of *Devenshire*. In the Church here are Monuments for *Degory Ady*, a Knight of the Sepulchre, and Dame *Anne* his Wife, who died Feb. 27. 1521. and *William Molineux* and *Margaret* his Wife, who died Octob. 31. 1541; and in the Chancel for Robert Molineux Esq;

and *Dorothy* his Wife, who died Apr. 13. 1539: and by the Wall-side an old cross-legged Monument, with a Shield, not known for whom; in the Windows of both, the *Molineux's* Arms, impaled with *Markhams*, *Cottons*, *Binghams*, *Buffy's*, *Fitz-Williams*, *Astltons*, &c.

Landford, the Manor of the *Aubervills*, or *Auvills*, who came into England at the Conquest; but Male Heirs failing, this Manor passed by the *Criols*, who married their Heiress to the *Greys*, and from them to the *Pierpoints*, in which Family while it continued, Robert de Pierpoint, a notable Soldier against the *Scots*, obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for his Demesne Lands here, and other Places of this County; which being antiquated by Time, Sir William Pierpoint Kt. in the sixth Year of King Henry VIII. obtained a Confirmation of the said Charter of Free-Warren for this and the same Manors. From the *Pierpoints* this Manor passed by Sale to Sir Francis Leek, who some Years after sold it to George Talbot Earl of *Shrewsbury*. There is a Moor in this Parish, which in former Ages belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; but after the Dissolution of religious Houses was granted 6 Edw. VI. to Sir Edward *Fiennes* Kt. afterwards Lord Clinton and Say, Henry Hereſon, and their Heirs, as were some other Lands and Commons to Sir Christopher Hatton, Octob. 4. 28 Eliz. The Manor has lately been purchased by Dr. More and his Nephew John More is the Owner of it, and hath the Tithes of the Parish.

Mering, a Village, famous for giving the Name to an ancient Family, descended from Gilbert de Meringges, Son of *Harveius*, who lived in the Reign of King Stephen. They continued down from thence to Queen Elizabeth's Time in a fair Descent, several of whom were Men of Reputation, and bore the Offices of Trust and Honour proper to their Station; for William de Mering was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 20th Year of King Henry VI. and twice High Sheriff of this and *Darby* Shires in the same Reign, viz. in the 11th and 17th Years. Sir William Mering

Mering Kt. was also High Sheriff of the same Shires of *Nottingham* and *Darby* in the 21st Year of King *Henry* the Seventh's Reign, and sixth of King *Henry* the Eighth's. After this the Line either failed, or fell into Decay, and this Lordship was sold to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; but is now, and has been for some Time, the Possession of the Dukes of *Newcastle*, or their Heirs.

Scarle, or *Scorveley*, an Hamlet of *Newark*, belonging to the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as Lord of that Town and Wapentake. The Vicarage here was anciently in the Gift of a Prebendary of *Lincoln*, but now the King is Patron of it. It is valued in the King's Books at 5 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Shelton, the Manor of *Alfi* the Saxon before the Conquest; but upon the Conqueror's Division of the Saxons Estates among his Normans, it was given to *Roger de Busly*. *Robert*, surnamed *de Shelton* from this Place, held this Lordship under *Roger de Busley*, and from him the *Sheltons* of this County are descended. From the *Sheltons* this Manor passed into several other Families, till at length it came to the *Markhams*, of whom Sir *Robert Markham* sold it to Sir *Thomas Bennet* Alderman of *London*, whose Posterity enjoys it at this Day intire and inclosed, *Simon Bennet* Esq; being Lord of it.

The Rectory of *Shelton* is in the Patronage of *Simon Bennet* Esq; and is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 15 s. 2 d. 1.

Sibthorp, a Village of no great Extent, yet, as we may believe, of a very fruitful Soil, because it was divided by the Saxons into five Lordships, which the Conqueror thus disposed of, viz. two to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, two to *William Peverel*, and one to *Ilbert de Lacy*. Earl *Alan's* Part was held by the Family of *Musters*, who passed it to *Robert de Sibthorp*, whose Posterity obtained the *Peverels* Part. *Lacy's* Fee became the Estate of *Ralph de S. Paul*, whose Heirefs married Sir *Alexander Boson*, whose Descendants sold it to *Thomas de Sibthorp*, whose Posterity having the whole Parish became very flourishing and famous; but Age has destroyed their Memory, save that we find, that there was a College found-

ed by *Thomas de Sibthorp* in King *Edward* the Second's Reign. There was one Dr. *Sibthorp*, Minister of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, who signalized his Loyalty in an Affize Sermon at *Northampton* in the Beginning of King *Charles* the First's Reign, and suffered sufficiently for it; but whether he were of this Family, we have no other Proof but his Name. 'Tis probable, that *Thomas de Sibthorp* being Lord of this Manor settled it upon his College; for it appeared, that when the religious Houses were dissolved by King *Henry* VIII. this College and all the Lands belonging to it were granted to Dr. *Thomas Magnus* above mentioned, and *Richard Whalley* Esq; whose Grandson of the same Name first inclosed it, then incumber'd it, and lastly sold it, but to whom we cannot certainly say. It became in Time the Estate of the Duke of *Newcastle*, whose Trustees in his Absence (being fled into *France* from the Parliament's Power) sold it to *Edward Whalley* Esq; a Major General in the Parliament's Armies, and one of the King's Judges (as we have before shewn) who being for that Treason attainted after the Restoration of King *Charles* II. his Estate was seized, as forfeited to the Crown, and given by that Prince to the Duke of *Newcastle*, who had indeed been paid for it before; but being forced to sell it by those who made *Whalley* able to buy it, it was but a Restitution of his Estate, which he would have otherwise kept. But however that happened, *John Whalley* Esq; Son or Grandson to the Major General, recovered this Estate by Virtue of a Mortgage, that the Duke had made of it to Sir *Arnald Waring*, which is still kept on Foot, and preceded the Purchase of the Duke of *Newcastle*.

This Church, about the Reign of King *Henry* II. was given to the Knights-Templers by *Robert de Sibthorp*; and his Gift was confirmed by several of his Heirs and Successors. After that Order was dissolved it came into the Hands of the Knights Hospitallers of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and *Simon* and *William Sibthorps* confirmed it to them; but in after-times *Thomas Sibthorp* obtained it, by giving to the

the Hospitallers some Lands, Messuages, and Woods in Exchange for it, and settled it with other Estates upon his College, all which at the Dissolution were given to Mr. *Whalley*, whose Descendants are the present Patrons.

Dr. *Thomas Magnus*, of whom we have spoken at *Newark*, had his House in this Place in the dissolved College of *Sibthorp* above mentioned, where by Reason of his great Preferments, which his Esteem at Court and Serviceableness to the State had procured him, as Ambassador into several Countries, Archdeacon of the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, Sacrist of our Lady's Chapel, and Master of St. *Leonard's* Hospital at *York*, &c. he lived in a most hospitable Manner. He died in King *Edward* the Sixth's Reign.

Sirfston, *Syreston*, or *Sirestone*, a Village, which in the Conqueror's Reign had three Manors belonging to *Aylric* the Saxon, which that King gave to *Alan* of *Richmond*, of whom *Robert de Musters* held it; to *Sbernecroc* the Saxon, given to *Berengar de Toden*, and held of him by *Godwin*; and to the King, called *Tayn-Land*, held by *Tervert*. *Henry de Musters* became at length Lord of this whole Manor, and his Heirs enjoyed it for some Generations, but changed their Names into *De Syreston*. The Bishop of *Lincoln* had a Fee here, being some of the Soke of *Newark*. The Chapel of *Sibthorp* had one Messuage and two Bovats of Land, valued yearly at 13 s. 5 d. The Manor is now become the Possession of *Robert Lord Lexington*, descended from the *Suttons* of *Averham*. Dr. *Thoroton* supposeth this Town in *Stoke* Parish, because the Vicar of *Stoke* goes thither, and serves the Cure.

Spaldford, or *Spalford*, a Village within the Parish of *Clifton*, and so Part of *Roger Busli's* Fee; but the greatest Part is nevertheless of the Soc of *Newark*, and so belonged to the See of *Lincoln*. The Knights Templers had some Lands here in the Reign of King *Edward* II. which upon their Dissolution went to the Knights Hospitallers, and upon their Suppression were given, 38 Hen. VIII. to *Charles Sutton* and *Richard Welby* Esqs; and *Thomas Yorke* Gent. and their Heirs.

Staunton is Part of it only in this Wapentake, the rest is annexed to *Orston* in *Bingham* Wapentake, where we have taken Notice of it so much as concerns that Wapentake. Of the former we shall now give an Account. The Manor before the Conquest belonged to one *Tori* a Saxon who had many Lands in this County, most of which became by the Conqueror's Gift the Possessions of *Walter D'Ayncourt*, under whom *Jeffrey de Staunton* (who took his Name from this Place) held them, and his Posterity at length became Lords of it, yet held it of the Lords of *Belvoir-Castle* by Castle-Guard, of which there seems to be a Remembrance in a Part of the Buildings there, called *Staunton-Tower*, as belonging to this Lordship to guard. This Family of *Stauntons* is not only very ancient, and has continued long, viz. to our Days, but has produced many of great Worth and Note; for Sir *Jeffrey Staunton* Kt. was High Sheriff for the Shires of *Nottingham* and *Darby* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. and *Thomas Staunton* Esq; bore the same Office in the Reign of King *Henry* VI. viz. in his 19th and 27th Years. *William Staunton*, who went with King *Charles* I. to *Edgbill* Battle, where, having behaved himself bravely, he was made a Colonel, and put into *Newark*, to defend that Garrison for the King, by which he much lessened his Estate, and his House here was much defaced by the Parliament Soldiers, who quartered in it. He sold some Lands in this Manor to *William Cartwright* a Lawyer above mentioned, and his Trustees also sold others to Dr. *James Margetson* late Lord Primate of *Ireland*; but his Son *Harvey Staunton* Esq; enjoyed the Manor, and was in Possession of it, when Dr. *Thoroton* wrote his Antiquities of this County.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 16 l. 13 s. 11 d. and the Family of the *Stauntons* are, or lately were, the Patrons. In the Church are many Monuments for the Family of *Stauntons*, as Sir *Major Staunton* on the South Side; Sir *William Staunton* between the Church and North Isle; another Sir *Major Staunton* and his Wife on the North Side; both the Sir *Majors* Pourtraiture

is drawn cross-legged, to denote their being in the Holy War; as also for *Thomas, Anthony, William and Robert Stauntons* Esqs; with their Wives, in other Places.

Stoke by Newark, called in our Records *Stoches*, and *Estoches*, was of old parcelled out into several Manors under the Saxons, which were held by *Tori, Turchill, Sbernecroc*, and other Saxons, and after the Conquest by *Walter Daincourt, Ilbert de Lacy, Goisfrid de Hanselin, Berengar de Toden*, and others. *Newark* had a Soc here, and the Bishop of *Lincoln* a Fee. In King *John's* Reign was a Family that took the Name from this Town, and had a Manor in it, and grew very famous. The whole County of *Nottingham* was committed by that King, Reg. 6. to the Care of *Peter de Stokes*, during the King's Pleasure; *Sir Robert de Stokes*, and his Son *Stephen* gave several Pieces of Land in this Parish to God and the Church of *St. Peter* at *Thurgarton*, as did many other Benefactors, which *Roger de Stokes* confirmed to them, with the Lands in his Fee given by others to it,

The Family of *Stokes* alienated this Manor to the Family of *S. Lize* in the Reign of *Edward II.* Anno 9. and after them to the *Monteney's*, 7 *Edw. III.* *John Bosvile*, descended by a Female Heir from *Sir John de Monteney*, held a Manor in *Stoke*, called *Nether-Hall*, which in the End passed to *Robert Nevil* of *Ragnel* Esq; by the Marriage of *Alice*, one of the Co-heirs of *Bosvile*, whose Descendant, *John Nevil* Esq; sold it to *Mr. Wightman*, whose Posterity now enjoy it. The Manor in *Stoke*, called *Overhall* was (in *Dr. Thoroton's* Time) the Inheritance of the Hon. *Arthur Stanhope* Esq; Son of *Sir Philip Stanhope*, first Earl of *Chesterfield*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and the Vicar hath Work enough, (we wish he be well paid for his Labour) for besides the Cure here he serves *Elston, Sireston*, and *Codrington*. The Rectory and Tithes belong to the Chancellor of the Church of *Lincoln*, who is also Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued at 8 l. per Ann. in the King's Books. The Lady *Alice Staunton*, who died Anno Dom. 1418, lies buried in this Church; in the Windows

of which are many Arms painted, as the *Markhams, Leeks, Hofes, Moretons*, and *Lord Rosses*, with several others not known.

Here was, before the Dissolution of religious Houses by King *Henry VIII.* an Hospital dedicated to *St. Leonard*. It was very ancient; for *Ralph D'Ayncourt* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* when he founded the Priory of *Thurgarton*, excepted ten Shillings per Ann. out of his Gift to this Hospital at *Stoke*. It had Lands in *Newark*, and several other Towns within that Soc, given by several Benefactors. The whole Hospital, with the Site of it, and all the Houses, Buildings, &c. thereunto belonging, except two Cottages in *Stoke*, called *Bede-houses*, where two poor People dwelt, was given by Queen *Elizabeth*, the 30th of March, Reg. 18. to *John Marsh* Esq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent.

Thorney, or *Thornshagh*, was of old of the Soke of *Newark*, the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Fee. *Fulk de Strange* held a third Part of this Manor in the Reign of *Edward II.* and in the next Reign, Reg. 27. *Sir Thomas Bret* Kt. was Lord here. The Merings were afterwards Lords of it, and *George Nevil* Esq; of *Grove* purchased it of them.

The Rectory of this Church was 3 *Joh.* given by *Walter Clifford* and *Agnes* his Wife to the Priory of *Brodholm*, and the Nuns serving God there, who had also the Patronage of the Vicarage, and so held them till the Dissolution, when they were granted to *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton* and *Say*, and *Rob. Tirwhit* and his Heirs, who had Licence afterward to alienate them to *William Mounson* Esq; as he had to *Roger Frap* and his Heirs; but the Advowson of the Vicarage is now in *John Disney* Esq; It is valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 7 s. 6 d.

Thorp by Newark was the Lordship of *Ulvic* the Saxon before the Conquest, after which it was given to *Ralph de Limesi*, to whom one *Manfrid* was Tenant. In King *John's* Days *Malger de Thorp* was Lord of this Manor. His Heirs enjoyed from that Time to the Reign of King *Edward VI.* when *Sir Edmund Molineux*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, purchased it;

it; and to make it compleat, bought the Lands which the Knights Hospitallers possessed here, and left them all to his Son and Heir *John Molineux Esq;* whose Grandson *Sir John Molineux Kt.* sold it to *John Halsey* and others. 'Tis probable, that *Robert Butler* was one of those Joint-Purchasers, who afterwards coming into the Lordship intire made it his Place of Residence, rebuilt the Church, which was much ruinated, and left the whole Estate to *Robert Butler* his Son and Heir, who is the present Owner of them.

The Rectory of this Town was given to the Priory of *Haverholme* in *Lincolnshire*, by *Walter de Thorp*, and confirmed to the Prior and his Successors there by *Malgerv de Thorp* his Son, which held it till the Dissolution of the Abbies, when it fell into the King's Hands, as the Patronage of it still remains. It is now valued in the King's Books at 8 l. In the Church is an ancient Tomb for *William de Thorp*, whose Image in Armour and Mail lies cross-legged, and *Margaret* his Wife, and in the Windows are the Arms of the *Thorps*, *Staffords*, *Bouns*, *Grey* of *Codnar*, and *Newills*.

Wiggesley, or *Wigisille*, is of the Soc of *Newark*, and had for its Lords *Hugh Bussy*, *John Dive*, and the Prior of *St. Katharine's*, who all had Free-Warren there. In *Edward the Second's* Reign, *Richard Peres*, *James Peres*, and *John de Ely* were Lords of it. The *Bussy's* Manor held of *Newark-Castle*, and is now the Estate of *Sir Richard Earl*. The Manor belonging to *St. Katharine's* was granted at the Suppression of the Monasteries to *John Belowe* and *Edward Bales*, and their Heirs.

Wintthorp, or *Wynundthorp*, or *Wimblethorp*, is also a Soc to *Newark*, and is reported to be annexed to *Newark*, in the new Charter granted Feb. 8. 1672, and so it still continues, according to King *John's* Donation, who seized it as an Escheat, and gave it the Bishop of *Lincoln*, to hold with his Manor of *Newark*, as it has gone ever since. *William de Amundevill* gave the Monks of *Rufford* Licence to make a Fishing in his Land and in *Trent*, between *Wimblethorp* and *Muscamp*, and desired all his Heirs should

know, that he gave it for a Sin he did against them, that they should remit it, and grant him and his Heirs to be Partakers of all the good that they shall do.

The Church of this Town, with some others, was given by *Walter de Amundevill* to the Hospital of *Ellesham* in *Lincolnshire*, which was of his Mother's Foundation; and accordingly the Prior of *Ellesham* presented to this Rectory, as Patron, so long as his Hospital stood; but at the Dissolution of religious Houses it came into the King's Hands, and the Successors to the Crown have ever since been Patrons.

Broxtow Wapentake.

This Wapentake, which in *Domesday-Book* and other ancient Records is written *Broculstou*, *Brakelstowe*, and *Brockelstowe*, is situated on the Western Side of the County, and hath for its Boundaries on the East the Wapentake of *Thurgarton*, on the South the Wapentake of *Ruscliffe*, and Part of *Darbyshire*, which is the Western Boundary, being divided from it by the Rivers *Erwasb* and *Meden*, and on the North *Hatfield* Division of *Bassellau* Wapentake. It was anciently for the greatest Part of the Honour of *Peverel*, which *Hugh de Stapleford* held by the Charter of King *Henry*, the Son of King *John*, for Term of his Life. We suppose 'tis now in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff and his Bailiffs, as it was in the Reigns of King *Henry III.* and King *Edward I.* The only Market-Town in this Wapentake is

MANSFIELD, or *Maunsfeld*, and *Maunefeld*, which was King *Edward the Confessor's* Demesne, and had a very large Soke, extending to *Warsop*, *Clune*, *Carberton*, *Clumber*, *Buteby*, *Turesby*, *Thorp*, *Scoteby*, *Rounton*, *Edenestow*, *Grymeston*, *Eche-ring*, *Mapelbek*, *Bestthorp*, *Carentune*, *Schittington*, *Carenton*, *Raneby*, *Bodinescil*, and the Wapentake then called *Wardabek*, and afterwards *Ofwardbec*, which is long since swallowed up in the Wapentakes of *Bassellau*, *Broxtow*, and *Thurgarton*. *William the Conqueror* by his successful Invasion coming into Possession of the English Crown, became

became Owner of this ample Lordship, which he left intire to his Son, *William Rufus*, whom he declared his Successor.

King *William Rufus* being in Possession of this Demefne, gave to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Lincoln*, and *Robert Bloet* Lord Chancellor, then Bishop of that Church, for the Soul of his Father, his Mother, and his own, among other Churches, this of *Maunsfield*, and the Chapels in the Berewics or Hamlets of *Skegeby* and *Sutton*, which lie to the said Manor, with the Lands, Tithes, and all Things that belonged to the said Church in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor. This Gift was made the Day after Archbishop *Anselm* was made the King's Liege-man.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, the Controversy between that King and the Empress *Maud*, Daughter of King *Henry* I. about the Right to the Crown, running very high, *Ranulph de Gernon* Earl of *Chester* was a fierce Champion for the latter; but being unfortunate in his Attempts, and being several Times taken Prisoner, and hardly used, he at length submitted to the King, and gave so good Proofs of his sincere Return to his Subjection, that the King received him into his Favour, and by his Special Charter granted him, among other Estates and Lordships, the Town of *Maunesfield*, with its Appurtenances, the Wapentake of *Osfwardbec*, and all the Lands of *Roger de Busli*, with the whole Honour of *Blythe*, which his Posterity for several Successions enjoyed, till *John* Earl of *Chester*, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. Ann. 28. dying without Issue. left his four Sisters, *Derworgil*, *Christian*, *Isabel*, and *Ada*, Heirs of his Honour and Estate; but because his Earldom was a Palatine, and on that Account endowed with such regal Prerogatives and Power, as to restrain the King if he became exorbitant, the King would not permit them to have it, but assumed it into his own Hands, *Ne tam praclara Dominatio inter Colos Faminarum dividere contingeret*. i. e. *Left so fair a Dominion should be divided among Women*; yet gave them Lands answerable to their several Shares, and particularly to *Ada*, who was

married to *Henry Hastings*, the Manor and Soke of this Town of *Mansfield*, viz. *Woodhouse*, *Sutton*, and *Nettleworth*, as also the Manor and Sok of *Osfwardbec*; but he proving forward in assisting and helping the Dauphin and rebellious Barons against the King, this Manor, with his other Estate was seized and given to *John Comin* Earl of *Boghan*, and after him to his Kinsman *John Comin*; but *Osfwardbec* was still continued in the Family of the *Hastings*.

In this Interval the Inhabitants of this Town, endeavouring to promote the public Good of their Township, did, 1 *John*. pay that King fifteen Marks, that they might for the future enjoy Common of Pasture in *Clipston-Park*, as they were wont to have it before the Park was inclosed; and again, upon their Petition to his Successor and Son, King *Henry* III. obtained a Grant, that they and their Heirs should have a Market at his Manor of *Mansfield*, and commanded the Sheriff accordingly. It seems that the Townsmen gave the King at that Time five Marks for his Charter to have a Market there weekly on *Monday*; but the Day was altered not long after, as we shall hereafter shew. Further, it appears by some Records, bearing Date 14 *Hen.* III. that the People of *Maunsfield* had the Privilege to have Housebote and Haybote out of the King's Forrest of *Shirewood*.

In the Reign of King *Edward* II. Anno 12. *John de Hastings*, the Son and Heir of the above mentioned *Henry*, petitioned that King concerning the Manors of *Mansfield*, *Oswaldbek*, and *Leirton* in this County, which King *Henry* III. that King's Grandfather, had given to *Henry Hastings* his Grandfather, and *Ada* his Wife in the twenty-second Year of his Reign, but could not obtain them, because *Isabel* the Queen claimed the Manor of *Mansfield*, with the Soke belonging to it, and therein View of Frank-Pledge, and Emendation of the Assize of Bread and Ale broken, as also Pillory, Tumbrel, Gallows, Wreck, Weife, and a Market every *Thursday* throughout the Year. Yet at the same Time *Anthony Beck* Dean of *Lincoln* pleaded, that he was Parson of *Mansfield* in

in Right of his Deanery, and had divers Tenants belonging to his Parsonage, and that he and his Predecessors, Deans of *Lincoln*, used to have the Assize of Bread and Ale: How the Controversy ended we find not. Under the Queen, in the latter End of the Reign of King *Edward III.* Sir *Richard de la Vache* Kt. held this Lordship of *Mansfield*, and had a Rent of Assize of the Freeholders, and Perquisites of the Court; but he had it only for Life, for in the next Reign, Queen *Isabel* being then dead, King *Richard II.* Anno Reg. 2. committed the Custody of this Manor to Sir *John de Burle* Kt. and granted a Fair to be kept in it upon *St. Peter*, June 29.

In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* Anno 11. this Manor was in the Possession of the Widow of Sir *Thomas Dagworth* Kt. and *John Inglefield* was her Son and Heir; but it seems that soon after it became vested in the Crown, for King *Henry VI.* Reg. 31. granted this Manor of *Mansfield* and that of *Lindeby* to *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond* his Brother, and *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke*. *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* was Son and Heir of the said *Edmund*, and afterwards obtained the Crown by the Title of King *Henry VII.*

In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* Anno 6. *Thomas Howard*, then only Earl of *Surrey*, but soon after made Duke of *Norfolk*, being appointed to defend the Borders against *Scotland* in the King's Absence at the Siege of *Terouen* and *Tournay*, which were then taken, was greatly provoked by the *Scotch* King, *James IV.* who had invaded *England*, and took *Norham* Castle, before the Earl could get to his Post to prevent it; and therefore resolving to beat back the *Scots*, marched against them with all Speed, and brought them to a Battle in a Plain near *Flodden-Hills*, called *Flodden-Field*, in which himself and his Sons, who led the Army, behaved themselves with that Bravery and Conduct, that they utterly routed the *Scots*, and slew their King. For this memorable Service King *Henry* at his Return made this Earl a special Grant, to himself and the Males of his Body, of an honourable Augmentation to his Arms,

to bear on the Bend thereof the upper Half of a Red Lion, (depicted as the Arms of *Scotland* are) pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow, which that Noble Family bears to this Day, created him by Letters Patents Duke of *Norfolk*, and settled on him, among divers other Manors, this of *Mansfield*, with *Maunefield-Woodhouse*, and other Towns belonging to that Soke, to be held by the Service of one Knight's Fee; but it seems that the same King some Time after exchanged them with the Duke for some others, in-somuch that now this Manor is the Inheritance, and makes a Part of the Titles of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, who is Viscount *Mansfield*.

Such as contend for the Antiquity of this Town pretend, that the first Earl of *Mansfield* in *Germany* was born in this Town, was present with our King *Arthur* at the Celebration of the Feast called, *The Round Table*, and that either this Place gave Name to *Mansfield* in *Germany*, or derived its Name from it. These Persons also hold, that the Family of *Graves* fetch their Pedigree from the *Graves* of Count *Mansfield*. Strange Romantick Stories! which should not have obtained any Room in our History, had we had them not set down to our Hand by so grave and judicious a Writer as Mr. *Cambden*.

'Tis much more certain, that our Kings were formerly wont to retire to this Town for their Pleasure, to hunt in the Forrest of *Shirwood*, which will fully appear from the very Words of an old Inquisition, in which it is said, That *Henry Fauconberge* held the Manor of *Cukney* in this County by Serjeanty, for shoeing the King's Horse when he came to *Mansfield*. And that the Game might be the better preserved for the King's Use, the hereditary Forresters, or Keepers of this Forrest of *Shirwood*, were Men in their Times of high Estimation, viz. Sir *Gerrard de Normanville* at the Time of the Conquest; the *Cauzes* and *Birkins*, by whose Heiress it came to the *Everinghams*, of which Family Sir *Adam Everingham* was summoned to Parliament in the Reigns of King *Edward II.* and King *Edward III.* They had their Seat at *Lexington*, or *Laxton*, and

upon Failure of Male Issue, their Heirs married into the Families of the *Suttons* of *Averham* and *Markham*, very ancient Houses in this County.

In a Parchment Forrest-Book, written in or about the Year 1520, or 1533, certain Customs of this Manor of *Mansfield* are thus described, *Be it had in Mind, That the Town of Maunsfeld-Woodhouse was burned on the Saturday next after the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14. in the Year of our Lord, MCCCIII. And the Kirk-Stepul, with the Bells of the same, for the Stepul was afore of Tymber Werke, and Part of the Kirk was burnt.* After which these several Heads of the Customs of the Manor follow, which are worth our Notice, *viz.*

1. That the Tenants be all free of Blood, and lawfully may marry themselves after (or according to) their Wills, as well Men as Women.

2. That the Heirs, as soon as they be born, be of full Age.

3. That Lands be partible between Sons, and if there be no Son, among Daughters, and the like.

This Town is now a large well-built Town, and drives a great Trade in Malt. The Market, which was at first establish'd on *Mondays*, is kept now on *Thursdays* weekly, and is well stocked with Corn, Cattle, and other marketable Goods. Some of the Houses are of eminent Note, as 1. *Sir John Digby's*, who hath his Residence here. He inherits the Estate of *Sir Robert Plumpton*, who held a Bovate of Land in *Mansfield-Woodhouse*, called *Woolf-hunt Land*, by the Service of winding an Horn, and driving or frightening the Wolves in the Forrest of *Shirewood*. 2. *Sir William Willoughby's Bar.* who had the House which *Sir Thomas Blackwell* built, which is now *Mr. William Pinkney's*, who made a Park about it towards *Shirbrooke* and *Warsop* in 1673. 3. *Mr. William Clarkson's* of *Kirton*, *Mr. Richard Neal's*, and divers others.

This Town hath been the Birth-Place of some Persons of great Merit.

William of Mansfield, a Dominican Friar, who for his Skill in Logicks, Ethicks, and Metaphysicks, was highly applauded

in the Age he lived in, insomuch, that *Leander Bononienfis*, a learned Foreigner, under the mistaken Name of *Massetus*, calls him, *Inclitus Theologia Professor*. He defended *Thomas Aquinas* against *Henricus Gandavensis*, (tho' both of them were dead long before) and got himself great Credit thereby. *Bale* saith of him, That he did strow Branches of Palms before *Christ's As*; which if so, *Dr. Fuller* says, he was well employed. He flourish'd in 1320.

Dr. William Chappel, born and educated in Grammaticals here, bred up in Arts and Sciences in *Christ's-College, Cambridge*, Dean of *Cassels*, Provost of the College of the *Holy Trinity* at *Dublin*, and at length Bishop of *Corke* and *Rosse* in *Ireland*. He was a close *Ramist*, and a very notable Disputant, but favoured *Mr. Perkins* and his Side. He got a Name of killing his Respondent by this Accident. At the publick Commencement at *Cambridge*, solemnized in the Presence of King *James I.* *Dr. Roberts* of *Trinity-College*, being Respondent in *St. Mary's*, *Mr. Chappel* opposed him so close and subtilly, that the Doctor, not being able to solve or answer his Arguments, fell into a Swoon, so that the King, to hold up the Commencement, undertook to maintain the *Thesis*, which *Chappel* prest so home, that the King thanked God the Opponent was his Subject, and not another's, lest he should lose his Throne as well as the Chair. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion in *Ireland* he came into *England*, and having lived a very retired Life a few Years, died at *Darby* in 1649, and was buried at *Bilthorp* in this County.

Dr. Richard Sterne, the Son of *Simon Sterne* of this Town, who was descended of a Family of his Name in *Suffolk*. He was bred in Academical Learning in *Christ's-College, Cambridge*, but was afterward Master of *Jesus-College*, and Chaplain to Archbishop *Laud*, with whom he was present upon the Scaffold when he was beheaded, being a Prisoner in the Tower, and allowed to attend the Archbishop. He obtained his Liberty after that, but having lost all, lived obscurely till King *Charles the Second's* Restoration, when

when he was made first, Bishop of Carlisle, and four Years after, upon the Death of Dr. Frewen, Archbishop of York. He hath written a Comment by Way of Sermons upon the 103d Psalm. Printed in 8vo, Anno 1649. And a Book intituled, *Summa Logica*, &c. Lond. 1686, in 8vo. He died June 23. 1683, and was buried in the Cathedral of York.

The Rectory of the Church here belongs to the Dean of Lincoln, who is Patron of the Vicarage, which in the King's Books is valued at 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There were in this Church, before the Reign of King Edward VI. ten Chantries, the Lands of which Queen Mary I. gave in Fee to Christopher Granger, Clerk, the Vicar, and William Wilde and John Chambers, Churchwardens of the said Church of Mansfield, by the Names of the Governors of the Lands and Possessions of the Parish Church of Mansfield, Feb. 24. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. to sustain one Chaplain or Priest. In the Church here is a Monument for one ——— Blackwell, and in the Windows thereof the Arms of the Pierpoints, Maunvers, Heriz, Darcyés, Ferrers, besides several others, not known to what Family they belong. This is the only Market-Town of this Wapentake, tho' situate almost in the utmost North Angle of it, because the Southern Parts of it lie near Nottingham. We shall now proceed to the Villages, and relate what we find observable in them, viz.

Aldefsworth, Allesworth, or, as it is in Domesday-Book, Eldeurd, and Ellesworth, Part of which belonged to Burton Priory in Stafford, and another Part was the Manor of the Saxon Alwin, and after the Conquest, was kept by William Peverel, whose Fee it was. The Priory of Lenton also had 12*d.* Rent yearly out of the Mill of this Place, and a Mark out of some other Lands, which were held by Robert de Aldefsworth, and his Posterity. Richard Baker in 7 Hen. VI. came into the Possession of the Aldefsworth's Part, and his Family flourished here for several Descents. This Township of late hath been divided between the Willoughby's of Risley and Ascoughs of Nuthal, descended from Sir Henry Willoughby and Sir Roger Ascough.

Algarthorp, or Algerthorp. See Basford. Ansley, or Aunsley, and Ansley-Woodhouse. Levenot the Saxon had a Manor here before the Conquest, which fell to the Share of Ralph Fitz-hubert, when the Normans got Possession of the Isle. Richard, whose Grandson Reginald took on him the Name of de Anesleia, or de Anneslega, held it, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. His Posterity flourished here many Generations; for Reginald de Annesleia gave an Account of the Amercements of the Forrest of Shirwood, 22 Hen. II. This Reginald, at the Request of his Father Ralph, called Brito, or de Bret, gave to St. Mary, and the House of Felley in this County, and the Brethren thereof, the Dominion and whole Right of his Patronage to this Church of Annesley in pure Alms, for the Health of himself, Wife, and his Heirs, and the Refreshment of all his Parents departed; which Gift was confirmed to the Canons there by Jeffrey Archbishop of York. Ralph Annesley had Seisin of all his Lands in this County delivered to him, 1 Hen. III. and in the following Year resigned his Office of Coroner thro' Age and Infirmary. Reginald de Annesley his Son, in the same Reign, paid for two Knights Fees in this Town four Pounds. John de Annesley was High Sheriff for this and Darby Shires, 14 Edw. I. and so continued five or six Years together. Sir John Annesley was one of the Knights of this Shire to represent the People in Parliament, 50 Edw. III. and 2 Rich. II. as did also Thomas de Annesley, 7 Rich. II. and another John, 8, 9, and 10 of the same King's Reign; and Thomas de Annesley was Lord of this Town in the Reign of King Henry V. but it seems that John de Annesley his Grandson alienated this Manor, 14 Hen. VI. to John Makworth Dean of Lincoln, and others. Of this Family of the Annesleys are descended the Earls of Anglesey, Sir Arthur Annesley, whose Ancestors some Time before had settled themselves at Newport-Pagnet in Buckinghamshire, having served his Majesty King Charles I. in his Troubles with great Integrity, was on that Account created, April 20. 1660, Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord Annesley

of *Newport-Pagnel*, and Earl of *Anglesey*, and to his Heirs Male.

Annesley-Woodhouse is a Kind of Grange or Hamlet to this Village, and was the Possession of *William Ford* and *Margaret* his Wife, 6 *Edw.* IV. and did lately, or now doth, belong to the Duke of *Newcastle*.

The Rectory of this Parish, with the Advowson and Right of Patronage to the Church, which is a Vicarage, did, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, belong to the Priory of *Felley* in this County, but upon the Fall of those Houses was given, July 15. 35 *Hen.* VIII. with other Estates, to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, and the Heirs of *Richard*; but was the next Year alienated to *William Bolles* and his Heirs, who, by Way of Exchange, having the Licence of *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 18. made them over, with some other Rectories and Estates, to *Roger Manners Esq;* the Ancestor of the Duke of *Rutland*, of whose Estate we suppose it continues a Part. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of the *Annesleys*, *Chaworths*, *Savages*, and others, not known or discoverable, the Superstition of the late rebellious Times, when Men were greater Enemies to Pictures than Prophaneness and Sacrilege, having so much defaced them.

Arnall, or *Earnbale*, which was a Manor belonging to *Edward the Confessor* before the Conquest, and passed with the Crown to *William the Norman*. Here was a Family that took their Name from this Place; for 22 *Hen.* II. one *Richard de Arnall*, or *Earnbale*, gave an Account to the Sheriff of the *Amerciaments* of the Forrest. 'Tis probable; that this Man and his Posterity held this Manor under the King, and was the chief Man in the Place, from which he took his Name; but they held it not long; for King *John*, Reg. 5. granted this Manor to *Hugh de Nevil*; and his Heirs, in Fee-Farm for 10 l. and the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. This Family of the *Nevils* held this Manor upon the same Terms till the Reign of King *Edward III.* Anno 41. when it was transferred to *Humphrey Bobun* Earl of *Here-*

ford, with whose Daughter it passed to *Thomas of Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*, whose Son *Humphrey* parted with it to Sir *William Foljamb* Kt. from whom it came by the *Hastings* and *Beaumonts* to the Crown. The Township after this purchased the Manor of King *James I.* for the Preservation of their Customs and Commonage, it being within the Forrest of *Shirwood*; but Mr. *William Stanhope*, Half Brother of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, his Heirs or Assigns, have the Demesnes. There is another Manor, which in King *Henry the Fifth's* Reign belonged to Sir *Thomas Remppson*, and came afterward to the Lord *Ferrers of Charley* and is now, or late was, the Inheritance of *Samuel Clu Gent.*

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the Earl of *Devonshire* is Patron. 'Tis valued in the King's Books at 7 l. 18 s. 1 d. The Rectory, having belonged before the Dissolution of the Abbies to the Priory of *Felley*, was after in the Crown, till *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 41. granted it to *John Flint* and *William Jenkinson*, and their Heirs, at the Extent of six Pounds per Ann.

Attenborough, or *Adenborough*, a Church rather than a Town, having but few Houses belonging to it, and no Fields. It stands in the Southern Angle of this Wapentake, where the River *Erwasb*, or *Treewis*, which parts this County and *Darbyshire*, empties it self into the *Trent*. The Church serves for *Cillewell*, *Touton*, and Part of *Bramcote*. Half of it in the Conqueror's Time was in *Chillewell*, and of the Fee of *Ralph Fitzhubert*, and coming to *Odo de Bony* was given by him to the Monastery of *Lenton*, then newly founded; the other Half was in *Touton*, and of *Peuerells* Fee, from whom it passed to the Lord *Grey of Codnoure*, who settled it on the Priory of *Felley*, having by a long Suit of Law rescued it from the Claim of the Prior of *Lenton*, upon the Condition of paying forty Shillings a Year to that House, out of the Tithes; and *William* Archbishop of *Tork* appropriated it to that Monastery; as it continued till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, soon after which King *Edward VI.* Reg. 7. granted the Rectory,

Rectory, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, to Sir *James Folejamb* Kt. upon the Condition of paying a yearly Rent of eighteen Pounds. Mr. *Folejamb* Kt. his Descendant settled the Rectory upon *Chesterfield* School, for the Maintenance of the Masters, and free Teaching of some Scholars; but the Patronage of the Vicarage still remains in that Family, Sir *Francis Folejamb* having the Advowson. It is valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 6 s. 8 d.

In the Church are the Arms of the *Babingtons*, and *Nevils*, and *Leakes* impaling with them; and upon a plain Stone an Inscription for *Thomas Trowel*, and *Dionise* his Wife, with nine Children, Sons and Daughters by her. He died May 2. 1536: *Henry Hanly* Esq; who lies buried in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County, hath given 20 s. a Year for ever to the Poor of this Place and *Toton*, as appears from a Tablet set up in the Middle of the Alms-house in *Stony-street* at *Nottingham*.

Basford, or *Baseforth*, a Village, that anciently had many Manors in it; one was *Tayn-land*, held by *Aluric* before and after the Conquest, and others were tenanted by the Saxons, *Alewin*, *Safred*, *Alfeg*, and *Algod*, all of *William Peverell's* Fee. *Philip*, Son of *Safred*, whose Posterity took upon them the Name of *de Basford*, gave twenty-four Acres of their Demesne, with the Consent of *William Peverell*, to the Priory of *Lenton*, and his Son *Robert* confirmed the Gift. In after Times *John Orreby* held one of these Manors, and *Gilbert Orreby* procured a Grant of Free-Warren in it, and the Family of *Cockfields* held another, which came afterward to the *Taylboys* and *Ascoughs*. One of these Manors went by the Name of the Manor of *Basford*, which in the Reign of King *Edward I.* was the Demesne of *William de Cantilupe*, who leaving no Heirs Male, his Estate was divided between his two Sisters, *Millisent* and *Joanna*; to the former of which, who was married to *Ivo de Zouch*, this Manor upon the Partition fell, and so became settled in the noble Family of *Zouches* of *Havingworth* in *Northamptonshire*. There was another Manor in this Parish, called *Algarthorp*, which was

held, 28 *Edw. I.* by *Adam de Paumer* and *John* his Brother or Kinsman, but at length became the Demesne of *William de Eland*, who having his Residence here, and his Posterity after him, it had the Name of *Eland-Hall* given it. The Heirs of this Family, *Mary Eland*, marrying to *Roland Revel*, settled it with her other Inheritance upon *Randal Revel*, her Cousin and next Heir.

This Church of *Basford*, dedicated to *St. Leodegarius*, with certain Lands, Tenelements, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, was given by *Robert de Basford*, the Son of *Philip*, to the Priores and Nuns of *Catesby* in *Northamptonshire*, of which House he seems to have been a principal Founder, as his Son *William* was a considerable Benefactor, and the Priores of the said House had the Patronage of the Vicarage. By the Dissolution of the Abbies both came to the Crown, and the Rectory, which was then in the Occupation of *Roger Wood*, was by Queen *Elizabeth*, Jan. 8. Reg. 4. granted to *James Hardwich*, and his Heirs; but the Vicarage is in the Patronage of the Crown, and is valued in the King's Books at 8 l. 17 s. 6 d. In the Church-windows are the Arms of the Families of *Mounboucher*, *Folejamb*, *Cokefield*, *Loavdham*, *Annesley*, *Crumwell*, *Strelley*, *Cressy*, and *Leek*.

Beskwood-Parke, which is thus described in the Inquisition taken at *St. John's House* in *Nottingham*, 35 Hen. III. to be the Hay or Park of our Lord the King, wherein no Man commons. It is paled in, but the Priory of *Lenton* had a Privilege granted them of having two Carts to fetch dead Wood and Heath out of it. It hath a fair Lodge in it, and in Respect to the pleasant Situation of the Place, and Conveniency of Hunting and Pleasure, this Park and Lodge hath for many Years past been much desired and sought for by great Men. Little Sir *John Byron*, a great Favourite of King *Henry VIII.* had it, and after him, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, *Thomas Markham* Esq; a great Courtier, obtained it, and since three Earls of *Rutland*, *Roger*, *Francis*, and *George* have successively enjoyed it, *William Lord Willoughby of Parham* has them now in Lease.

Before

Before the late Troubles the Park was well stored with Red Deer, but it is made into little Clofes on the one Side, and much of it has been plowed, so that there is now scarce Wood or Venison.

Beston, *Beeston*, or *Bestune*, contained three Manors in it, before the Conquest, held by *Alfeg*, *Alwin*, and *Ulchel*, but afterwards *William* held them all in his Demefne, and they came to the Family of *Beauchamps*, by some of whom it was given to the Priory of *Wymondley* in *Hartfordshire*. After the Dissolution of the Abbies it was by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. granted, among other Things, to *James Needham* Gent. paying 3 l. 9 s. 4 d. yearly Rent. He sold it to *William Bolles*, from whom coming again to the Crown, Queen *Elizabeth* passed it, Reg. 42. among other Things, to *Benjamin Harris* and *Robert Morgan* Gent. at the Rent of 9 l. per Ann.

As to the Church, the Priory of *Lenton* got the Rectory appropriated, and the Church to be made a Chapel only, and *Lenton* to be the Mother Church, by the Help of the Popes, *Alexander III.* and *Lucius III.* whose Letters they produced against the Parishioners and Vicar. The Vicarage of this Church is in the Patronage of the Earl of *Devonshire*, and is valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 15 s. *Henry Hanly* Esq; whose Body lies interred in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County has given 20 s. for ever to the Poor of *Beeston*, as appears from a Tablet in the Middle of the Alms-house in *Stony-street* at *Nottingham*.

Bilborough, *Bilburg*, or *Bilburch*, had besides one Bovate, Soc to *Arnal*, two Manors, which before the Conquest were possessed by *Aylric* and *Ulf* Swen, but after were the Fee of *William Peverel*, to whom *Ambrose* was Man, or Tenant. The Priory of *Lenton* had two Marks out of the Mills here given by *Herbert de Bilburc* and *Simon Fitz-Simon*. *Robert le Vavafor* was the constant Owner in King *Henry* the Third's Reign, and was several Years High Sheriff of this Shire and *Darbyshire*; but Issue Male failing in his Descendant, *William le Vavafor*, this Manor came at length to the *Strelleys*, by the Marriage of *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir to *Robert*

Strelley, 12 *Edw. I.* and hath continued long in that Family, as it still remains, some Part of it being in *Strelley-Park*.

The Church is a Rectory, and is or lately was in the Patronage of Mr. *Strelley*, or his Heirs, and is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Blidworth, *Blytheworth*, or *Bludworth* was the Archbishop of *York's* Fee before the Conquest, as *Domesday-Book* shews, and as he had divers Privileges then, so they still continue here; for beside the two Prebendaries of *Oxton*, which have all the Tithes here, the Archbishop was allowed to hunt nine Days in the Year through the whole Wood of *Blytheworth*, which is out of the Bounds of the whole Forrest; and in that Wood of *Blytheworth*, the Archbishop, his Canons, and his Men had all their Attachments without Waste, (*sine guasto* says the Record) and had their proper Forresters and Ayeryes of Hawks and Paunage. The Lordship is intirely the Archbishop's, who anciently held Pleas of Trespass made upon the Vert of the Wood of *Blytheworth*, and received the Amerciaments, but by what Warrant we find not. The Prebendaries of *Oxton* are Patrons of the Vicarage, which is now valued in the King's Books at 3 l. 17 s. 6 d.

Bramcote, or *Broncote*, besides some Parts that belonged to the King's Manor of *Arnal*, and *William Peverell's* Fee at *Wollaton*, was divided into four Manors, held before the Conquest by *Ulchel*, *Godric*, *Aloric*, and *Lewric*, and after by *William Ofsiarius*, (or *Porter*.) The Priory of *Lenton* had some Lands here given to it by *Herbert de Brampcote*, and the Nuns of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire* had the whole Manor, which they held till the Dissolution of the Abbies, after which having rested in the Crown some Time it was granted by Queen *Elizabeth's* Letters Patents, dated July 14. 6 *Eliz.* among other Things to *Charles Jackson* and *William Mason*, and the Heirs of the former; but the Lands belonging to that Priory were purchased by *Richard Handley*, Yeoman, whose Posterity dwelling at this Place did enjoy them till lately, Issue failing in *Henry Handley*,

Robert

Robert Harding, a Barrister at Law, and Kinsman to him, got Possession, and kept out the right Heir, *Gervase Handley* of *Wilford*, till he died, leaving the Law-suit, in which he was engaged to recover his Inheritance, undetermined.

Sixteen Bovates of Land and four Acres of Meadow in this Parish were settled upon *Babington's* Chantry in *Flawfore* Church, founded by *William Babington* Esq; for a Warden and three Chaplains, and their Successors for ever, to pray for his own, and his Wife *Elizabeth's* Souls, his Father *Sir William's*, and *Margery* his Wife's, and the Souls of all them to whom the said *Robert* and *Sir William* were held bound in the Sight of God. These Lands we suppose to be Part of *Karr* Manor in this Place, which *Sir William Babington* Kt. was seized of 33 Hen. VI. Here were also certain Lands belonging to the Monastery of *Derley* in *Darbyshire*, given at the Dissolution of the Abbies by Queen *Elizabeth* to *Hercules Wytham* and *Francis Thekeston* Gent. and their Heirs.

Henry Handley Esq; above mentioned was a great Benefactor to this Place of his Residence, where he also lies interred in the Church; for besides other Charities to the Town of *Nottingham* and other Places, where we shall not forget to mention them, he left, for a preaching and resident Minister at *Bramcote* 20 l. a Year, to the Poor of the said Parish 5 l. a Year, and gave also a third Bell to the said Church. He died June 10. 1650, and hath left here an Example, to perpetuate his Memory to all Ages.

Brinsley, or *Brunnesley*, is Parcel of the Parish of *Greisley*, but before the Conquest was a Manor held by one *Brun* a Saxon, but made the Fee of *William Peverell* by the Conqueror, and under him held by a Family, who took their Name from the Place, being called *de Brinsley*, or *Brunnesley*, of whom *Gilbert de Brinsley* was Lord of this Town, 26 Hen. III. whose Posterity were Owners of it till near the Beginning of the last Century, when *Gervase Brinsley* Esq; sold the Tenements of this Manor to *Gilbert Millington* Esq; too well known for his being instrumental in sequestering the Episcopal Cler-

gy and Gentry, and in bringing his Majesty King *Charles* the First to the Block; and the Demesne and Capital Messuage to *Patrick Cock*, and others. Some of the Grand Sergeanty belonged to the *Grettons*, and from them descended to Mr. *John Middleton* of *Wannesley*. The Prior and Convent of *Beauvale* had also some Lands and Rents here given them by *Robert Vicar* of *Grylsey*, by the Licence of King *Richard II.*

Broxtow, or *Broculstow*, a Place in ancient Times of the greatest Note for the Meetings of the People of the Hundred, and other publick Affairs; for which Reason 'tis probable it gave Name to the whole Wapentake. The Manor here belonged to *Godric* the Saxon before the Conquest, and was given after to *William Peverel*, under whom it became the Fee of *Robert Fitz-William*, and from him passed to *John de Broxtow*, whose Ancestors, *Eustachius*, *Gilbert*, and *Jeffrey*, having got Footing in it, left him Lord of the Manor. His Posterity held it to the Reign of King *Henry* the Sixth, when *Henry Lord Grey* of *Codnovre*, died seized of this Manor, Anno 22. After him *Thomas Parker*, and *Joan* his Wife, *Thomas* and *Richard Whalley* enjoyed it successively, which last having forfeited it to the Crown in the Reign of King *James I.* that Prince gave it to *Sir Philip Stanhope* Kt. his Heirs and Assigns paying an annual Rent of 21 l. 4 s. Since this it hath been in the Hands of *Byron* and *Parkins*, which last sold it to *Thomas Smith*, a younger Son of *Sir Francis Smith* of *Ashby-folevile* in *Leicestershire*, who built and adorned the Seat, and was knighted in the Time of the Wars, but it was not long since sold to *Sir Francis Topp*, whose Son *Sir John Toppes* now enjoys it. This Village is at this Time esteemed in the Parish of *Bilborough*. *Philip* the Son of *Safrid* gave to the Monks of *Lenton*, in Honour of the Trinity, an Effart and three tilled Places or Wongs, called *Trucherewell*, *Thornia Wong*, and *Copperodes* in this Parish.

Bulwell, *Bulewell*, or *Bolewell*, with the Wood and Park. *Godric* the Saxon had this Manor before the Conquest, and then it was given to *William Peverell*,

verrell, from whom it came to the Crown. *Stephen Cutt* held it in the Time of King *Henry II.* and *Philip Mark* the Sheriff in the Reign of King *John*, with the Advowson of the Church, as did the Men of *Bulwell*, 7 *Hen. III.* It is now got to be a kind of Corporation, having the Perquisites of their own Courts, and the Appointment of their own Stewards; but they still pay 7 *l. per Ann.* and keep themselves Copyholders, to keep up their Customs and Commonage in the Forrest.

Bulwell-wood, or *Ryse*, was an ancient demesne Wood, and Part of the Forrest belonging to the King, till *Richard Oysel*, Commissioner for King *Edward I.* demised forty Acres to *Thomas de Rydewalle*, and eighty to *Philip Willoughby*, Clerk, to be inclosed, and held for ever, to find three Chaplains, two in the Church of *St. Katharine* at *Cossale*, and a Third at *Newsted*, to celebrate Divine Service for the Souls of the said *William*, his Ancestors and Successors. This *Philip* sold his Share to *William de Cossake*, Clerk, who gave them to the Priory of *Newsted*. Upon the Dissolution of the Priors, this Wood and *Newsted* Priory was granted to Sir *John Byron* Kt. who imparked it, and in it now is the Seat of *William Lord Byron*. The Church here is a Rectory, of which *Elizabeth Rosell* is Patroness. 'Tis now in the King's Books 5 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.*

Chillewell, or *Chelewell*, there were two Villages of that Name, of which *Ralph Fitz-hubert* had the Fee of the one, and *William Peverel* of the other. *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, Tenant of *Fitzhubert's* Fee, passed some of the Land of this Demesne to the Abbey of *Derley* in *Darbyshire*, and *Norman de Montfautrel*, one of *Peverel's* Men, gave two Parts of the Tithes of his Demesne to the Priory of *Lenton*, and *William* Archbishop of *York* confirmed it. The Family of *Strelley* held Lands here from the Time of King *Henry I.* till *Thomas Pontrell* married one of the Heiresses of *John Stralley* Esq; and by her had these Lands upon a Partition, which were lately in that Family, Mrs. *Pontrell* Widow selling some of the Lands to Mr. *William Sacheverell* of *Barton*, and giving the Manor, Tithes, and Demesne to Sir *Henry*

Hunlake of *Wingerworth* in *Darbyshire*. The *Martels* had a Manor here also, which passed by Heiresses to the *Babingtons* first, and then to the *Sheffields*, afterwards Earls of *Musgrave*, now Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, who sold it to the *Poutrells*, who thereby became Lords of both Manors. The Lands in this Place belonging to *Derley* Priory were granted to *Hercules Witham* and *Francis Thekeston* Gent. and their Heirs, and the Fishing in *Trent* to *Robert* and *Hugh Thornhill* Gent. and their Heirs. *Henry Hanley* Esq; above mentioned gave 20 *s.* a Year to the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Cossale, or *Cottesale*, was a Beru or Hamlet of *Olaveston*, now called *Wollaton* in this Wapentake, and Part of it *William Peverel's* Fee, and Part *Ralph Fitz-hubert's*; the first was the Possession of the Family of *Morteins*, and the other of a Family, who were called from it *de Cossale*. Of this Family Sir *William de Cossale*, 8 *Edw. III.* was a great Benefactor to the Priory of *Newsted*, giving it this Manor, to find two Chaplains in this Church, and one in that Priory, to pray for his own, his Ancestors and Successors Souls; and *Reginald de Cotsale* to the Priory of *Thurgarton*. In after Ages the Part held by the *Cossales* came to the *Willoughby's* by the Marriage of *Isabel* the Heiress of *Roger de Mortein*, and the *Peverels* to the *Skevingtons*; but the Manor was vested in the Monastery of *Newsted*, which being dissolved, while it was in the Occupation of *Francis Willoughby* Esq; was granted to *Purcival Bowes* and *John Moyser* Gent. yet the *Willoughby's* have a Seat and Estate here. The Monastery of *Dale* had a Wood of fifteen Acres here, called *Shortwood*, which at the Suppression was granted to Sir *Christopher Hatton* by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 14. as was the Portion of Tithes belonging to the Priory of *Felley* to Sir *John Ramsey* Kt. and *Thomas Emerson*, by King *James I.* March 2. Reg. 2. *Richard de Willoughby*, 1 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for this Manor.

Eastwood, *Estewic*, and *Eastwayt*, the Manor of *Ulfchetel* before the Conquest, and afterwards *William Peverells*. In the following

following Times *Henry de Grey* of *Codnove* was Lord of this Town, and having released all his Right of Common of Pasture in a Place called *Fulwood* in this Parish to the Priory of *Lenton*, for the Souls of his Ancestors, and all the Faithful, whose Example *Ranulph Paskayl* followed; the Priory got *Fulwood* intire, and inclosed it. The Greys Interest here descended to the *Zouches*, and from them by the *Willoughbys* and *Stanhopes* is come to Dr. *Plumbtree*, whose Son *Henry* is now Lord of it. The *Pascayls* Lands became the *Teverys* of *Stapleford*, who gave them to *William Palmes* of the same, who sold them to Mr. *Henry Harrison* in 1668.

The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of *Henry Plumbtree Esq*; and is valued in the King's Books at this Time at 4 l. 13 s. 1 d.

Greysley, or *Griseley*, where were two Manors in the Saxon Times, held by *Ulf* the Saxon, and given by the Conqueror to *William Peverell*. *William de Griseley* became afterwards Lord of these Manors, which his Heirs inherited a while, and then Heirs Male failing, they passed by the *Fitz-Raphs* to the *Cantelupes*, of whom *Nicholas de Cantelupe*, who founded the Monastery of *Beauvale*, procured a Licence to embattle his Mansion-house, which was from that Time called a Castle. This Family failed in *William de Cantelupe*, 14 Rich. II. and it was found, that Sir *William de la Zouche*, descended of *Millesent de Cantelupe*, was his next Heir, and so this Manor became vested in the *Zouches*, who held it till, being forfeited by *William Lord Zouch*, it fell to the Crown in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* who granted it to Sir *John Savage* Kt. The present Duke of *Rutland* hath this Lordship now, his Ancestor Sir *John Manners* having purchased it of Sir *John Savage* and Sir *Thomas Savage*, Lord *Savage*, the Ancestors of the Earl of *Ripens*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory having been settled upon the Monastery of *Beauvale* by some of the *Cantelupes*. *Arthur Capell Esq*; is the Patron of it, and it is valued in the King's Books now 8 l. 5 s.

Hardwick. See *Kirkby* in *Asbfield* and *Woodhouse*.

Hempshill, *Hemdesbull*, and in *Domesday-Book* *Hamsel*, which is Soc to *Hochenale*, and was given *William Peverell* by the Conqueror; some small Parts of it belonged to *Greysley* and other Places, but the greatest Part was *Strelleys*, and upon the Division with Female Heirs, the *Sacheverells*, who sold it to *Ascough*, whose Heiress carried it to *Gervas Rosell* and his Heirs. The *Willoughbys* of *Wollaton* had an House and some Grounds here, which are now the Inheritance of Mr. *Shepherd*.

Hucknall, or *Hokenhale Torcard*, was divided into two Parts, of which the one was *William Peverell's* Fee, and the other, which was the biggest, was *Ralph de Buron's*. *Osmond* was Tenant to *Ralph*, and was succeeded by *Jeffrey Torcard*, whose Family continuing long here made the Place to be distinguished by their Name, and called *Hokenhale Torcard*. *Jeffrey Torcard* of this Family, for the Health of his own Soul, his Ancestors and Successors, gave to God, and the Church of the Holy Trinity at *Lenton*, and the Monks serving God there, an Allowance of one Cart, to go backward and forward, to gather up the dead Wood of this Place, and the Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, to the Priory of *Newstede*. *Peverell's* Part passed first to the Family of Greys of *Sandiacre*, and after by *Greenhill*, *Winkeburn*, and *Gonaldeston*, to the *Crumbewells*, who settled it upon the Priory of *Beauvale*. At the Dissolution of the Abbies the Rectory, with the Patronage of the Vicarage, was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 24. to *Edward Downing* and *Peter Ashton* Gent. but the Manor the same Queen, Reg. 42. gave to *Michael Stanhope Esq*; one of the Grooms of her Privy Chamber, and to *Edward Stanhope* Doctor of Laws; but now the principal Part of this Township is the Inheritance of the Lord *Byron*, as it was in the Conqueror's Time, and the Vicarage, which is now valued at 4 l. 18 s. 1 d. is in the Patronage of that noble Family. We meet with in old Records and Writings;

rings other Towns of the same Name in this County, as

Hucknall the Durty, the Estate of *Cuthbert Langton* of *Middleton* in the County of *Warwick* Gent. who, 6 Hen. VIII. settled it, with other Lands, upon *Christopher Fitz-Randolph*, who married one of his Daughters and Heirs.

Hucknall, *Huthwayte*, or *Howthwayte*, of which the *Forrest-Books* mention many *Essarts* and *Inclosures* made in *Fullwood*, now so much decayed, that it is only a great Common without Wood, to belong to *Hucknall Howthwaite*; and at the *Affizes* at *Nottingham*, 28 Edw. III. we find, that *John* Son of *Hugh Cole* recovered his *Seisin* of one *Messuage*, a *Carucate* of Land, and 20 s. Rent in *Hokenale Houthwayts*.

Kighton, a small Village, swallowed up by *Lenton*, of which in its Order; yet there are certain *Closes*, called *Kigh-Closes*, which are not in *Lenton*.

Kimberley, or, as it is called in *Domesday-Book*, *Chinemerley*, was the Manor of *Azor* the Saxon before the Conquest, and after of *William Peverel*, from whose Family it was in some Years alienated, and became the *Demesne* of *Robert*, who from this Place was called *De Kimmarley*, whose Son *John* passed this Advowson and Manor, after some *Entails* for Life, to the Prior and Convent of *Beavale*, and their Successors. A Parcel of this Town went with *Griesley*, and by the *Cantilupes* to the *Zouches* of *Haringworth*; but being forfeited to the Crown by *William* Lord *Zouch*, 1 Hen. VII. that King granted it to Sir *John Saluage*, who sold it to the Family of *Manners*, now Dukes of *Rutland*. The Priory Lands at the Dissolution were given to Sir *William Hussy*, and after to Mr. *Morison*, from whom they are descended to the Lord *Capel's* Posterity, now Earls of *Essex*.

Kirkby in Essesfeld, or as it is now called in *Ashfield*, was the Manor of *Levenot* before the Conquest, but was after given to *Ralph Fitz-hubert*. Here was also another Manor of *Tayn-land*, held by *Aleoric*, before the Coming of the Normans, and continued to him by King *William*. The Family of *Stutevilles* became Lords of the

former Manor in King *Henry* the Second's Reign, and held it to King *Edward* III. Reg. 14. when *Robert Stuteville* having forfeited his Lands, they came into the the King's Hands, who gave this Manor, with several others, to his great Favourite, *John Darcy*, whom in the Records of those Times he calls, sometimes Cousin, sometimes Father, and at other Times Nephew, giving him a Licence to make Parks of his Woods in many of his Manors. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor many Successions, and were Men of great Eminency some of them; for *John Darcy* his Nephew was constituted Justice of *Ireland*; another *John Darcy* had the Custody of the Tower for Life; another, or the same, was made a Banneret by the same King, and another *John* a Lord, who leaving only two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, married to *James Strangways*, and *Margery* to Sir *John Coniers*, this Manor and the Advowson of the Church, upon the Partition came to the last, and was inherited by his Heirs, who sold it to Sir *Charles Cavendish*, and so it is now become the Inheritance of the Duke of *Newcastle*, or his Assigns. Sir *Charles* began to build himself a great House in this Lordship on an Hill by the *Forrest-side* near *Annesley-Woodhouse*, where, being assaulted and wounded by Sir *John Stanhope* and his Men, as he was viewing the Work, he resolved to leave off his Building, because some Blood had been spilt in the Quarrel, which was then very hot between these two Families.

Kirkby-Woodhouse, the Manor and Estate of the Family *de Insula*, who gave several Parts of it to the Canons of *Felley*, which *Reginald de Insula* confirmed to them; and moreover, with the Counsel and Consent of *Harwife* his Wife gave the said Canons the whole Land, which was *Ernulph de Woodhouse's*, from which Family we conceive this Hamlet of *Kirkby* took its Name.

There is an House and *Demesne* appertaining to it in *Kirkby*, called *Langton-Hall*, from the Family of *Langtons*, to whom it was granted by the *Ruddingtons*, who had it from the *Stotevilles*. *Jeffrey de Langton* was seized of it 34 Hen. II. and

in his Family it continued till Henry the Eighth's Time, when *Cuthbert Langton* dying without Issue Male, it fell to *Christopher Fitz-Randolph*, by the Marriage of *Cuthbert's* Daughter and Heir, in whose Family it continued till of late. As to the Lands in this Parish, which were given to the Priory of *Felley*, as is above mentioned; some of them at the Dissolution were given, 36 Hen. VIII. to *William Berners* and his Heirs.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 18 l. 1 s. 8 d. and the Duke of *Newcastle* is Patron. In the Windows of this Church are the Arms of several Families, but unknown whose. In the Chancel are the Arms of *England* and *France* quartered, as also those of the *Darceys* and *Meinills*, and one Monument for *William Coke* of *Trusley* in *Darbyshire* and his two Wives.

Lenton was before the Conquest an Hamlet to *Arnal*, the King's own Land; but after *William Peverel* had the Fee of it, and Part of it was Waste. It takes its Name from its Situation upon the *Len*, or *Line*, a small River running by it, being called *Lenton*, or the Town on the *Len*. *William Peverel* founded a Monastery here, in Honour of the Holy Trinity, for Love of the Worship of God, and the common Remedy of the Souls of King *William* the Conqueror and *Maud* his Queen, King *Henry I.* and *Maud* his Consort, and for the Health of his own, and *Adelina* his Wife, and their Children; and gave it to God and the Church of *Clugny*, *Pontius* the Abbot, and his Successors, &c. See our History of Abbies in the following Sheets. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies the Manor of this Town came into the King's Hands, by the Attainder of *Nicholas Heathe* the last Prior of it, he being convicted of High Treason, for not acknowledging the Supremacy of King *Henry VIII.* and so far as we can find remained in the Crown, till King *Charles* the First, by his Letters Patents, bearing Date Sept. 9. 4 Reg. did among other Things grant it in Fee-Farm to *Edward Dickfield Salter*; and other Citizens of *London*, appointed Commissioners by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to sell and

dispose of certain Lordships, Lands, and Tenements to them granted by the said King, did, by Indenture dated Nov. 6. 6 Car. I. for the Sum of 2500 l. paid to *Robert Bateman*, then Chamberlain of *London*, convey it to *William Gregory* of *Nottingham* Gent. and his Heirs, with the Fair, Royalties, and all the Rents and Services thereunto belonging, reserving an annual Rent of 94 l. 5 s. to the King, his Heirs and Successors, who by his like Letters Patents granted the said reserved Rent to *James Stuart* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, Reg. 13. who in 1650, for the Sum of 1460 l. sold the same to *John Gregory*, Son and Heir of the said *William*, and *George* his Son and Heir, the late, if not the present Owner, who obtained of King *Charles II.* another Fair to be kept every Year on *Wednesday* next after *Whitsuntide*, and six several Days following; but the Demesne of this Abbey was granted to *William* (afterwards Sir *William*) *Hicks*, June 20. 2 Jac. I. but besides this chief Manor of *Lenton*, there was a lesser Lordship called *Elm-manor*, which, 33 Hen. VI. was the Estate and Demesne of Sir *William Babington* Kt. who left it to his Son and Heir *William Babington* Esq; and his Heirs, and their Posterity.

The Rectory of this Parish was given to this Priory by *William Peverel* above-said, and the Advowson of the Vicarage was in the Prior and Convent, till the Dissolution; but since they are in the King's Hands both, and the Vicarage in the King's Books is now valued at 9 l. 2 s. 6 d.

Lindby had three Manors, held by three Brothers before the Conquest, which, by the Donation of the victorious *Norman*, was brought to *William Peverell*, whose Son *William* granted to God and the Church of the Holy Trinity at *Lenton*, and the Brethren serving God there, this Town, and whatever it hath in it, viz. Land, Woods, Meadows, and Pastures, with the Church of the same Town, in Exchange for some Treasures his Mother had given, and he by very great Necessity was forced to take, contrary to the Command of his Father, and the Agreement he had made with his Mother.

In after Times this Town of *Lindby* became an Escheat to the King of the Honour of *Peverell*, and King *John* gave one Moiety of it to *William de St. Michael* of *London*, paying yearly one Fur of *Gris*, and the other to *Peter Lettris* and his Brother, to hold of the Crown during the King's Pleasure. The King's Moiety returned to King *Henry III.* and was from that Time commonly in the Hands of great Men, and usually went along with the Lordship of *Maunsfield*. The other Moiety the Posterity of the said *William de St. Michael* inherited for some Generations, till *Laurence de St. Michael* having alienated it in King *Edward* the Third's Reign to Sir *William de Hameldon*, it passed from him through many Hands to the *Strelleys*, and from them, by the Marriage of a Daughter, to the *Staveleys*. In this Interval some Part of the King's Moiety being sold to Sir *John Crumbwell* was given to *Newstede Abbey*, before or about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward III.* and divers other Parcels afterward, which after the Suppres-

sion of the Abbies were given by King *Henry VIII.* with the Monastery to Sir *John Byron* Kt. whose Posterity yet enjoyeth it, being now, or late, the Inheritance of *William Lord Byron*.

The Church here was always a Rectory, yet held of the Priory of *Lenton* by the Payment of a Mark of Silver yearly to that House, who then had the Patronage of it. After the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Advowson of this Rectory was granted by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. to *Robert Strelley* and *Fridefwide* his Wife, from whom it is at length come to the *Byrons*, the present Lord *Byron* being Patron. The Value of it now in the King's Books is 4 l. 9 s. 9 d. 1. In the South Choir of the Church here is a Monument for one of the Family of the *Strelleys*, and on the South Windows their Arms impaled with divers other Families. In a Window on the North Side are the Arms of the Family of *Deincourt*, and in the Window the *Strelleys* again. In the North Choir Wall are two Grave-stones, with this Inscription,

Here lyeth *George Charworth* Esq; and *Mary* his Wife, the Daughter of Sir *Henry Sacheverell* Kt. late Farmers of this Manor, Place and Demesnes of *Linby*, between whom was Issue three Sons and three Daughters; which *George* dyed Aug. 22. 1557. and *Mary* June 15. 1562.
On whose Souls God hath Mercy.

Maperley, or *Cornerswong*, an Hamlet belonging to *Basford* Parish. It seems these Lands had been a Wood, called *Basford-Wood*, but by the Abuse of Tenants were wholly wasted, 15. *Edw. I.* However, *Hugh de Nottingham* Clerk had them confirmed to him and his Heirs by Bounds, &c. from whom they came, in the Time of *Richard II.* to *Thomas Mapurley*, a considerable Man of *Nottingham*, who and his Posterity being possessed of them many Years was the Occasion that they were called *Mapurley-Closes*, and there having been a Cottage or two erected, with some Barns, they go now for a small Hamlet, called *Mapurley*. *John Mapurley* Esq; 3. *Hen. VIII.* sold them to *John Byrons* Father and Son, who for an Hundred Pounds passed the same to Mr. *Robert Staples* of

Nottingham, by whose Daughter and Heir they are now gone to the *Querneby's*, and from them the same Way to the *Blythes*, who sold them again in 1627 to *Robert Staples* and his Heirs, who in Default of Issue settled them on *Samuel Staples*, who now hath the Possession and Inheritance for his Name's Sake. He hath built a little Brick House at *Mapurley*, but hath another at *Nottingham*.

Morton before the Norman Invasion was the Demesne of *Boni* the Saxon, but being in the Conqueror's Power and Disposal, he gave it to *William Peverell* his natural Son. It is now swallowed up in *Lenton*, as *Kighton* above mentioned is.

Nettleworth is an Hamlet of *Mansfield*, in which *William de London* was possessed of some Lands, which he held in Serjeanty,

jeanty, 33 *Hen. III.* but dying without Heirs Male, this Manor and his other Estate was divided between his two Sisters and Heirs, *Eva* married to *Walter Bret*, and *Dionysia* married to *Henry de Tynesslawe*, 15 *Edw. II.* How this Manor descended afterward we know not, till we find *William Wyld* Gent. in the Possession of it in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign; of whose Descendant, *Gervase Wild*, this is very memorable, That having in his younger Time been bred a Spanish Merchant, he was some Time a Factor in *Andalusia*, from whence being returned, he was made the Captain of a Ship in 1588, to go against the Spanish Armada, where he made use of Arrows with long steel Heads, to shoot out of Muskets. He left some of them at his House in this Place, where he lived to the Age of 93 Years, and left a Son, *William Wild*, near eighty Years old. Sir *John Digby* not long since made a Park here.

Newstead, or *New-Place*, as it is a Monastery, see our Church History of this County; but as it is become a Village or Hamlet, since the Suppression of the Abbies, see *Paplewick*, in which Parish it is.

Newthorpe, a Village, Part whereof before the Conquest was *Ælayn's*, or *Aluin's*, the Saxon's, but was given by the Conqueror to *Robert Earl of Moreton*; but the better Part was *Grunchel* the Saxon's, till King *William I.* gave it to *William Peverell*, who settled it on the Priory of *Lenton*. The Earl of *Moreton's* Fee in this Parish was annexed long ago to the Honour of *Leicester*, and was held by the Lords of *Gotham*; but several Parcels of this Manor were given to the Priory of *Lenton* by Sir *John St. Andrew*, *Beatrix de Watton*, and others. After the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Manors, and divers other Lands in this Parish, which belonged to the Priory of *Lenton*, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 37. to *John* and *George Mylle*, who sold them the same Year to Mr. *William Bolles*. Some Lands in this Place were given to the Priory of *Beauvale* by *Robert de Taversale*, Vicar of *Greifeley*, and *Robert de St. Andrew*, which at the Suppression were given to Sir *William Hussy* Kt. at whose Death

they descended to *Richard Deisney* and *Francis Columbell*, who married *Neil* and *Anne*, Sir *William's* Daughters and Heirs.

Nuthal, or, as it is in *Domesday-Book*, *Nutehale*, had two Manors in it, one of which was *Tayn-land*, held of the Crown before the Conquest by one *Alchil*, and after it of King *William* by *Aluric*; the other was *William Peverell's* Fee, taken from the Saxon *Aldene*. *Jeffrey de St. Patrick* was the chief Proprietor in this Town, and gave the Church here, which was dedicated to *St. Patrick*, to the Priory of *Lenton*. His Family flourished here till about the End of King *John's* Reign, when *William de St. Patrick* conveyed his Estate here to *Robert de Cokefield*, to hold it of the Family of *Aufreton*, or *Alfreton*, whose Ancestor *Adam* had some Possessions here before; for he gave to the Priory of *Lenton* an yearly Rent of 8 s. out of his Mill here, which *Agatha* his Daughter gave wholly to that House. The Family of *Cokfield* flourished here for many Successions, from the Reign of King *John* to that of King *Ed. III.* Reg. 33. when Sir *John Cokfield's* Heiress *Agnes*, marrying *John Taylboys* Esq; carried his Estate into that Family, from which, by an Heiress *Margaret*, who married *John Ascough* Esq; Son of Judge *Ascough*, it passed to his Family about the Reign of King *Hen. VI.* Reg. 22. and continued in it some Time; but at length was sold to *James Asgill* a Merchant in *London*, who by his last Will ordering it to be sold, it was purchased by Mr. *Slater*, whose Descendant Mr. *Richard Slater* is the present Owner of two Parts of the Manor, the third Part continuing the Inheritance of *Edward Ascough* Esq; a younger Branch of that Family.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Richard Slater* Esq; It is valued in the King's Books at 3 l. 14 s. 9 d. !. In the Church is a Tomb, on which are the Figures of a Man, his Wife, and at their Feet five Children, with an Inscription, shewing it to be for *Edward Boun* Gent. and *Isabel* his Wife, the Heiress of *Edmund Hunt* Gent. who died, he Decemb. 12. 1558, she July 13. 1562. In the Windows are the Arms of the *Strel-*

leys

Ieys and *Darceys*, and divers others, which are not known.

Papplewick, or, as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Paplewic*, some of it was the Land of the *Taynes* belonging to the Crown, and held by *Alferic*, *Alfa*, and *Elric*; the other Part was *William Peverell's*, who gave it to the Priory of *Lenton*, when it was first founded; but King *Henry II.* obtained it of the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, by Exchange for 80 Acres of *Esclarts* in *Curtenhale* in *Northamptonshire*, and *Blaccliff-Mill*. That King being thus in Possession of this Town of *Papplewick* founded a Priory for Canons Regular of the Order of *St. Augustine* in *Shirwood-Forrest*, giving it the Name of *Newstead*, or *New-Place*, and gave it to this Town of *Papplewick*, and the Church of the same, with a Mill and Meadow there, &c. but of that we shall say no more till we come to our Church History. After the Dissolution of the Priory this Manor, with the Church and Lands adjoining, was given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. to Sir *John Byron*, who made it his principal Seat, as it still continues, to his Family, which is descended from *Ralph de Byron*, or *Byron*, who was a wealthy and great Man in the Conqueror's Reign, when *Domesday-Book* was made; in which he is said to have had divers Manors in this Shire, called *Snodenhamscire* and *Derbyscire*. His Descendants all along from that Time have been Men of Note and Figure, the Male Line never intirely failing, and in these latter Ages have arrived at an higher Degree of Honour and Trust; for Sir *John Byron* Kt. in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* was made Constable of *Nottingham Castle*, and Steward and Warden of *Shirwood Forrest*, and his Grandson Sir *John Byron* was Steward of *Manchester* and *Rackdale*, and Lieutenant of the Forrest of *Shirewood*; and in King *Charles* the First's Reign another Sir *John Byron*, having signalized his Loyalty to that good Prince, by assisting him against his rebellious Subjects with all his Interest and utmost Fidelity, was by him created a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Byron of Rackdale* in

Lancashire, which Honour still continues in the Name and Family, *William Byron* being now Lord *Byron*, and having Issue *George* and *Elizabeth*, both in their Minority.

Radford, or *Redesford*, the Manor of *Aloric* in the Confessor's Days, but given to *William Peverel* by the Conqueror. Here was some Tain-land, which was held by *Ulwod* the Saxon. *William Peverel* gave his Possessions in this Town to the Monastery he had founded at *Lenton*, with which it hath ever gone since the Dissolution of the Abbies. In this Parish is an House, called *Aspley-wood Hall*, probably because it stands near *Aspley-wood*, which was in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign the Seat of Mr. *Thomas Blythe*, whose Family is mentioned in *Mapurley* above.

The Church is a Vicarage, of which the King is Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 3 l. 9 s. 4 d.

Selston, or, as it is written in *Domesday-Book*, *Salestone* and *Salistune*, had three Manors before the Conquest, which *Ulmer*, *Gladin*, and *Uluric* held. One of them became afterwards the Fee of *William Peverell*, under whom *Ralph Fitz-hubert* held it. *Nicholas de Cantelupe* hath that Part of *Peverell's* Fee where the Church was, and gave it to the Priory of *Beauvale* at the first Foundation. *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, Heir to *Fitz-hubert*, for the Love of God, and Health of his Soul, and those of his two Wives, *Agnes* and *Idonea*, gave to God and the Blessed *Mary* in *Stanley-Park*, and the Canons of the Order of the *Premonstratenses* there serving God, several Bovats of Land. There was also in this Town a Messuage, and some Lands, which belonged to the Priory of *Felley*. These last at the Dissolution were granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 35. among other Things, to *Richard Andrews* and *Nicholas Temple*, who had a Licence the same Year to alienate to *Richard Greenehalge* of *Taversal*, and his Heirs. The other Land we suppose went along with the Monasteries to which they were given at that Time.

The Church here was in the Patronage of the Prior and Convent of *Beauvale* so long

long as that House stood; but now Sir *William Willoughby*, whose Ancestor married the Heiress of this Manor, is the Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 5 l. In the Church Windows are the Arms of *Vavasor*, *Cressy*, and *William Fay* Esqs; and by the North Wall of the Chancel is a fair Tomb for *William Willoughby* Esq; Son and Heir of *Rotheram Willoughby* of *Muscombe* in this County Kt. and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Richard Wortley* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, then Countess of *Devon*. He married one of the Daughters of *Timothy Pusey*, who set up this Monument to his Memory. He died Nov. 12. 1630.

Skegby, or *Schegeby*, a Berew or Hamlet of the Manor of *Mansfield*, being ancient Demesne of the Crown. King *John*, Reg. 8. granted it to *Godfrey Spigurnell*, the Sergeant of this Chapel, in Fee-Farm, and his Posterity enjoyed it for some Successions, paying 2 l. 14 s. 1 d. Rent by the Year; but Issue Male failing in *Edmund Spigurnell*, about 8 Edw. II. and *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir marrying *Thomas Gobion*, 3 Edw. III. carried her Estate into his Family; but it did not remain long therein; for *Thomas Gobion* his Son, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, by Licence from the Crown, enfeoffed *Richard de Pensax* with it, 8 Edw. III. The Posterity of this *Richard* held this Manor above 30 Years, and then, for Want of Male Issue it passed with the Daughter of *Percival Pensax* to one of the Family of *Lindley* in *Yorkshire*, in whose Family we suppose it continueth. Here was also one *Hugh* a considerable Owner, who took his Name from this Town, and was called *De Skegby*. who, for the Health of his own, and Wife *Maud's* Soul, gave 4 d. a Year Rent out of it to the Priory of *Thurgarton* in this County. The *Linleys* were Lords of this Manor in 1612.

Stapleford before the *Norman* Invasion had four Manors, held by *Ulcicilt*, *Staplewin*, *Godwin*, and *Gladwin*, *Saxons*, who being deprived of them by the conquering Power, they became the Fee of *William Peverell*, under whom *Robert de Heriz* held them. His Son *Jeffrey*, living when the

Priory of *Lenton* was founded by *William Peverell*, gave two Parts of the Tithes of the Demesne to that Monastery, as also the rest of the Lands. *Avicia de Heriz*, Lady of *Stapleford*, who married *Richard de Cazmera*, gave the Church here to *Newstead Priory*. *Jeffrey de Heriz* and *John de Stapleford*, Brothers, joined together, and gave two Bovats, and their Heirs six more to the same Priory. The Family of *Heriz* continued here till 11 Edw. III. when Heirs Male failing in *Richard de Heriz*, he settled his Estate on *Richard de Bughton*, his Wife's Brother, and his Heirs; but he dying of the Plague, the same *Richard* enfeoffed *William de Wakebrigge*, and others, with this Estate, to found certain Chantries in the Priory of *Newstead*, but he revoked this Deed soon after, and gave it to his Sister *Idonea*, the Wife of *John del Firmery*, who gave two Bovats to *Newstead Priory*, and the rest went to her Heirs, who sold them to divers Persons.

The Lands, which belonged before the Dissolution of the Abbies to the Priory of *Newstead*, came after to *John Brothbents*, but whether by Gift or Purchase we can't discover. His Daughter and Heir marrying *Gervase Jackson*, by whom she had a Son *George Jackson*, brought his Estate into that Family, who are the present Owners. The rest of the Town is divided among many other Occupants, of whom *Gervas Teverey* Gentleman is the most considerable; for he having married the Heiress of the *Stapleford*s made this Place his chief Habitation; but having only Daughters by her, settled this Lordship on *Teverey Palms* Esq; his Grandson by his eldest Daughter *Mary*, who was married to Sir *Brian Palmes* Kt. but he dying without Issue, it descended to his next Brother *William Palms*, who hath sold the Seat and Demesne to *Arthur Warren* Gent. and the other Farms to Mr. *Burroughs*, a Soap-boiler in *Darby*, and hath settled himself in *Yorkshire*.

As to the Church and Tithes, the Prior and Convent of *Lenton* passed both their great and small Tithes, which they had in this Parish by Reason of the demesne Lands,

Lands, which were *William Peverell's*, in this Place, to the Prior and Convent of *Newstead* in *Shirwood*, for five Marks of annual Rent; yet upon Condition, that if the Brethren of *Newstead* should lose, or be excluded from the Possession of the Church of *Stapleford*, the Bargain shall be void. Whether this Agreement took Effect or no, we know not, and 'tis needless to inquire, since by the Dissolution of the Monasteries they came into the King's Hands, and 'tis probable came after to *Mr. Brodbents*, whose Heir *Mr. Jackson*, the present Owner of what belonged to the Priory of *Newstede*, is, and so is consequently Patron of the Vicarage, which was given to that House, as is above said.

In the Church here there are two fine Monuments, the one on the South Wall for *John Tevery*, setting forth his Love of his Friends, Generosity to the Poor, his Affability, Beneficence, Studiousness, and wise Management of his Estate, and that having no Children then alive, his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *John Crevequer* of *Twyford*, brought him forth three Children at once, and died the same Day. He died *March 14. 1603.* And the other by it in the South Isle, for *Gervase Tevery*, with a long Inscription, setting forth his wise Behaviour in the Office of a Justice of the Peace, and other his Virtues, composed in elegant *Latin* by *Dr. Huntington Plumbtree*, and erected by *Anne* his Widow. He died about *Whitsuntide* in 1553. And another in the Chancel, in Memory of *Mr. John Abbot*, who was Vicar of this Church forty-eight Years, and died *Nov. 7. 1438.* In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Willoughby's* and *Cliftens*, and two on Surcoats not known whose, and in the Chancel Windows the Arms of the Priory of *Newstead*, and of *Thomas Gunthorp* Prior of that House, whose Name is at the Bottom of them. *Henry Hanly Esq;* who lies interred in the Church of *Bramcote* in this County, gave 20 s. a Year for ever to the Poor of this Parish, to be paid out of his Lands lying in or near *Bramcote* afore said, as it is paid to this Day.

Strelley, Stradlegh, or Straley, had three Manors in it, one of them was Tayn-

land, and belonged to the Crown, but was held by *Ulchel* the Saxon; the other two were *Peverell's*, but before the Conquest were *Godric's* and *Brun's*, Saxons. One *Ambrose* held them under *Peverell*. In King *Henry the First's* Reign *Walter de Stradlegh* was the most considerable Proprietor in this Place, and his Posterity flourished long here, tho' not without some Misfortunes; for *Sampson Strelley* his Son, taking *John Earl of Moreton's* Part in rebelling against King *Richard I.* had all his Lands seized; but *John* soon after succeeding his Brother, this *Sampson* had not only his Lands restored, but was in great Esteem with that King, who gave him the Manor of *Horseley* in *Darbyshire*, and the Castle of *Horestan*, the Seat of the *Burons*. In the Reign of King *Edward III.* this Family made a great Figure; for *Richard Strelley* was Knight of the Shire for this County, *Reg. 9, 10.* and *Sir Sampson Strelley* served in the same Post, 42 *Edw. III.* and 3 *Rich. II.* and was High Sheriff of this and *Darby Shires* 49 *Edw. III.* His Son *Robert Strelley* also bore the same Office 24 and 30 *Hen. VI.* and being knighted was again chosen into it, 4 *Edw. IV.* *Nicholas Strelley* was his Son, and was High Sheriff 20 *Hen. VIII.* *John Strelley* was his Heir, and, for want of a Son, left his four Daughters, *Isabel, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Anne*, his Heirs; but *Sir Nicholas Strelley* his Brother's Children inherited this Manor; for his Grandson *Sir Nicholas* died possessed of this Manor and many others, 3 *Eliz.* leaving them to his Son *Anthony Strelley*, who was High Sheriff the ninth Year of the same Reign. This Family ended in the Female Heirs, by whom this Manor became *Sir John Michell's*, but was contended so long for by the illegitimate Issue of *George Strelley*, that he could never get Possession of it; and yet the *Strelleys* were only impoverished by it, inasmuch that the Heir, *Nicholas Strelley*, is, or late was, forced to get his Livelihood by spinning of Glasse at *Nottingham*, an honest and ingenious Art, but a poor one, and much below the Honour of his Family, save that Virtue and Honesty, Diligence and Ingenuity set a Man upon a Level with Wealth and Birth. The

Strelleys

Strelleys of Woodborough in this County are descended from those of this Place, as will be shewn more particularly when we come to it.

The Church here is a Rectory, now or lately in the Patronage of *Nicholas Strelley Esq*; and is valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 4 s. 9 d. ½.

Sutton Passseys had two Manors of *Taynland*, held before the Conquest by the Saxons *Aluric* and *Brun*, but made by the Conqueror of the Fee of *William Peverell*, as was also that Part of this Parish, which belongs to *Oliveston*. *Robert Fitz-Raph*, being an Owner in this Parish, with the Consent of his Heirs, gave to God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton* two Bovats of Land here, which he offered by Way of Alms to God and his Saints upon the Altar there, for the Health of the Soul of his dear Wife *Adelina*. *Robert de Passseys* gave also fifteen Acres of his Demesne to the said Monastery, for the Health of his own Wife's, Father's, and Mother's Souls; and his Son *William* confirmed his Father's Gift, and gave four Acres more. This Family of *Passseys* held this Manor of *Sutton* by Serjeanty, to find an Horse and Sack in the Army of *Wales*. In the Reign of King *Edward II.* *John Passseys* was returned Lord of this Place, so that it is easy to judge, that the Town was called *Sutton Passseys* from these Lords. The Manor afterward became the Possession of *Richard Willoughby Esq*; Lord of *Wollaton*, in whose Family it now remains, but hath been so long totally decayed, that it is now only known by the Name of *Wollaton-Park*, and some other Demesnes of that Manor, tho' the Parishioners of *Radford* will have it in their Parish, and within their Perambulation. This *Richard de Willoughby*, the 27th of *Edw. III.* obtained a Grant for Free-Warren in this Place.

Here was certainly a Church when the *Willoughby's* became first Lords of this Manor; for we find, 16 *Edw. III.* That *John de Colier* of *Nottingham* gave a Messuage, a Toft, and five Bovats of Land in his Parish to a certain Chaplain, to celebrate in the Church of *St. Mary* at *Sutton Paj-*

seys; but there are now no Remains of any Church in any of the Places where the Parish is said to have been by the People of *Wollaton* or *Radford*.

Sutton in *Ashfield*, or upon *Ashfield*, was an Hamlet to *Mansfield*, which was the Confessor's Land, and afterward the Conqueror's. *Gerard* the Son of *Walter de Sutton*, being possessed of divers Lands in this Town, gave to God and the Church of *St. Peter* at *Thurgarton*, two Bovats of Land, and the Church of this Town; to which *Jordan* the Son of *Gerhard* added some other small Parcels; but *Jordan* holding all his Lands of the Crown paid 14 s. per Ann. Acknowledgment, and besides did Homage, Suit and Service to *Mansfield* Court from three Weeks to three Weeks, and Attendance upon the King's Army in *Wales*, with one Man, an Horse and Habergeon, Cap of Iron, Lance, and Sword. This Manor continued in the Possession of the *Suttons* to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. when *Roger de Greenebagh Esq*; (whether by Marriage, Gift, or Purchase we are not able to say) is found to die seized of this Manor, leaving two Daughters his Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Anne*, which last being married to *Gervase Nevil Esq*; brought this Manor to this Family, and after joining with him in the Sale of it to *James Hardwick*, his Sister *Elizabeth* came to be his Heir, who carried it by Marriage into the Family of the Earls of *Devonshire*, whose Inheritance it now is, or was lately. She was made Countess of *Shrewsbury* by her second Marriage.

The Church of *Sutton* on *Ashfield* in 1328 yielded twenty Marks yearly Rent to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, besides which there was other Lands which paid Rents to that Monastery, and a Mill that paid 5 s. Tithe; so that the whole Revenue from hence was 14 l. 7 s. per Ann.

Teversalt, *Tevershalt*, or *Tersall* was the Freehold of *Leuric* the Saxon before the Conquest, which brought it to be the Fee of *Ralph Fitz-hubert*, under whom one *Godefrid* held it, whose Posterity took the Name of *Barre*, or *Barry*. They inhabited this Place for some Generations, and were Benefactors to the Abbey of *Beau-*

chief in *Darbyshire*, by giving to it Common of Pasture for 400 Sheep, and other Things, which *William* their Descendant confirmed. From the Family of *Barry* this Manor passed to *Ralph Greenbalgh*, whose Son *Roger Grenebalgh* was put into Possession of it by a Contract of Marriage, made May 6. 23 Hen. VII. This *Roger* made a Will, and gave this Estate to his Granddaughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Francis Molineux* Esq; whose Son Sir *Francis* made this Place his principal Seat for some Years, till his Son *John* was married to *Lucy* the Daughter of *Alexander Rigby*, and then he left his House here to him, and settled himself at *Kneton*, or *Kneweton* in this County.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of Sir *Francis Molineux*, and is now valued in the King's Books at 9 l. 19 s. 9 d. 1. In it, under the East Window of the South Isle, are two raised Alabaster plain Tombs, both close together, one for *Roger Greenbalge* Esq; Lord of the Town, who died Jan. 23. 1562, the other for *Anne* his Wife, one of the Daughters of *Thomas Babington* of *Dethick*, who died June 19. 1538. Upon his, is his Pourtraiture scored, and filled with Lead, &c.

Touton, or *Toueton*, the Estate of *Aldric* before the Conquest, but made after it the Fee of *William Peverell*. *Warner* was *Peverel's* Man, or Tenant, and his Son *Robert*, when *Lenton* Priory was founded by his Lord, gave two Parts of the Tithes of the Demefne of *Towton* to it. How or when this *Robert* or his Posterity aliened this Manor we find not, but observe, that 13 Joh. *Henry de Grey* held *Towton* by Barony in Capite, together with his Lordship of *Codnovre* in *Darbyshire*. His Posterity held this Manor many Successions, and were Men of Figure in their Country; for *Richard de Grey* of *Codnour* claimed, 3 Edw. III. the Emendation of the Assize of Ale and Bread broken in this Town, and his Son *John* Lord *Grey* of *Codnovre-Castle* was made a Knight of the Garter at the first Foundation of that Order, as was his Grandson *Richard* Lord *Grey* afterwards. This Lord was Admiral from the Mouth of the *Thames* towards the Northern Parts of *England*. Sir *John de Grey*

of *Codnovre* also did by Fine, 13 Edw. III. pass one Acre of Land in this Town to the Prior and Convent of *Felley*, and their Successors. Legitimate Issue at length failed in *Henry* Lord *Grey*, and his Estate being divided between his two natural Sons, *Henry* the eldest had this Manor, and making this Place his Habitation was called *Henry Grey* of *Towton*, 13 Hen. VIII. He had no Issue Male, and so his Estate passed by *Elizabeth* his Daughter and Heir in Marriage to Sir *Henry Sacheverel* of *Morley*, who, or his Heirs, sold it to *Richard Whalley* of *Welbeck* Esq; who dividing it between his two Sons, *Thomas* and *William*, 10 Eliz. 1568, it was soon after sold to *Thomas Stanhope* and *William* his Brother. *John Zouche* of *Codnover*, as Heir to *Richard* Lord *Grey*, and *Richard Whalley* had some Contests at Law about this Manor, but they came to nothing. Sir *Thomas Stanhope* Kt. still preserved his Property, and left it to his Son, Sir *John Stanhope*, from whom it came to his Heir *John Stanhope* Esq; he mortgaged it first, and afterwards sold it to *Arthur Waren*, Son of Sir *Arnald Waren* of *Thorp-Arnald*, who hath inclosed the Fields; but some of the most ancient Inclosures, which lie nearest the *Trent*, with the Ferry over that River, he hath sold to *William Sacheverel* of *Barton* Esq;.

This Place hath no Church; but the People resort for God's Service to the Church of *Attenborough*, as do also the People of *Chilwell*, and Part of *Bramcote*. *Henry Hanly* Esq; who lies interred in the Church of *Bramcote* gave to the Poor of this Parish 20 s. a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Lands at or near *Bramcote*.

Trowell, or, as it is in *Domesday-Book*, *Torwall*, had in it several Manors, one of which, and that the Principal before the Norman Invasion, was *Verebrand's* the Saxon, but afterwards it became the Fee of *William Ostiarius*, or the Porter; three other were the Land of the *Taynes*, held under the King by *Ulchel*, *Aluric*, and *U-luric*. *Ostiarius's* Manor came to the Family of *Mortimers*, under whom the Family of *Trowel* held it divers Generations; and *William de Trowell* gave to God and the Church of *St. Mary* in *Stanley-Park*,

Park, called *Dale-Abby*, and the Canons of the Order of the *Præmonstratenses* serving God there, all the Lands and Rents which his Father *Richard* had in this Parish, with the Homages and Services of the Tenants, with the Woods of *Estkound* and *Boxhale*, with his Right of Patronage, to the Moiety of the Church, and his Posterity made some small Additions to these Gifts.

The Manors of the *Taynes William Perrell* got, but being forfeited to the Crown by his Grandson *William*, for poisoning the Earl of *Chester*, they were divided, and Part were given to the Nuns of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, Part to the Family of *Brunnesley*, and Part to the Family of *Strelley*, of whom *Robert de Strelley*, or *Strelley*, for the Health of his own Soul, and those of all his Ancestors, but especially of *William Dyve*, gave to the said Monastery of *Dale*, or *Stanley-Park*, three Bovats of Land in this Parish, for the Sustainment of one Canon, to celebrate Mass daily in the said Priory for them. This Manor descended to the Family of *Poutrell* by the Marriage of *Margaret*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Strelley*, into it, and was in the Year 1612 *John Poutrell's* Esq; The *Brunseleys* Part continued some Successions in their Family, but was sold by *Gervase Brunseley* to *John Hacker* Gent. with whose Posterity it continues. While the Nuns of *Sempringham* had a Part here, the Prior had the Liberty of Free-Warren in all the Demesne Lands belonging to them, as *Robert de Strelley* had in his Manor.

The Lands and Rents belonging to both the Monasteries fell to the Crown by the Suppression of the Abbies, and were granted among other Things by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 10. to *Purcival Bowes* and *John Moyser* Gent. and that Part of the Manors of *Trowell*, with the Right of Patronage of the Rectory, which belonged to the Priory of *Sempringham*, was granted by the said Queen, Reg. 16. to *Drugo Drury* Esq; and *Richard Downings*; but these Lands are now the Estate of *Purcival Willoughby* Kt.

The Rectory here is divided into two Parts or Moieties, which were of old in the Patronage of the *Brunseleys* and Prior

of *Sempringham*, but now are in the Disposal of *Sir Francis Willoughby* Kt. and *William Hacker* Gent. In the Church-Windows are the Arms of the *Brunseleys* and *Strelleys*, and in the Chancel-Window, under the Arms of the *Brunseleys* is written, *Robert Brinsley, Patronus istius Ecclesie*. There is also a Monument in this Church for *William Hacker* Esq; Patron of one Moiety of this Rectory, setting forth his Learning, Zeal for the Church, and serious Piety, who died Decemb. 21. 1668. Æt. 64. set up by his Son *John Hacker* Gent. *Henry Hanly* Esq; who is buried in the Church of *Bramcote* aforesaid, hath given also to the Poor of this Place 20 s. a Year for ever, to be paid out of his Lands at or near *Bramcote*.

Wandesley, or *Wannesley*, the Manor of *Leuric* the Saxon before the Coming of the Normans; but afterward it was given to *Ralph Fitz-hubert*, who left it to his Son *Hubert Fitz-Ralph*. Under him *Ranulph de Wannesley* held a Knight's Fee in this Town, which was then the Manor of *Wandesley*. This *Ralph* gave to God and the Church of *St. Mary of Felley*, and the Canons serving God there, all the Lands which *Richard Fitz-walter* held in *Wandesley*, with all the Liberties and other Appurtenances belonging to it, which *Nicholas* his Brother confirmed. Further, *Ranulph*, the Son of *Alexander de Wandesley*, gave to the Priory of *Felley*, for the Sustainment of one Canon of their Number, to celebrate Divine Service daily in his Chapel of *Wandesley*, which stands beneath his Manor, the Rent of sixty Shillings a Year, which *Thomas* the Prior of *Felley*, and the Convent bound themselves and Successors to *Sir Ranulph Wandesley* Kt. and his Heirs and Assigns, possessing of the Manor of *Wandesley*, to perform. This *Ranulph* dying without an Heir Male, this Manor became divided between *William de Gratton* and *William de Cressy*, who had married his two Sisters *Isabel* and *Joan*. It remained some Time in the Family of *Cressyes*, but 8 Hen. VI. was passed by *Ralph Cressy* to *Robert Brige* of *Selston*, whose Heir *Thomas Brige* convey'd it to *Richard Middleton* Esq; of whom *John Bland* having purchased it, gave it to

John Prior of Beauvale, and Convent of the same, which being dissolved, this Manor, with the other Lands belonging to that Monastery, came to the Lord *Capel*, whose Posterity being Earls of *Essex*, now enjoy it. *Thomas Middleton* also claimed *Gratten's* Moiety of this Manor, and left it to his Heirs, *John Middleton*, or *William* the Father and Son, dying in Possession of it in or about the Year 1675, with the Manor of *Gratten* in *Darbyshire*.

Watnow, *Weterot*, and in our Maps *Watnall*, was all of the Fee of *William Peverell*, but Part of it was Soc to *Nutebale*. *Gozelin* and *Gruncheld* held it when the Conqueror's Survey was taken. *Gocelin*, among others of *William Peverell's* Men or Tenants, gave two Parts of the Tithes of this Demesne to the Priory then just founded by his Lord. After *Peverell's* Land escheated to the King, Part of this Manor came to *Robert de Alfreton*, from whom it descended by Inheritance to the Family of *Chaworth*, as the other Part of this Township did from the Lords of *Greysley* to that of *Cantelupe*, from which Division hath risen the Distinction used still by the Inhabitants, calling one Part of their Town *Watnow Chaworth*, and the other *Watnow Caunteliffe*, for *Cantelupe*. This latter in following Times was all or most of it given to the Monastery of *Beauvale* by the Founder; and some of the former was also settled on it; for *Ralph*, the Son of *Hugh de Redinges*, called *de Watenbou*, gave to the Priory of *Lenton* a Bovat of Land in *Watenou-Chaworth*. His Heirs held that Manor some Time; but 9 *Edw. II.* we find *Robert de Kinmarley* certify'd to be Lord of it, and *Agnes* his Daughter and Heir. *John Wollaton* of *Nottingham* is the next Lord that we meet with of this Manor, and he released all his Right and Title to *John Viscount Beaumont*, and others, among whom it rests.

Wollaton, as it is now corruptly called for *Olaveston*, which is the proper Name, was before the Conquest *Ulf's* the Saxon's Manor, but after the Fee of *William Peverell*. *Warner* was at first *William Peverell's* Man, but *Mortein* succeeded him, and his Family continued in this Manor

many Successions. *Robert de Mortein* lived in King *Henry the First's* Time, when that Prince founded the Priory of *Lenton*, and *Eustachius de Moretein* was a considerable Benefactor to it, in giving Cattle and Servants to the Brethren there. *William de Mortein* was several Years High Sheriff for *Warwick* and *Leicester* Shires; and *Roger de Mortein*, his Son and Heir, procured a Charter of Free-Warren for this Town; but the Family decaying in *Roger de Mortein*, he granted and assigned to Sir *Richard Willoughby* Kt. the whole Manor of *Wollaton*, except the capital Messuage, &c. and the Advowson of the Church. This Sir *Richard* much increased his Patrimony by Purchases in other Towns as well as here; but the greatest Advancer of his Family was his Son Sir *Richard Willoughby*, who was a Judge twenty-eight Years, and in that Time Chief Justice a while, when *Jeffrey le Scrope* went beyond Sea about the King's Business. He left a great Estate to Sir *Richard* his Son, who married the Sister of Sir *John de Grey*, but died without Issue, and so the Estate passed in collateral Branches from that Time to our Days. We shall not trouble our selves with perplexed Pedigrees, but shall only take Notice of such of this Family of *Willoughby's* as had an immediate Concern with this Manor, as Sir *Henry Willoughby* Kt. and *Banneret*, who was buried in this Church of *St. Leonard at Wollaton*, May 6. 20 *Hen. VIII.* He had been High Sheriff of this and *Darby* Shires in King *Henry the Seventh's* Reign. Sir *Hugh Willoughby* his Son, the famous Navigator, who was frozen to Death in the North Seas. Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who was the Builder of that stately Pile the Mansion of this Family at this Place, the Stone whereof was all brought from *Ancaster* in *Lincolnshire*, and is a notable Monument of the Greatness of the Family. Sir *Francis Willoughby* died Owner of this Seat and Manor in 1672, and left two Sons, of whom we can give no Account.

The Church here is a Rectory, in the Patronage of the *Willoughbys*, and is valued in the King's Books at 14 l. 2 s. 6 d. Sir *Richard Willoughby* the elder gave to this

this Church one Messuage and two Bovats of Land in this Parish, to maintain two Chaplains in it, to pray for his own Soul, and those of his Ancestors and Successors. In the Church here are three sumptuous Monuments for three of the Family of the *Willoughby's*, viz. In the Arch between the South Isle and Chancel, for Sir *Henry Willoughby* Kt. and Banneret, Lord of this Town; his Effigies lies upon it, and those of his Wives, two on each Side. He died *May 20. 1528.* Another at the East End of the North Isle in the Wall, for *Henry Willoughby* Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, Sister of *Henry Grey* Duke of *Suffolk*, who was killed in a Fight with the *Norfolk* Rebels in 1548, when his Wife had been dead two Years. His Son Sir *Francis Willoughby* erected it to his Parents Memory. The third is at the upper End of the North Isle in the North Wall, for *Henry Willoughby* Esq; fourth Son of Sir *Purcival Willoughby*, a Counsellor at Law, and Benchor of the *Inner Temple*, who died *Septemb. 18 1541. Aetat. 48.* But the most magnificent one is in the Chancel in the North Wall, on a flat Marble, on which is cut in Brass the Effigies of a Man in Armour, and a Woman, and is for *Richard Willoughby* Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, who died, he *Octob. 7. 1471*, and she *July 23. 1467.* Here was a Chantry-House belonging to this Church, dedicated to St. *Anthony*, which was granted, 3 *Edw. VI.* among other Things, to *William Nevill* Esq; Thus have we finished this Wapentake, and, thro' Dr. *Thorton's* Assistance, not omitted any Village in it. We go on therefore to

The Wapentake of *Thurgarton*.

This Wapentake was, in the Conqueror's Time, two, called *Torgerton* and *Lyda*, from whence it is still properly called *Thurgarton a Lee*. We suppose, that what was then called two Hundreds, or Wapentakes, is the same with the two Divisions still kept up, the one containing the Townships from *Nottingham* down the River *Trent*, as far as *Averham*, and the other all the rest of the Wapentake from thence to *Fledborough* and *Woodcote*. This

Wapentake lies in the middle Part of the County, and hath all the other Wapentakes more or less touching upon it; but the four principal are, *Newark* on the East, which is parted from it by the *Trent*; *Broxtow* on the West; *Ruscliffe* on the South, and *Southclay* Division in the Wapentake of *Bassetlaw* on the North. The Fee of this Wapentake was anciently in the Crown, and so we believe it still. The chief Town in this Wapentake is

Southwell, *Suel*, or *Sudwell*, which, with the Hamlets and Members of it, make up that which is called the Soke. Before the Conquest it was a distinct Hundred, lying between those of *Turgarton* and *Lyde*, with which it is now joined. It was called sometime *Southwell* Hundred, (as we learn from *Domesday-Book*) and sometimes *Cherlinton* Hundred, and corruptly at length *Chadlington* Hundred. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that this Place is that City, which *Bede* calls *Tio Vul-Fingacester*, and his Reason for it is, because those Things, which he relates of *Paulinus's* Baptizing in the River *Trent*, near *Tio-vul-fingacester*, are always said to have done here by the private History of this Church. The Fee of this Town seems to have been chiefly in the Archbishops of *York*; for *Anno 958* King *Eadwy* granted to his beloved Bishop *Osytel* (then Archbishop of *York*) twenty Farms at *Sudwellan*, with all the Appurtenances, for an Heritage, to which his Successors added two Carucates; for when the Conqueror's Survey was made, the Lands of the Archbishop of *York* in *Sudwell*, and its Berues or Hamlets are said to be twenty-two Carucates and an half, of which six Knights held four and an half, besides seven Carucates, which they had in Demesne. What the Archbishop had thus settled on him, was in Trust for the Establishment of a Collegiate Church in this Place, of which we shall give a full Account in our Ecclesiastical History for this County, which follows.

This Town of *Southwell* is divided as to its Site into two Parts, 1. The Burridge, as 'tis commonly called for the Burage, which comprehends all that Part of the Town that lies between the Market-Place and

and the River Greet; and 2. the Prebendage, or Liberties of the Church. The Market is here weekly upon Saturday, and Fair

At the Dissolution of the Abbies the Collegiate Church of this Place being reputed the Mother Church of the Town and County of Nottingham was allowed by King Henry VIII. to be *Sedes Archiepiscopalis*, and on that Account was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the 34th Year of that King's Reign; but in the Reign of King Edward VI. Reg. 2. this Chapter, with those of other Collegiate Churches, was dissolved, and the Manor and Prebends granted to John Dudley then Earl of Warwick, and soon after Duke of Northumberland, who sold it to John Beaumont Master of the Rolls, the Father of Francis Beaumont, a Judge in the Common-Pleas, whose Son John conveyed them to the Crown, from which they passed again to the said Duke of Northumberland, and were in his Possession when he was attainted for his Rebellion against Queen Mary. This Manor being then seized, as forfeited to the Crown, was by that Princess restored to the Archbishop and Chapter again, and Queen Elizabeth upon her Accession to the Throne confirmed her Sister's Settlement by Act of Parliament, in which she saith, that it was founded by her Royal Father of glorious Memory King Henry the Eighth.

The Archbishops of York had anciently a very fair Palace in this Town, which stood on the South Side of the Church-yard, within a Park of excellent Ground,

called the Little Park, or New Park; but it was demolished in the late Rebellion. It is supposed to be built by Cardinal Wolsey when he was Archbishop of York, but most probably by one of the Archbishops Booths, who built a Chapel, called at this Day Booth's Chapel, by the South Wall near it; but tho' they have no Seat here, they have been, all along from before the Conquest, Lords of the Manor, and by the Favour and Grants of several Kings enjoy great Privileges here; for they have the Returns of Writs upon all and singular their demesne Lands, Tenements, and Fees here; and beside a great Leet, which they do or may hold over divers Townships, they have a Sessions of Peace kept by Turns (at this Place and Scrooby) by certain Justices of Peace of their own Nomination, though under the King's Commission. Hexgrave-Park in this Parish was made (as it is thought) by Walter Archbishop of York in the Time of Henry III. Sir Hugh Cartwright and his Posterity had this Park in Lease; but now 'tis in the Hands of a younger Son of the late Archbishop Sterne, who married a Daughter of the last Sir Hugh Cartwright. Norwood-Park also belonged to these Archbishops, and in the late unhappy Times was sold by usurping Power to Mr. Edward Clud, who built a pretty Brick House upon it, but at King Charles the Second's Restoration found so much Favour from the Archbishop, Dr. Frewen, as to keep Possession of them by turning Tenant to him.

In the Church here is an Inscription upon a Pillar worth our Observation, because it contains an Historical Account of the Place.

Reges, & Reginae erunt Nutrices tuæ.

Hanc

Collegiatam & Parochialem Ecclesiam

Religiosa Antiquitas fundavit

Rex Henricus VIII.	restauravit	Edwardo Lee Archiepiscopo	petente
illustrissimus	anno 1543	Ebor. pūssimo	
Regina Elizabetha	sancivit	Edwino Sandys Archiepiscopo	interce-
Religiosissima	anº 1584	Ebor. dignissimo	dente
Monarcha Jacobus	stabilivit	Henrico Howard Comite Nor-	median-
Præpotentissimus	anº 1604	thamptoniensi prænobilissimo	te

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

95

A Domino factum est istud
 Da gloriam Deo
 Honorem Regi
 Sint sicut Oreb. & Zeb. & Zebe, & Salmana
 Qui dicunt possideamus Sanctuarium Dei
 Psal. 83. 11.
 Det Deus hoc sanctum Sanctis, sit semper Asylum
 Exulis, Idolatras, Sacrilegosq; ruat
 Gervas. Lee
 In piam gratamque Macænatum memoriam
 posuit
 1608.

It is commonly called *Lee's Pillar*, because he was the Founder of it.

This Town of *Southwell*, or *Suwell*, gave Name to a very considerable Family, of which one Branch continued their Residence here from the Reign of King *Henry III.* to that of King *Henry VI.* in which Time many collateral Branches were dispersed into other Parts, especially *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Sussex*, *Surrey*, *Essex*, &c. and were many of them of great Worth and Note, as some Instances may shew.

Sir *Simon de Suelle*, or *Southwell*, lived in the Reign of King *Henry III.*

John de Suelle was the King's Clerk, 21 *Edw. I.* which is supposed to imply, that he was that King's Secretary, and so continued in King *Edward the Second's* Reign.

Sir *John Southwell* Kt. to whom King *Edward I.* Reg. 13. committed the Seneschally or Stewardship of *Gascoign* in *France*, upon his acceptable and commendable Services, and especially for putting himself at that King's Desire an Hostage for freeing *Charles* King of *Sicily*, who was a Prisoner in *Arragon*, for which he further gave him the Castle of *Bordeaux*, and all the Emoluments thereunto belonging for his Life, with an Injunction, that he should depute a fit Person to keep the Forreft of *Bordeaux*, the King to allow him Wages, as long as he pleased both.

John de Southwell was in so great Repute for his Wisdom and Fidelity in the Reign of King *Edward II.* that being *Anno 20.* in *Gascoign*, he had Power to confederate or make a League with any

Princes who desired the King's Friendship.

John Southwell served in Parliament for *Lewes* in *Sussex*, 28 & 29 *Hen. VI.* His Son, *Richard Southwell*, marrying *Amy* the Daughter of Sir *Edmund Wickingham*, settled at *Woodrising* in *Norfolk*, which Manor came to him by his Wife, and his Posterity have there still a noble House and Seat.

Sir *Robert Southwell* was Master of the Rolls in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* And

Sir *Richard Southwell* was a Privy Counsellor in the same Reign, and made one of the Executors of that Prince's Will. He had a Son of his own Name, who was seated at *Horsbam St. Faith's* in *Norfolk*, from whom was descended

Sir *Thomas Southwell* of *Polylong* in the County of *Cork* in *Ireland* Kt. one of the Privy Council of *Munster* in that King's Reign, sent over thither by *James I.* and accompany'd thither by his Brother *Anthony Southwell*, who was Father of *Robert Southwell* of *Kinsale* in the said County of *Cork*, Vice-Admiral of *Munster*; whose Son,

Sir *Robert Southwell* Kt. was the greatest Ornament of the whole Family. He was born in *Kinsale*, and educated in *Queen's College Oxford*, where having commenced Batchelor of Arts he removed to the Inns of Court, and became a Barrister at *Lincolns-Inn*. After this he soon grew famous for his known Worth and Abilities, which made Way for his Preferments; for he

was

was soon after sworn one of the Clerks of his Majesty King *Charles the Second's* Privy Council in 1664, knighted in 1665, and had the Character given him of his Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal* the same Year. In 1671 he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Count de *Monterey* Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and in 1679, having resigned his Clerkship of the Council, was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Elector of *Brandenburg*; and upon his Return was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Customs of *England*, Secretary of State for *Ireland*, and one of the Privy Council of that Realm; and in 1691 was chosen President of the Royal Society in the Place of Dr. *Charlton* deceased, having been Fellow thereof some Years before. He left a Son *Edward Southwell Esq*; an hopeful young Gentleman. When Sir *Robert* retired from Court he went into *Gloucestershire*, and seated himself at *King's Weston*, where his Family still flourishes. Having thus finished our History of this Market-Town, we shall proceed to the Villages.

Aram, *Averham*, *Aygrum*, and *Egrom*, a Manor held before the Conquest by one *Swayn* a *Saxon*, but after it was given to *Gislbert Tyson*. His Posterity were in Possession of it till 13 *Joh*. when *Henry Hofet*, or *Hose*, by the Marriage of *Avicia de Tyson*, was Lord of it. While the *Tyson*s had the Demefne, *Adam Tison* gave to God and St. *Peter*, and the Monks at *Thurgarton* serving God there; one Bovat of Land; and *William Tifun* gave to God and the Brethren at *Rufford* all his Land in *Hebbus of Agrum*. From the Heirs of *Hofet* this Manor passed to *Robert Sauvage*, who granted it to *Robert de Lexington*. This *Robert* procured a Grant of Free-warren here about 27 *Hen. III.* and being that King's Clerk and special Counsellor, heaped up to himself large Possessions, while he increased the King's Treasure. His Son *John de Lexington* was three Times Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the same King's Reign. *John* Lord *Lexington* his Son died without Issue, whereupon his two Sisters, *Cecilia*, married to Sir *William de Markham*, and *Alice*, married to *Roland de Sutton*, became his Heirs, and this Ma-

nor upon the Partition came to the latter, and so the *Suttons* became Lords of it. This Family of *Suttons* held this Lordship from the Reign of King *Henry III.* to our Time, when *Robert Sutton*, having signalized his Loyalty towards his Royal Master King *Charles I.* by assisting him in his Troubles according to the utmost of his Abilities, with Men and Money, was created Lord *Lexington of Averham*, 21 *Car. I.* 1646. His Son *Robert* is at present Lord *Lexington*, but hath no Issue Male so far as we can understand.

The Church here is a Rectory, and the Lord *Lexington* is Patron, as his Ancestors the *Suttons* have all along been from their first being Lords of the Manor. It is valued now in the King's Books at 20 *l.* In the Church is a small old Monument without Name; but whoever it was, he died *Sept. 24. 1307.* There is also a fair Tomb for Sir *William Sutton* of this Place *Kt.* who died in 1611. *Æt.* 52. of a sudden Death. The Tomb is adorned with much Poetry, *Greek* and *Latin*, very well perhaps for that Time, but now not worth copying out.

Batheley, an Hamlet to *North-Muscham*, where we shall speak more of it, as united with that Place. The Fee of this Hamlet was after the Conquest in *Goisfrid de Alselin*, who was Lord of *North-Muscham*. The Family de *Batheley* possessed this Hamlet, as Under-Tenants to the Head Lord some considerable Time, and on that Account took their Name from it. *William de Batheley* and *Roger* his Brother were Benefactors to the Canons of the *Premonstratenses* in *Stanley-Park*. *William*, the Son of *Jeffrey de Batheley*, gave to the Church of *Thurgarton*, and the Monks serving God there, six Shillings yearly Rent out of the Lands which his Son *Thomas* held of him. In this Hamlet there yet remains a Branch of the Family of *Scrimshire*, which have been resident and Owners of Land in this Hamlet, and the *Muschamps* North and South, above four hundred Years. *Hugh le Skirmeskar* lived about King *John's* Time. Most of them were named *William*. *Robert Scrimshire* of this Place being of the same Name with the Earl of *Dundee* in *Scotland*, who died without Heirs, and so his Estate fell to the

the Crown, sought to obtain it of King Charles II. in 1669; but after much Expence of Time and Money, his Endeavours proved in vain, his Pretences being nothing but the Name, which in such Cases are very weak. Here were some Lands in this Hamlet, which belonged to one of the Prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*.

Bestorp, or *Besthorp*, an Hamlet to *Calnepton*, or *Caunton*, Part of it was the King's Demesne, and Part of it was Soc to *Laxington*. The Family de *Besthorp* were Tenants of this Manor under *Gosfrid Anselin*, and *William de Besthorp* gave certain Lands in this Place to the Monastery of *Rufford* in this County; as also did several other Owners. At the Dissolution of the Abbies most of the Lands in this Place, which belonged to that Monastery, were given to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by the Name of the Manor or Grange of *Besthorp*, at which Place now is the Dwelling of Mr. *Thomas Bristow*, who hath improved it.

Bleseby, an Hamlet belonging to the great Manor of *Southwell*, of which we find *Robert de Burstall* Kt. possessed, 13 *Edw. II.* He gave one Bovat of Land and a Toft lying in this his Manor to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, to maintain the Fabrick of the Church. This *Robert* not long after passed this Manor to *John de Crumbwell*. His Heirs held it some Time, but at length descending to *Maud* the Cousin and Heir of the last Heir Male, *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, she passed it by Fine to Sir *William Hastings* Kt. from whose Family it came to *William Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, and is now the Inheritance of the Marquess of *Dorchester* and Duke of *Kingston*, purchased we suppose by his Father, *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*. *Bleseby* is now the Residence of Mr. *John Grundy*.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage, and the Chapter of *Southwell*, to whom we conjecture the Rectory is appropriated, hath the Patronage of it. It is now valued in the King's Book at four Pounds.

Bulcote, or *Bulecotes*, commonly called *Baucot*, the Manor of *Suencilt* the Saxon before the Conquest, but the Fee of *Wal-*

ter de Aincourt after it. *Paganus de S. Maria* held it under *Walter*. His Son *Adam* gave an Acre and three Roods of Meadow in this Place to the Abbey of *Walbeck* in this County, for the Souls of *Alice* his Wife and *Bartholomew* his Son, to change their Bodies from Lay Sepulture, which they were forced to have by Reason of an Interdiction that then lay upon the Kingdom, to Ecclesiastical Burial. This *Adam* having Daughters only for his Heirs, this Manor, with his other Estate, passed into other Families, and upon a Partition fell to the youngest, named *Isolda*, who was the Mother of *Nizellus de Rydeware*, who inherited it after her Death. His Posterity continued Lords of it for some Successions, but at length alienated it to the *Mounteneys*, who sold a Part of it to *Thomas Curson* a Justice of the Peace, who made this Place his Residence. He at length obtained the whole Manor, which he left to his Heirs, who concluding in Daughters, it passed partly by Inheritance and partly by Purchase to *Gabriel Odingsells*, whose Family still retain that Part that came to them by Inheritance, but have sold the Part they purchased to *Simon Wood* a Citizen of *London*, who settled it on his Granchild *Margaret Trafford*, the Wife of *Thomas Shipman* of *Scarrington* Gent. whose Heirs enjoy it. The *Annesleys* had a Part in this Parish, by marrying *Lucy*, the eldest Daughter of *Adam de S. Maria*, which continues still, or lately was, of that Family. *S. Mary-Hall* in this Place keeps up the Name of those old Lords. This Village is in *Burton* Parish.

Burton, or *Birton* *Foys*, or *Forz*, Part of which was Soc to *Gulnethorp*, the Fee of *Roger Busli*, but the Manor was *Sweyne* the Saxon's before the Conquest, and *Gosfrid de Anselin*'s after it. The Family of *Forz* were very ancient Owners here, and gave this Town a distinguishing Name, being called *Burton Forz*, or *Force*. His Posterity continued here till very near the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* when *William Force*, or *Force*, dying without Heirs, Sir *Bryan Stapleton* of this Place Kt. being very powerful in this County, (as his Ancestors had been before) then

got into the Possession of this Manor, and kept *John Walker* of *Eperston* Gent. Cousin and next Heir to the afore mentioned *William Forz*, from the Enjoyment of it; whereupon the said *John* petitioned the King and Council for their Assistance in recovering his Right, but what the Event was we find not. Here was also a Family who took their Name from this Place, being called *de Birton*, of whom *William de Birton* held a great Extent of Land, Part in this Parish, and Part in *Londham*, of the King, Lord *Grey of Codnor*, *Adam Everingham*, and others, which he left to his Posterity. The Priory of *Thurgarton* had also some Lands here.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory we suppose being appropriated to the Priory of *Shelfore*, which had the Patronage of it till the Dissolution of the Abbies. The Earl of *Chesterfield* is now Patron, and has the Parsonage by the Grant of King *Henry VIII.* to his Ancestors, *Michael Stankope* Esq; and *Anne* his Wife. It is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* This Church from the Foundation of it had one Messuage, two Bovats, and five Acres of Land settled upon it, but being leased out by Mr. *Robert de Blundeson*, some Time Parson here, to *Robert Sareson* of this Parish, his Posterity held them so long, that at length they claimed them as their own Property; but upon an Inquisition it being found, that they belonged to the Church, and a Writ of *Furis Utrum* being brought against *Cecilia*, the Heiress, who unjustly occupy'd them, and had made them over to *Richard Egham* and his Wife *Idonea*, her Daughter, when they saw, that the Process was continued, and that their Estate in them would not be good, they restored them effectually to the Church without Fraud or Delay.

In the Church, on the North Side, is a plain Marble Stone Tomb, whereon lieth the Image of an armed Man, a Knight, on whose Shield is embossed a Bend, and on it three Water-Budgets; and on the South Side another Shield, having on it a Lion Rampant crowned. In the Chancel also, in the East Window, is represented a Woman praying,

viz. kneeling with her Hands lifted up. By the Arms they are judged (for there are no Inscriptions to inform us) to be some of the Family of *Forz*, whose Bearing are the Water-Budgets on a Bend Sable. Besides these Monuments, venerable for their Antiquity, there are others in the Chancel, *viz.* on the North Side for Sir *Bryan Stapleton* Kt. and Baronet, (we suppose it should be Banneret) who died April 2. 1551. (long before Baronets were made in England) another on the South Side for *Alice Roos*, or *Rouse*, the Wife of *Brian Stapleton* Esq; younger Son of Sir *Brian*, who was buried Jan. 3. 1595, as also another upon a Kind of a Tablet, with this Inscription. *Psalm* 116. 15. and 112. 6. *For the perpetual Memory of the Virtue of Alice, late the beloved Wife of George Lacock Gent. who went to Heaven, Aug. 25. 1617. Aetat. 50.*

Calverton, which in the Conqueror's Survey is certify'd to be a Berew or Hamlet of *Blidworth*, and so the Archbishop of York's Fee, yet here was a Manor, which before the Conquest was *Utric's* the Saxon; but was given after it to *Rogerius Pittavenfis*. Here was also some Tayne-land, which *Aluric* held, and *William Peverell* after the Conquest obtained. The Fee of *Roger* came afterward to be accounted of the Honour of *Lancaster*, of which Honour *William le Butiler* held one Fee, and *John de Vilers* the fourth Part of one Knight's Fee. In the Family of *Vilers* it continued divers Successions, but at length their Moiety came to be the Inheritance of *Thomas Hutchinson* Kt. who bought the other of one Mr. *Barton* of *Holm* near *Newark*, and so became Lord of the whole, and left it to his Son Col. *John Hutchinson*, who had that also which he called the Manor of *Salterford* in the Forreist, as willing to keep the Name of that Village, which now has no other Memorial but a Place on the River, called *Salterford-Dam*. *Ralph de Vilers* gave one Bovat of Land in this Place to the Priory of *St. Cuthbert* at *Radford* by *Workesop*, and *William*, *Robert*, and *John* confirmed it. The Chapter of *Southwell* also had a large Share of this Town, which was of the Honour of *Peverell*.

The

The Church here is a Vicarage, the Rectory being appropriate to the College of *Southwell*, and the Prebendaries of *Oxton*, or Chapter of *Southwell*, should be the Patrons; but this Place, like *Woodborough*, is a large and populous Village, but has but an empty Church for the most Part. In this Town was born *William Lee* a Master of Arts in *Cambridge*, and Heir to a pretty Freehold here, who, seeing a Woman knit, invented a Loom to knit, in which he, or his Brother *James*, performed, and exercised that Art before Queen *Elizabeth*, and leaving it to his Apprentice to one *Alston*, he went beyond the Seas, and was thereby esteemed the Author of that ingenious Engine, where-with they now weave Silk and other Stockings. *Alston* added something to his Master's Invention. He was some Time a Miller near *Thoroton*, nigh which Place he was born.

Carleton, called for Distinction *Carleton by Nottingham*, and sometimes *Carlton* by *Gedling*, and *Carlton* by *Colewick* in old Writings, because it is situate upon the Borders of those Parishes also, was the Manor of *Tochi* the Saxon, and devolved by Gift after the Conquest to *Gosfrid de Alsclin*, or *Hanselin*. From his Posterity, who held it some Successions, it passed by the Female Heir *Rose*, Daughter of *Ralph Hanselin* to *William Bardolph*, from whose Family it descended by the Heir General to Sir *William Phelips*, and then by his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, to *William Viscount Beaumont*, whose Daughter and Heir *Jane* marrying *John Viscount Lovel*, her Son *Francis*, who was her Heir, was slain in the Battle of *Stoke* in this County against the King, *Henry II.* and so his Estate became forfeited to the Crown, but leaving two Sisters, *Jane*, married to Sir *Brian Stapleton*, and *Erideswid* to *Edward Norris*, by whom she had *Henry Norris*, King *Henry VIII.* granted this and some other Manors to him, and his Heirs, as descended from the late Viscount *Beaumont*. Here were divers little Parcels of Lands given by divers Benefactors to the Priory of *Thurgarton*. The Family of *Everingham* was considerable Owners in this Village. We find no Church here,

because this Town is in the Parish of *Stoke-Bardolf*.

Carleton South, an Hamlet to *South Muscham*, is an Hamlet and Manor belonging to the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary* of *Southwell*, and the Fee is in the Archbishops of *York* for the Time being. The Family, called from the Head Manor, *de Muscamp*, were Masters of large Possessions in it, and *Robert de Muscamp* gave the Monks of *Rufford*, a Wong (*culturam*) in the Territory of this Place. *South Carleton* was heretofore the Seat of the *Marshalls*, who sold their Inheritance here to *William Willoughby* Bar. but this Hamlet he bought of *Willoughby-Pond*, and gave it (so far as we understand) with his other purchased Lands to his two Natural Sons, *Richard Revel*, alias *Willoughby*, and *Hugh Willoughby*, which last died in 1675. Here is no Church, because being an Hamlet to *South Muscham*, their Parish Church is there, and thither we refer the Reader for it.

Charleton North, or *Charlton upon Trent*, a Township divided into many Parcels, and belonging some to *Norwell*, some to *Besthorp*, and other Parishes, but *Laxton* is the principal; but here was besides some Lands of the *Tayns*, held by *Ulchel* the Saxon before the Conquest; but *Aldene*, the Progenitor of the Family of the *Crumbwells*, held it of the Conqueror. *Robert de Everingham* held a Knight's Fee of *William* Archbishop of *York*, and the Prior of the Temple held one Bovat of Land here in Frank-Almaign of the Fee of *Robert de Everingham*. When the Manor came to the *Crumbwells*, *John de Crumbwell*, 2 *Edw. III.* had a Market and Fair here, but they have been long disused. *Richard de Willoughby*, who had Possessions here, obtained the Privilege of Free-Warren for this Place; and his Descendant *Edmund Willoughby* purchased a certain Messuage and divers Parcels of Land, with the Passage over *Trent*, with other the Appurtenances in this Village of *John de Blyson* and *Joan* his Wife. Queen *Elizabeth* also, Reg. 28. granted one Messuage and divers Parcels of Land, both Meadow and Pasture here to *Thomas Jones* and *Edward Batherick*, and their Heirs,

because they were given to sing Mass in the Church of *Southwell*. The several Parts of this Township follow the several Lordships to which they belong, and so hath no Church or Chapel.

Cathorp, a Manor belonging to the Parish of *Loudham*, or *Ludham*, anciently the Possessions of Sir *Peter de Monteforte*, under whom Sir *John Loudham* and *Alice* his Wife held seven Tofts and five Bovats of Land there. It was afterward given to the Monastery of *Shelford* in this County; and upon the Suppression of the Abbies it was given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. with other Estates to Sir *Michael Stanhope* and *Anne* his Wife, and the Heirs Male of the said *Michael*, paying 119 l. a Year.

Centon, *Caunton*, or *Calnston*, had divers Manors in it, of which *Gosfrid de Hanselin* was the chief Lord after the Conquest; but some Lands here held of the Manors of *Northwell* and *Laxington*, and the Archbishop of *York* here had a Fee, together with the Rectory appropriate, which belonged to the Prebend of *North-Muskam* in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*. One *Warin* also had in this Place an ancient capital Messuage with a good Demesne belonging it, which was his Inheritance. *Nickolas de Eivil* in the Reign of King *Henry III.* gave certain Parcels of Land in this Place, viz. four Selions and an half, and one Gore of arable Land to the Monastery of *Rufford*. The Priory of *Newsted* had also some Lands here. In later Times the principal Manor or capital Messuage was the Estate of the *Whitmeres*, and by the Marriage of the Heiress of that Family not long ago passed to the Family of the *Bromes*, whose Grandchild, *Thomas Brome* of *Carcolson* Gent. sold it to Mr. *Richard Hacker* of *Flintham*, whose Son, *John Hacker*, hath lately sold it to Sir *Francis Willoughby*, Lord of *Wollaton*, in whose Posterity it now is.

In this Parish is a Messuage, or Farm, called *Dean-Hill*, belonging to the Preceptory of *Newland* in *Yorkshire*, of the yearly Value of 60 s. before the Dissolution; but after it, it was granted by King *Henry VII.* Aug. 16. Reg. 38. with other Estates to *Robert Thorskill* and *Hugh Tlern-*

hill Gent. and their Heirs, paying yearly six Shillings Rent for it.

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage (as our Author supposeth) of the Chapter of *Southwell*, valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 2 s. 1 d. Here was a Chantry anciently in this Church, to which one Capital and two other Messuages in this Place belonged. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries they were some Time in the Crown, but at length were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 6. among other Things, to *William Pool* and *Edward Downing*, and their Heirs, as was also a Barn, called *Kirkelath*, which was some Time the Guild-house, and belonged to the Guild, called *St. John's Guild* and *Trinity-Guild* in *Counton*, which the same Queen granted, with many other Things, to *John Mershe* Esq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. The Family de *Caunton* took their Name from hence.

Colwick Over and *Nether*, or *East-Over*, was *Godric* the Saxon's Manor, and after *William Peverell's* Fee, *East* and *Nether* was *Tayn-land*, and held of King *William* the First, but came after to the *Peverells*. *Reginald de Colwick* (who is said to have lived an Hundred Years) held *Over-Colwick* under *Peverell* of the King in Capite, by the Payment of twelve barbed Arrows, when he came to *Nottingham* Castle. His Posterity held the said Manor by the same Tenure down to near the Reign of King *Richard II.* in whose Reign *Joan* the Sister and Heiress of *Thomas Colwick*, carried this Lordship to the Family of *Byron*, by her Marriage of Sir *Richard Byron*. *Nether* or *East Colwick* was for a Time the Estate and Lordship of *William de Nodariis*, or *Novers*, in whose Family it continued a while, but came at length to the *Slory's*, whose Founder was *Robert Slory*, a Man of great Possessions in these Parts, one of whose Daughters and Heirs married *Wood*, who having this Manor for her Part sold it to Sir *John Byron*, who thereby got both the Manors, and sold them to Sir *Jamies Stonehouse*, but never got much above half the Money, by Reason of the Wars breaking out between the King and Parliament, it was stopped by the Rebels, but since the Restoration the

Lord Byron hath recovered some small Part of them, and confirmed the Title of Sir *John Musters* to the rest. Some Part of this Manor is in *Gedling* Parish, which was the Fee of *Gosfrid de Hanselin*.

The Church here is a Rectory, which, when it was in the Patronage of the *Byrons*, was valued at 10 *l.* but now is in the King's Books 6 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* and Sir *John Musters* is the Patron. In the North Window of this Church is painted a Man in Coat-Armour, holding on his Arm a Shield, whereon his Arms are painted, shewing him to be of the Family of *D'Aubeni* of *Brant-Broughton* in *Lincolnshire*, where there are divers of their Arms painted in the Church-Windows, as also of the *Byrons*.

Crumbwell, or *Crumwell*, Part of which belonged to the Manor of *Aygrum*, which was the Fee of *Gislibert Tysun*, and another Part was *Tayn-land*, held of the King by *Alden the Saxon*; but soon after this it appears, that the Bishop of *Lincoln* was the Supream Lord, of whom *Ralph de Crumbwell* held it. This Noble Family continued Lords of this Place in the Male Line till the Death of the last *Ralph Lord Crumbwell*, who was Treasurer of England, 11 *Hen. VI.* and Lord Chamberlain of that King's Household in the 30th Year of his Reign. After his Death Sir *William Knivet* Kt. and *William Fitz-Williams* Esq; 13 *Hen. VII.* were found by an Inquisition, that they were Heirs to the late Lord *Crumwell* of this Manor, and the Advowson of the Church. One Moiety continued in the *Knivets* Family a while, but being alienated came into the Family of the Earls of *Clare*. *Fitz-Williams* held their Part longer, but at length sold it to the Earls of *Clare*, all but a small Part before sold to Mr. *Robert Hoyes*, a Tanner of *Newark*, by Sir *Thomas Williamson* Bar.

The Church here is a Rectory, formerly in the Patronage of the Family of *Fitz-Williams*, or *Williamson*, and was then valued at twenty Marks; but now the Earl of *Clare* is Patron, and it is now valued in the King's Books at 13 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.*

Easthorp, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor and Chapter of *Southwell*, where

William Wymodefold Esq; hath lately rebuilt the Seat of his Ancestors, from whom the Manor descended to him. The Tithes of this Hamlet are paid to the Prebendaries of *Normanton*, and the two of *Norwell*.

Edingley, another Hamlet belonging to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, where the Prebendary of *Woodburgh* claimeth and hath View of all the Tenants twice a Year, and Wayfe in the said Hamlet, and the Prebendaries of *Normanton*, and the two *Norwells* have all the predial Tithes. The Vicarage of this Place is in the Patronage of the Chapter of *Southwell*, and is valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* In 1612 Mr. *William Cartwright* had good Possessions in this Hamlet.

Eperston, or *Epreston*, had two Manors, one of them before the Conquest was *Ulvric* and *Elfi's*, which after was the Fee of *Ralph de Limosin*; the other at that Time was *Ulviet's*, which became *Roger de Busli's*. The greatest Part of the Town was *Ralph de Limosin's*, who, having founded a Priory at *Hartford*, gave some of the Tithes here to that Monastery. His Family, after some Successions, ended in two Female Heirs, viz. *Basilia* and *Eleanora*, the Daughters of *Gerard de Limosin*, who marrying, the former to *Hugh de Odingelles*, a *Flemming*, and the younger to *David de Lindsey*, a *Scotchman*, this Manor fell to the eldest, and her Son, *Gerard de Odingelles*, inherited it, and under him *William Sampson* held it in the Time of King *Henry III.* This Family of *Odingelles* have continued long in this Place, and have some Interest in this Manor at this Time; but the far greatest Share of this Fee of the *Limosin's* continued in the Posterity of *William Sampson* above mentioned. One of whom, named also *William*, gave to God and the Church of *St. Peter* at *Thurgarton*, and the Brethren there serving God, a Croft of Land in this his Manor, called *Cresswell*, to which his Grandson, Sir *William Sampson*, added two Acres of Wood lying on the West Side of the said Croft. His Descendant, another *William*, obtained a Grant of a Free-Warren in this his Manor; but after this it continued no long Time in the Family

mily of *Sampsons*; for in the fifth Year of King *Edward II.*

John Sampson, the Son of Sir *William Sampson* Kt. did remife to *Paganus*, or *Pain de Tybetot*, and *Agnes* his Wife, and the Heirs and Assigns of the said *Pain*, all his Right and Claim in this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church. He was a Man much in Favour with King *Edward II.* and was made by him Justice of all the King's Forrefts beyond *Trent*, as also Governor of the Castle of *Northampton*, &c. About this Time he obtained a Charter for a Free-Warren in all his Demefne Lands here, (which shews, that the Charter obtained by *William Sampson* above mentioned was of no Validity) with a Market there every Week upon *Tuesday*, and a Fair on the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *The Exaltation of the Holy Cross*, *Sept. 14.* but the Market is disused, if not the Fair. He was slain in the fatal Battle of *Striveling*, 7 *Edw. II.* and left it to his Son, *John de Tibetot*, annexed to the Manor of *Langar*, as it has ever since continued. The other Manor, which was *Roger de Busli's*, having passed thro' many Families, as the *Forzes*, *Chitwinds*, *Hawburghs*, &c. rests now in *John Walker* Gent. who is the present Owner, as his Ancestors have been ever since the Reign of King *Henry VII.* but *Rosell Wood*. which was the Lord *Chaworth's*, is now by Purchase come to *John Dunkling*, who hath built himself a pretty little Brick House upon it, and makes it the Place of his Residence.

The Church here is a Rectory, of which the Descendant of the Lord *Scroop*, viz. *John Scroop* Esq; is Patron. It is valued in the King's Books at 13 l. 1 s. 8 d. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the *Odingselles*, *Strelleys*, and *Tybitots*, and in the Chancel those of *Heriz*, *Sampson*, and *Scroop*, *Loudham*, *Hethersege*, *Grey of Codnovre*, *Odingsells*, *Strelley*, and *Tybitot*.

Earlesbagh, an Hamlet of *Caunton*, the Manor of which was the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Mathers*, and is now, or late was, his Posterity's. The Monastery of *Rufford* had some Lands here given by the Ancestors of Mr. *Thomas Muschamp*, who confirmed it.

Farnesfield, an Hamlet belonging to the Soke of *Southwell*, in which, as we find by *Domesday-Book*, the King had one Bovat of Land for his Geld near *Snottingham*, and *Walter De Aincourt* had Soc to his Manor of *Horingham*, or *Hoveringham*. The Vicars Choral of the Collegiate Church of *Southwell* had Lands of good Value in this Hamlet, and the Predial Tithes were divided between the three Prebendaries of *Normanton* and two of *Norwell*. The Church here is a Vicarage, valued anciently at eight Marks, but now at four Pounds.

Fiskerton, a Manor belonging to *Tori* the Saxon before the Conquest, and to *Walter de Ayncourt* after. *Ralph de Ayncourt* his Descendant gave this whole Town to the Monastery of *Thurgarton*, the Prior of which House, 54 *Hen. III.* obtained a Market and Fair upon this Manor; but the Market, if not the Fair, hath been long disused. Here was a Family, who took their Name from this Manor, being called *De Fiskerton*, we suppose, because they held the Manor-house and Grange under the Abbot and Convent many Successions, if not so long as the Monastery had any Thing to do here. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies this Town was divided into many Parts by the Donations of the Crown to several Persons; for 1. The Grange was given, 4 *Phil. & Mar. I.* to *Edward Fines Kt.* Lord *Clinton* and *Say.* 2. All the Demefne and Manor, with the Tithes and Passage of *Fiskerton*, to *Thomas Cooper* Esq; and his Heirs, by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 4.* which Sir *Roger Cooper*, his Descendant, sold to *Huntington Plumbtree*, Doctor of Physick, in 1649, whose Son and Heir lately possessed some Part of it, but hath sold the Ferry and some Farms to *John Cliffe* of *Nottingham*, as Sir *Roger* did some Parcels to Mr. *Atkinson* and others. The Tithes of this Manor are divided among the Prebendaries of *Southwell*, viz. those of *Normanton* and *Norwell*. We do not find any Vicarage here.

Fledborough, or *Fladburge*, was the Manor of the famous Lady *Godevz*, the Countess of *Leuric* Earl of *Mercia*; but after the Conquest it became the Fee of the Bishop of

of *Lincoln*, whose Man or Tenant one *Nigellus* was, and from the Place was called *Nigellus de Fleburg*, or *Fledburgh*. From this Family it came to *Nigellus de Leyfures*, whose Posterity held it till 38 *Edw. III.* when Issue Male failing in *John de Lyseux*, the Maner came to the *Bassets*, who held it from that Time to the Reign of King *James I.* when *John Basset* sold this Maner to the Feoffees of the then Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from which honourable Family it hath since passed to the Earls of *Kingston*, whose Descendant the Right Honourable *Evelyn Duke of Kingston* is now, or late was, the Possessor of it.

The Church here is a Rectory in the Patronage of the Duke of *Kingston*. It is valued in the King's Books at present at 9 l. 7 s. 6 d. *John de Lyseux* founded a Chantry in this Church, 17 *Edw. III.* and gave to it at the first Foundation one Messuage and three Bovats of Land, and afterwards obtained of the same King a Licence to appropriate the Tithes of *Fledburgh*, to maintain certain Chaplains for that Purpose. The Licence bears Date Nov. 6. 20 *Edw. III.*

Gedling, or *Ghelling*, the Manor of one *Dunstane*, a Saxon, before the Conqueror's Arrival, and after it *Roger de Busli*; from whose Posterity it came to *Richard de Normanville*, whose Descendant *Thomas Normanville Kt.* passed it by Fine and Recovery, 10 *Edw. IV.* to *Robert Roos of Laxton*, with Warranty against *Thomas Abbat of Kirkstall*, and his Successors. In the Reign of King *Edward IV.* Anno 15. this Manor was granted by that King, into whose Hands it came (as we suppose) by an Attainder to *Galiard de Dursford*, Lord of *Duras*, and his Heirs Male; but it seems he had none, or he also forfeited it by siding with the *Yorkists*; for we find, that in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* Anno 2. this Manor was the Estate of *William Lord Viscount Beaumont*, whose Sister and Heir marrying to *John Lord Lovell*, who fought against that King at the Battle of *Stoke*, and was slain, her Estate became forfeited to the Crown, and there remained some Time, but at length King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 10. granted it to *Henry Norris Esq;* that Lord's Sister's Son; but

he also being attainted in the 28th of that King's Reign, it came again to the Crown, and was granted to the Lady *Anne Stanhope*, the Ancestor of the *Chesterfield* Family. We find no farther Account of this Manor.

The Rectory of this Parish, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Monastery of *Shelsford*, but after was given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. to *Michael Stanhope Esq;* and *Anne* his Wife, and their Heirs. While it belonged to the Monks it had a Vicarage, to which they presented; but since both have been in the Family of the *Stanhopes*, the Rectory and Vicarage continue distinct, and the Earl of *Chesterfield* presents to both. The Rectory in the King's Books is 14 l. 6 s. 1. and Vicarage 6 l. 16 s. 8 d. In the Church Windows are the Arms of *Normanville*, *Bardolf*, *Beaumont*, and Lord *Crumwell*. In 12 *Edw. II.* the Parson of this Church of *Gedling* had a Piece of Ground one Hundred and ninety Foot long, and twenty Foot in Breadth, granted him, to enlarge the Yard or Cemetery belonging to this Church.

Gibsmere, an Hamlet of *Southwell*, the Manor of which belonged to the Family of the *Annesleys* for some Successions, till in 14 *Hen. VI.* *John de Annesley* made it over to *John Mackworth* Dean of *Lincoln*, and others, in Trust for his only Daughter and Heir, *Alice de Annesley*. She married *George Chaworth*, the third Son of Sir *Thomas Chaworth*, from whom *Patrick Viscount Chaworth*, as Heir Male, is lineally descended, and inherits this Manor; but has his Residence at *Annesley*, where he has a very commodious Seat, and a pleasant Park.

The Predial Tithes of this Hamlet belong to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and are a Part of the Tithes of several Parishes, which make the Prebendaries of *Normanton* and those of *Norwell* in that Church.

Gourton, or *Gouerton*, an Hamlet belonging also to *Southwell*, out of which *Robert de Bursfall* gave a Rent of six Shillings and six Pence to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, and one Bovat of Arable with Meadow, to maintain the Fabrick of the Church.

The

The Family of *De Gouerton*, who took their Name from hence, seem to have held the whole Manor at that Time, because the Rent of 6 s. 6 d. given by Sir *Robert Burstall*, was ordered to be paid by *John* the Son of *Hugh de Gouerton* and his Heirs. The Tithes of this Hamlet, before the Dissolution of the Priories, were given to the Church of *Southwell*, to be divided, as in *Farnesfield*, *Gibsmere*, &c. But after the Dissolution the Lands given to the Priory of *Thurgarton* were granted to *Thomas Croper* and his Heirs, and the Tithes to the Lady *Stanhope*. *Bleseby* is the Parish Church to this Hamlet.

Gresthorp had two Manors before the Conquest, which were the Lordships of the two Saxons, *Dunning*, and *Gran*, but after it were the Fee of *Roger Busli* both, from whom they came to *William de Lovetot* before the Reign of King *Henry I.* *Matildis de Lovetot*, his Grand-daughter and Heir, having married *Gerard de Furnival* left it to her Son, *William de Furnival*, who was in Possession of it, 19 Ed. II. and left it to his Posterity, with whom it continued till *Thomas de Furniwall*, tho' he had a Son of his own Name, had so alienated it, that he held it, 6 Edw. III. of *Philippa* then Queen of *England*, as of the Honour of *Tikhill*, by the Service of two Knights Fees and a Quarter, who probably took it from his Son, and gave it to *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk*, for we find him in Possession of it, 28 Edw. III. and his Son and Wife 7 Hen. V. and *William* and *John*, Dukes of *Suffolk*, his Descendants afterward. Of late this Manor was Mr. *Daniel's*, who sold it to *Edward Phirney*.

In the Times of Popery there was in this Place a Chapel, founded to the Honour of St. *James*, and certain Parcels of Land and Meadow, called *Priests-Land*, containing sixteen Acres, and one little Croft, called *Priest-Yard*, given for the Maintenance of a Priest in the said free Chapel of St. *James* in *Gresthorpe*; but the Chapel being become ruinous after the Suppression of the Abbies, and other religious Houses, and made use of only as a Barn and Cottage, her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth* granted the Chapel to *Alexander*

Rigby and *Percival Gunston* Gent. and their Heirs, and the Lands to *John Sonkey* and the said *Percival Gunston*.

Gunnalston, *Gunnoueston*, *Gonolston*, and *Gonalston*, was the Manor of *Ulf* the Saxon, till the Conqueror gave it to *William de Peverel*. Here was also some *Tayn-Land*, held by *Aldene*, the Progenitor of the Family of *Crumwell*. *Erbert*, a Knight of *William Peverell's*, held this Manor in the Time of King *Henry I.* and left it to *Emma* his eldest Daughter, and one of his Co-heirs, who, marrying to *Ivo de Heriz*, brought this Manor into his Family, in which it continued many Successions, till Sir *John de Heriz*, 18 Ed. II. settled this Manor and other his Estate on *Roger Beler*, his Daughter *Margaret's* Son, from whose Posterity it passed by the Heirs Female of the Families of *Rivere*, *Swillington*, and *Grey*, to the *Pierpoints*, of whom Sir *Henry* sold this Manor to one Mr. *Monox* an Alderman of *London*, whose Posterity still, or lately did enjoy it, Sir *Humphrey Monox*, or his Son, being now Lords of it. *William de Heriz*, with the Consent of *Aelina* his Wife, and *Robert* his Brother, gave half his Mill in this Town, and Wood of his Woods here to God and the Church of *Lenton*. *Philip* Son of *Odo* gave two Bovats of Land in this Parish to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, which *John de Heriz*, Lord of the Manor, having confirmed, made a further Agreement with the Prior and Convent, that they should have fifty Cattle to pasture on the Commons and Woods here, and he eighty; they fifty Swine, or in a Year for Acorns sixty, and he as many as he pleased; and if they inclosed their Woods, they should lose their Commonage, and he might inclose his.

The Church here is a Rectory, and was for some Time wholly in the Gift of the Family of *Heriz*; but in the Reign of King *John* there was a Contest at Law about the Advowson of it, between *Ivo de Heriz* and the Archbishop and Canons of *Roan*, which that King, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, had given them, with some other Advowsons; but it seems, that *Ivo* had the best Title, for we find, that he presented in the 9th of that King. From them

them the Advowson of the Living has all along gone with the Manor, and is now in the *Monox's*, the present Lords; but two Parts of the Tithes of *Peeverell's* Demeſne were given to the Priory of *Lenton* at the firſt Foundation of it by *Erbert Peeverell* Kt. above mentioned; but we ſuppoſe at the Diſſolution of the Monasteries were united with the Rectory, which is now valued in the King's Books at 7 l. 19 s. 2 d. In this Church on the North Side are three ancient Tombs lying on the Ground, but for Want of Inſcriptions not known for whom. Two of them are Knights lying croſs-legged, and upon one of their Shields are three Hedg-hogs embossed; the third is for a Woman, having a Dog at her Feet, as the Men have Lions. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of the Families of *Heriz*, *Roos* of *Hamlake*, *Swillington*, and *Monox*, and in the Chancel thoſe of *Swillington* and *Heriz*.

Here was an ancient Chapel, Chantry, or Hoſpital, founded by one of the Family of *Heriz*, called the Chantry or Hoſpital of *Bradbusk*, or *Brodbusk* in *Gonaſton*, which thro' many Patents of Concealments continueth an Hoſpital to this Day, going commonly by the Name of *Gonaſton Spittle*. It was conveyed by Sir *Henry Pierpoint*, with the Manor, to Alderman *Monox*; and ſo we ſuppoſe the Settlement of ſuch poor People in it as it will maintain, if there be any Revenues belonging to it, or it may be a proper Habitation for them, is in the Gift of that Family.

Greaveſlane, an Hamlet of the great Soke of *Southwell*, for the Maintenance of three of the Prebendaries of which Collegiate Church, one of *Normanton*, and two of *Norwell*, the predial Tithes of this Place, among ſeveral others, are given.

Gunthorp, a Manor, which *Morcar* the Saxon had before the Conqueſt, and *Roger de Buſli* after it. The Profits of this Manor were very conſiderable, for the Lord had all Toll, the Ferry-Boat, two Piſcaries or Fiſhings, and one Hundred and eighty Acres of Meadow, Paſture, and Wood, ſix Quarentenes long, and five

broad. *Ralph de Bellafago* gave to God and the Church of *Lenton*, for the Souls of his Parents, and of his Sovereign Lord King *Henry I.* two Bovats of Land, and a ſhort Wong, and one Acre of Meadow in the *Ker* at *Gunthorp*. *Gilbert de Norfolk* alſo gave to the Canons of *Welbecke* an Acquittance of his Paſſage over the *Trent* here ſo far as belonged to his Part. King *Henry III.* Reg. 43. granted to *Simon de Montfort* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and *Eleanor* his Counteſs, being that King's Siſter, this Manor of *Gunthorp*, with the Soke and all the Appurtenances, which he left to their Son *Henry*, and his Heirs; but their Deſcendant *Simon* having forfeited it with his other Eſtates to the Crown by his Rebellion, that King granted it to *Edmund* his own Son, and his Heirs; but *Peter de Montfort*, 6 *Edw. I.* redeemed theſe Lands in *Gunthorp* of *Edmund* the King's Brother, according to the Decree of *Kenilworth*, for two Hundred and twenty Marks, and intailed it on himſelf, his Wife, and his own right Heirs, not excepting *John* his natural Son by *Lora de Ollenbale* his Concubine, by which Entail it came, 1 *Rich. II.* to Sir *Baldwin Frevile*, and his Heirs, who inherited it three Deſcents, and then falling to the Heirs General, it came to Sir *Richard de Bingham*, then one of the Juſtices of the King's Bench, and his Heirs, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, the ſecond Daughter of the ſecond Sir *Baldwin*.

Tho' this Hamlet or Village belonged to the Pariſh of *Ludham*, yet *Gunthorp* had a Chapel of its own, which King *John* granted with the Church of *Ludham* to the Archbiſhop of *Roan*, and the Canons there, as of the Chapelry of *Blythe*, afterwards called Part of the free Chapel of *Tickhill*, yet 8 *Edw. II.* the Archbiſhop of *York* claimed to have ordinary Jurisdiction and Inſtitution of the Churches and Vicarages of *Ludham*, as not annexed to the King's Chapel of *Tickhill*. The Tithes of this Hamlet belong to the Rectory of *Ludham*, which is in the Duke of *Kingſton's* Gift, and is valued at . . . But *Roger de Buſli* and *Muriel* his Wife, in the Year 1088, gave to the Monastery of *Blythe*, which he founded, two

Parts of the Tithes of the Hall in *Gunthorp* in Land, Effarts, and all small Tithes.

Halam, or *Halum*, a Member or Hamlet of the great Soc of *Southwell*, and all the Inhabitants hold of the Chapter there both their Freeholds, which are but small, and Copyholds, who are to appear twice a Year at a Court-Leet at *Southwell*, with those of some other Towns, to do their Suit and Service. Here is an ancient capital Messuage, and a good Demesne, all Freehold, the Inheritance of a Branch of the Family de *Lecca*, or *Leekes*, called *Leeks of Halam*, because their Residence was here. *Adam Lecke* of this Place had a Monument in *Southwell* Church. But *William Leek Esq;* who died in the Year 1673, Son and Heir of *Herbert Leek*, being left by his said Father in as much Debt as his Seat here was worth, and having married the Heiress of *Mr. Bolls of Osberton*, sold this his Seat to *Richard Lloyd Esq;* who was Sheriff of this County the same Year, and removed to his Wife's Estate at *Osberton*. *Mr. Floyd* has built since a fair House of Brick and Stone, and resides at it.

The predial Tithes of this Hamlet are settled upon three Prebendaries of the Church of *Southwell*, viz. one of *Normanton*, and two others of *Norwell*, with those of some other Towns, for their Support and Maintenance.

Halloughton, *Halmiston*, or *Hawton*, makes an intire Prebend in *Southwell*, and is called the Lay-Prebend, because it hath nothing spiritual but the Tithes of its own Lands, which are on that Account Tithe-free. *John Forest* hath this Manor of *Holloughton*, or *Hawton*, with all the other Lands and Tithes of the Parish. *Sir Charles Ouseley*, or *Wolsey*, had it not long since in Lease, and we suppose his Heirs enjoy it still. The Prebend of *Hawton*, or *Halton*, was worth anciently 10 l. but now but 8 l. 17 s. 6 d. in the King's Books.

Hocerton, *Ocretone*, or *Hockerton*, was before the Conquest the Demesne of *Ulf* and *Turchil*, two Saxons; but after it was the Fee of *Roger de Busli*. *Tori* the Saxon had a Manor also here, which *Walter de Ayn-*

court obtained of the Conqueror, as he did all *Tori's* Lands elsewhere. We have no certain Information of the Descent of either of these Manors to other Families, but suppose, that the Family de *Hokerton* held these Manors, till *William de Pincerna* or *le Butiler* came into Possession of them about the Reign of King *Henry II.* for we find *John de Boteler* inheriting this Manor from his Predecessors, and settling this whole Manor of *Hockerton*, with all its Appurtenances, as Services, Wards, Reliefs, Escheats, Suits of Court, and the Advowson of the Living on *Andrew* his Son, and *Helenn* his Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies. From the *Botilers* it passed to *John de Bridgford* about *Richard* the Second's Time, and from him, thro' the Hands of *Bowman* and *Alford*, to *Sir John Dunham Kt.* by Purchase, who having no Issue Male, his Daughter and Heir *Katharine* inherited it, and by Marriage carried it into the Family of *Henry Leigh* of *Rushall Esq;* whose Son and Heir *Edward Leigh* then *Esq;* but afterwards knighted, sold it by Parcels to *John Boun Esq;* Serjeant at Law, and some others.

Several Parcels of this Manor have at Times been given to religious Uses, viz. *Rocelin Fitz-Richard*, for the Remedy of his own, his Wife's and Childrens Souls, and for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Brothers, and Sisters, gave the Wood in this Place, called *Rabaghe*, to the Monks of *Rufford* in pure Alms, which Gift *Conan Duke of Britain* and Earl of *Richmond*, and *Jocelin* the Son of *Rocelin* confirmed to the said Monks; and *Ralph* his Grandson engaged, in the Presence of the Chapter of *Southwell*, to warrant and procure them a Charter from the Earl of *Richmond* further to insure it to them. *Alured de Walur* gave also to the Brethren of *Rufford*, in the Presence of the Chapter of *Southwell*, two Bovats of Land in this Place, with their proper dwelling Houses, and their Appurtenances, which *Adelina* his Wife, and *Basilea de Hokerton*, her Mother, confirmed. *John*, the Son of *Alured de Walur*, gave also to the said Monks of *Rufford* one Wong of Land in this Place, lying on the East Side of *Wudehouse*; and *Ralph de Hockerton* gave them two Acres and

and an half, lying nigh *Hokerton* Meadow, and the common Pasture of that Manor. *Godfry de Angevin* also, for the Souls of his Father *Henry* and Mother *Aubrey*, gave the said Monks a Wong in this Town, then held by *John de Hockerton* in *Westfield*. *Hubert de Hokerton* also gave and confirm'd to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Rufford*, four Selions of Land in the Territories of *Hockerton*, for which those Monks were of their Charity to give him yearly during his Life, at the Feast of *St. Michael*, a Pair of Shooes, or four Pence in Money, and moreover to grant him their Brotherhood, and after his Death to do for him as a Convert. *John Criche* also gave to the said Monks the Homage and Service of *Beatrix* his Brother's Daughter, and her Heirs, with the Farm of 40 d. for two Bovats she held of him in this Town.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, in the Patronage of *Thomas Brereton* Esq; and is at this Time valued in the King's Books at 9 l. 9 s. 4 d.

Horspool, or *Horspole*, a Manor, of which 'tis probable the Family of *Horspolls* were the first Lords after the Conquest; but after them the Family of *Kiriol* were Owners of it; but being given to the Church of *Thurgarton*, it became the Demesne of that Abbot and Convent; but yet both the *Horspolls* and *Kiriols* had some Possessions and Privileges in this Manor a long Time after, for in or upon the great Day of *Bidripe*, *Richard de Horspoll* was to find five Workmen, and one free Servant, and no Man might work or carry on that Day but *John Kiriol* only, who was a Freeholder in the Manor, and paid an Halfpenny at *Christmas*, which made up the Rents of the Freeholders and Natives of the Town forty-nine Shillings. The Parish Church of *Thurgarton* is the Place for divine Worship for this Hamlet.

Holme, an Hamlet belonging to *North Muskam*. It seems to be on the other Side of the *Trent*, and so rather to be in the Wapentake of *Newark* than of this of *Thurgarton*; but the Mistake ariseth from hence, that the *Trent* has gained a new Stream, which now runs on this Side of it, whereas the old Current was beyond

the utmost Part of *Holme*, and tho' it be now no more than a dry Ditch, it is the Limits between this Wapentake and *Newark*. The Manor here belonged to the Abbey of *Rufford*, till the Dissolution by King *Henry VIII.* when it was given, with many other Estates and Manors thereunto belonging, to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, his Heirs and Assigns, for the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, &c. Here were some Lands given to religious Uses, viz. by *Gilbert Fitz-Lene*, who gave one Messuage, three Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in this Town to the Hospital of *Stoke* by *Newark*; as also by *Richard de Sutton*, whose Executors, by his Appointment and with his Money, purchased Lands and Rents here, and settled them upon the Prebendary of *Muskam*, and his Successors, on Condition, that he should pay 20 s. a Quarter to the Priest, who said Mass for the Souls of himself, Brethren, &c. as oft as Mass for their dead Benefactors was celebrated. This Hamlet did some Years since belong to *Sir Thomas Barton*, a Person of great Possessions in *Lancashire*, whose Ancestor was a Merchant of the Staple, and built a fair House here of Stone, with a fair Chapel, as large as a Parish Church. In the Windows of the House he caused these Verses to be set.

*I thanke God, and ever shall,
It is the Sheep, that paid for all.*

Which contains a thankful and humble Acknowledgment of the Means whereby, thro' God's Blessing, he got his Estate, which now is, or late was, the Possession of the Lord *Belasis*, some Time Governor of *Newark*, and his Heirs.

Hoveringham, commonly called *Horringham*, a Manor belonging to *Swain* the Saxon before the Conquest, and after to *Walter de Ayncourt*. *Hugh de Hoveringham* seems to have been Lord of this Manor in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and from his Family it passed in a little Time to the Family of *Goussle*, which held it divers Successions, till Issue Male failing in *Sir Robert Goussil*, this Manor, with other Estates, passed by *Elizabeth* his Daughter

to *Anthony Wingfield* Esq; to whom she married, and after him to *Thomas de Hotot*, who by his Feoffees gave this Manor of *Hoveringham*, with the Homages, Rent, and Services of the Freeholders, all named in the Deed to *Robert* the Prior and Convent of *Thurgarton*, and their Successors. King *Henry VIII.* when he erected his new College in *Cambridge*, which he dedicated to *Holy Trinity*, settled this Manor of *Hoveringham* upon it, and to it it

now belongs. The Family of *Coopers* have held this Manor ever since the Dissolution; and *Mr. Cecil Cooper* is the present grand Tenant of it to that Society.

In the Church of *Hoveringham*, in the North Isle Windows, are the Arms of the Families of *Hethersege* and *S. Quintin*; and in the Windows of the South Isle and Chancel, of the *Deincourts*. Upon a plain Stone in the South Isle is a Monument thus inscribed.

Nicholaus de Gozil Miles, filius Thoma de Goussel Militis, qui obiit mortem die S. Priscæ Virginis, Jan. 18. Anno Domini 1393.

And upon the Wall is painted the English.

Here lieth the Body of Sir *Nicholas Goushill* Son of Sir *Thomas Gozil*, which Sir *Nicholas* died in the Year 1393 on *S. Prisca's* Day, *January 18.*

By the above mentioned Stone is a fair Tomb for Sir *Robert Goushill*, and the Dutches of *Norfolk* his Lady, upon which are their Statues, as is supposed by the Coronet on his Lady's Head. Under his Head is placed the Figure of a *Black-moor's* Head crowned, and Part of the Body, with a Wreath about the Neck. About the Tomb are the Arms of divers Families, as of the *Leeks*, *Babingtons*, and divers others, but now worn out.

Kelham, *Kellum*, and in *Domesday-Book Calune*, was divided into several Seignories, of which the most considerable was the Fee of *Roger de Busli*, which before the Conquest *Turchil* and *Godric* the Saxons held for two Manors. *Turold* was *Roger's* Tenant. Another Parcel of this Township was the Fee of *Walter Dayncourt*, and a third Part *Ralph de Buron's*, to whom *William* was Tenant. *Gislibert Tyson* had also a Manor here, which before the Conquest was *Aluric's* the Saxon; and there was another Parcel, which belong to the *Taynes*, which *Ulchel* held, and afterwards *Aldene* the the Progenitor of the *Crumbwell's*. *Busli's* Fee came in a short Time to *Gilbert de Chelum*, and from him to the Family of *Tules*, or *Tukes*, who held it a considerable Time, and then it passed to the *Elejams*, who possessed it till the Middle of the last Century, when it was pur-

chased by Parcels by *William Sutton*, Father of *Robert Lord Lexington*. The *Deyncourts* Part was held by the Families of *Staunton* and *Rolleston*, and the *Tysens* went with *Averham*, from whose ancient Lords, the *Lexingtons*, it descended by the Female Heirs, that married into the *Sutton* Family, by Inheritance, to the Lords *Lexingtons*, who now enjoy it. Some other Parts of the Town and Fields of it were for a long Time the Inheritance of the Family of the *Robertsons*, who held them till the Death of *John Robertson* Esq; the last Heir Male of that House, when their Estates descended to his two Sisters and Coheirs, and their Heirs, who have all sold their Inheritances to the late Lord *Lexington*.

Divers Parcels of Land in this Township were given to religious Houses, viz. a Parcel of Land, in which the Sheep-house, or Lathe of the Monks was situated, was given by *William de Tulc*, or *Tuke*, as also a Grange or Hamlet in this Lordship by several Persons to the Monastery of *Rufford*. *William Tuke* also, the Son of the forementioned *William*, gave four Acres of his Demesne here to the said Monks, as did also *Malger de Rollaston* a Wong, i. e. forty Acres of Land, and *Malgar de Staunton* five Bovats. *Walter de Kelum* also, the Son of *Maurice*, by and with

with the Consent of *Tyffanda* his Mother, gave the Advowson of two Parts of the Church of *Kelham*, with an Acre of Land there to the Abbey of *Welbeck*; but it seems, that the Advowson was afterward divided between the Abbot of *Welbeck* and Prior of *Shelford*, each of them to have a Moiety. *Walter de Amundevilla* also testified, that *Gilbert de Kelum*, by the Consent of *Alase* his Wife, gave in pure Alms to the Monks of *Rufford* twenty Acres in the Territories of *Kelum* by the Park of *Hugh Muscam*. Some Rents also were issuing out of this Manor towards the Support of a Chantry founded in the Church of *All Saints* at *Chesterfield* in *Derbyshire*.

The Abbey of *Rufford* had also divers Farms here, which together with the Abbey it self, and the Park Lathes thereunto belonging, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 29. to *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom by Descent and mein Conveyance it came to Sir *William Savil* Bar. who sold his Interest to the aforesaid Mr. *Sutton*, Father of the Lord *Lexington*, who thereby became Lord and Owner of the whole Township and Territories of *Kelham*, and so in Effect of the whole Island of excellent Ground between the two Currents of *Trent*, where he hath since the Wars built him an House, which he hath made his Mansion, his House at *Aram* just by being ruined, but he hath a good Park there still.

The Rectory of this Church, when it was in the Patronage of the Monasteries of *Welbeck* and *Shelford*, was valued at 20 Marks; but now it is valued in the King's Books at 19 l. 8 s. 4 d. and the Lord *Lexington* is Patron.

Kersal, *Kernesall*, *Kirnesal*, or *Kinsal*, a Member of the Manor *Knesale*, the Fee of *Gislibert de Gaunt*. Who were the Lords of this Manor in after Times we find not, till King *Henry* the Eighth's Reign, when *Robert Kellome* and *Cicely* are said to hold it with its Appurtenances against *Robert Brown* and others Claimants, Reg. 17. and about twenty Years after *Richard Bevercotes* Gentleman died seized of the Manor of *Kersal*, then said to be held of the Manor of *Allerton*. In later Times the *Robertsons* for a considerable Time were Lords of this

Manor, till about the Middle of the last Century by the Death of *John Robertson*, the last Heir Male of that Family, it fell to the Share of one Mr. *Garnon* his Nephew, and one of his Heirs, who hath since sold it.

Several Parts of this Manor, tho' but small, were of old given to religious Uses, viz. *John de Croxton*, gave all his Lands in *Mickleburg* in the Territories of *Kirnesale* to the Canons of *Stanley-Park*, called *Dale-Abby*, and his Brother *Richard* confirmed his Gift; but the Abbot and Convent released it to the Widow of Sir *John de Kirnesale*, and her Heirs. *Robert Walensis* of this Place gave four Acres of arable Land in an Effart of *Kirnesale* to the Monastery of *Rufford*. *Silvester de Kirnesale* gave also to the same Monastery one Acre of arable Land here out of his Wong lying on the North of the Highway, &c. Moreover, Part of this Hamlet, Parcel of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Rufford*, was granted with the Abbey to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in whose Posterity 'tis probable it may remain still.

Kertlington, and in *Domesday-Book* *Cherlington*, which being the meeting Place anciently of *Southwell* Hundred, at length gave Name to it, but by Corruption was called commonly *Chadlington* Hundred. The Manor of this Place before the Conquest was *Ulf's* the Saxon, and after *Gislibert de Gand's*, who succeeded him in most of his other Estates in this County; but the Soc belonged to the Archbishop of *York*, as a Member of *Southwell*. *William de Bellâ aquâ*, or *Bellen*, in after Times held it of the Archbishop, and his Posterity continued in Possession from the Reign of King *Henry II.* to that of King *Henry IV.* when by the Marriage of the Female Heir it became the Estate of Sir *John Dunham* and his Heirs; but he leaving only Daughters, among whom this Manor was divided, Dr. *John More*, Doctor of Physick, bought it by Parcels of the Descendants and Heirs of those Families, that married them; so that this whole Town is become intirely the Lordship of *John More* Esq; Son of Sir *Edward More* a Scotch Baronet, who hath made a very fair Park here. His Seat here

here is called *Kirbington-House*, and stands upon the Manor, which was anciently the *Bellen's*, and makes the greatest Part of the Park. There was also a small Manor in this Place held by the Family of *Pigot*, called from them *Pigot-Hall*, which descending to the Heiress of Sir *Hugh Pigot*, named *Isabel*, passed by Marriage to Sir *Robert Sutton* of *Averham*, in whose Family it continued long, and perhaps may still remain in the Lord *Lexington's* Possession.

The Lands of this Place given to religious Uses were only a Grant made by *John de Bellâ Aquâ*, Son of Sir *Thomas*, to the Church of *St. James* and *St. Mary* at *Welbeck*, and the Canons serving God there. That he, his Heirs and Assigns, whosoever of them should hold this Manor of *Kirlington*, should be obliged to pay every Year to the said Canons of *Welbeck* six Shillings in Silver for a Tost and Bovat of Land, which he held of them, and which were given to them by *Ralph* the Priest of *Dukmanton*. *William de Bellâ Aquâ* gave the Canons of *Thurgarton* two Shillings a-Year out of the Mill here, which *Henry II.* confirmed to them with the Gifts of many others.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. in the Patronage (as we suppose) of the Chapter of *Southwell*.

Knapthorp, or, as it is in *Domesday-book*, *Chenapetorpe*, the Manor of *Tori* the Saxon before the Conquest, but after it of *Walter de Ayncourt*. Here was also a Parcel of Tain-land, held by *Aldene* the Ancestor of the *Crumwells*, and a Bovat, which was then Waste, Soc to *Laxington*. The Manor of the *Deincourts* continued in a Branch of that Family till the Reign of King *Edward III.* when *Roger Deincourt* leaving his Estate to his two Daughters and Heirs, this Manor was divided between them, and so came to their Husbands and their Heirs, Sir *Nicholas Longford* and Sir *John Buffy*. While it was in the Hands of the *Deincourts*, Sir *John Deincourt*, 4 *Edw. II.* procured a Grant of Free-warren, and his Heir Sir *Roger* claimed also a Fangthef in it. The *Buffy's* Moiety of this Manor passed thro' divers Families,

and seems to be fixed at last, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in *William Mason* and his Heirs. The Moiety of the *Longfords* continued many Successions in that Family, and as far as we can learn is still in it; but the *Buffy's* Part came afterward to the *Suttons*, of whom *Ambrose Sutton*, the great Waster of the Family, sold it to *William Thorold Esq;* of *Marston* in *Lincolnshire*, whose Descendant Sir *John Thorold* sold it to Sir *John Thorney*, whose great Grandson, *John Thorney Esq;* now enjoys it, as his Ancestor's Inheritance.

The Tithes of this Town were given to the Abbey of *St. Mary's* at *York* by *Walter Daincourt*, whose Wife *Matildis* was also a Benefactor to that Monastery. We have no Account of any Vicarage instituted here, nor Church.

Kneefale, or *Chenefale*, the Manor of *Ulf* before the Conquest, and after it the Fee of *Gislebert de Gand*, under whom the Constables of *Chester* held it even after they became Earls of *Lincoln*; for after the Succession of *Nigellus*, *William*, *John*, *Robert*, &c. in the Constabulary of *Chester*, we find *Henry de Lacy*, who was descended from *Nigellus* by a Female Branch, after he was made Earl of *Lincoln*, died seized of this Manor of *Kneefale*, and other Lands of the Fee of *Gand*. How it was alienated from this Family we can't discover, but it appears from ancient Records, that *John de Felton*, 3 *Edw. III.* was Owner of this Manor of *Kneefale*, and claim'd to have View of Frank-Pledge, Weyf, and Free-Warren in it, and soon after *Thomas* Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, passed it to the King and his Heirs, 6 *Edw. III.* who by Charter granted it, *Reg. 34.* to *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, and his Heir *Humphry* enjoyed it, but having no Heir Male, it passed by *Eleanor*, his only Daughter and Heir, to *Thomas* Duke of *Gloucester*, and by his Female Heirs to *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, in whose Posterity it having continued a few Successions came at length to the Crown, by the Treason of *Edmund* Duke of *Buckingham*, 13 *Hen. VIII.* and by that King was granted to Sir *John Hussy* Kt. whose Son *John* Lord *Hussy* being attainted in Parliament, this Manor and many others were granted, 5 *Edw. VI.*

to *Edward Fiennes Lord Clinton and Say*, then Lord Admiral of *England*, and his Heirs, but at length it came into the Family of *Pierpoints*, and *Robert Earl of Kingston* had it, and with his Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston*, it now continueth, as our Author assures us. Here was a *Wong* and *Wood* in this Place, called *Herteshorne*, held by *Richard Markam* and *William Sutton of Edmund Lacy*, for a Sparrow-Hawk and two Shillings yearly.

This Manor it seems was all of it given to religious Uses by *John Constable of Chester* above mentioned, who gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, then settled in *England*, but upon this Agreement, viz. *Garner de Naples*, Prior of the said Hospital, by the Consent of the Chapter, granted it to the said *John Constable of Chester*, and his Heirs, to be held of their House by the yearly Rent of two Marks in Silver yearly, yet upon Condition, that at his Death, and that of each of his Heirs, the third Part of his or their Substance, which they shall have in this Place, shall be and remain to their said House of Hospitallers, for the Health of his or their Souls. His Widow *Adelicia* granted and confirmed to the Monks of *Rufford* her Land of *Almeton*, belonging to her Fee of *Knesale*, which was Part of her Dower. This *John* is said to have been in the Holy Land the fifth of the Ides of *Octob.* 1183.

The Church here, with the Tithe of Mills, was given by some of the first Constables of *Chester* to the Priory of *Norton in Cheshire*, which was of their Foundation, and to which *William* the Grandson of *Nigellus* transferred the Canons of *Runcorne*, of his Father *William's* Foundation; but in other Records we find the Tithes given to and enjoyed by the Churches of *Ratcliffe upon Sore* and *Southwell*. The Vicarage here was given to the Vicars Choral of *Southwell*, and while they had it, it was valued at ten Marks, but at the second Valuation at ten Pounds, as it is now in the King's Books, and continueth still in the Patronage of the Church of *Southwell*. In this Church was anciently a Chantry founded at the Altar of *St. Nicholas* by one *John Chapman* of the

City of *York*, Publick Notary, who endowed it with certain Lands in this Place, *Ampton*, and *Allerton*, which at the Dissolution of the Abbies falling to the Crown were given by *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 18. to *John Mersh Esq;* and *Francis Greenham* Gent. and their Heirs.

Lambley was *Tayn-land*, of which *Ulchet the Saxon* held the Manor before the Conquest, and *Aldene* after it, of *William the Conqueror*. He was Lord of *Crumwell*, from which his Posterity took their Name, and inherited this as well as that Manor after him. These *Crumwells* were Lords of it, most or all of them *Ralphs*, from 12 Hen. II. to 11 Hen. VI. when the last of the Family in the direct Line, *Ralph Lord Crumwell of Tateshal*, was constituted Lord Treasurer. He had no Heirs Male, and so *Matildis* his Sister became his Heir. She was married to *Sir Richard Stanhope*, and had by him a Son *Henry*, who died without Issue, and his Sisters thereby being his Heirs, *Maud* the second of them was married to *Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby*, whose Descendant *Sir Francis Willoughby* having only two Daughters Co-heirs, *Dorothy*, married to *Henry Hastings*, second Son of *George Earl of Huntington*, and the other being married to *Montague Wood*, this Manor was divided between them, and a while enjoyed by their Posterity; but *Mr. Hastings* hath sold his Moiety, and *Mr. Wood's* Posterity possesseth theirs at least in Part.

The Church of *Lambley* is a Rectory, and while *Mr. Hastings* was Patron of it, was valued at 12 l. but now is valued at 10 l. 16 s. 3 d. in the King's Books. The Advowson being in six Co-heirs, it is presented by Turns according to Agreement among themselves, among whom *John Wood Esq;* has one. Two Sheaves, i. e. two third Parts of the Tithes of the Demesne did anciently belong to the Chapelry of *Blythe*, which King *John* granted to the Archbishop of *Rom*; but by an Inquisition taken at *Blythe* it appears, that the Parson of the Church of *Lambley* took all the Tithes, and paid a Mark yearly to the Church of *Loudham* in the Name of the Chapelry of *Blythe*, but whether for the said

said Tithes or not we know not. *Ralph de Crumbewell*, called the elder, founded a Chantry in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity in this Place, and gave to it one Messuage, and an Hundred Shillings yearly Rent here out of his Estate of an Hundred Marks in this Place and *Crumbewell*.

Ludham, or *Lowdham*, was the Manor of *Roger de Busli* after the Conquest, and under him it was possessed by a Family that took their Name from it, of whom *Eustachius de Loudham* was High Sheriff 16 *Joh*. He had his Residence here, and was succeeded by Sir *Walter de Ludham* Kt. whose Son Sir *Walter* was Father of Sir *John Ludham*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward II.* but it seemeth, that this Manor was by some Means or other come to the Crown; for it appears, that King *Henry III.* being then at *Clarendon*, Reg 31. Decemb. 8. granted to *Walter Byset* and his Heirs, this Manor of *Ludham*, till he or they should recover their Lands in *Scotland*; yet Sir *John de Lowdham* held a Capital Messuage here of the Priory of *Shelford* by the Service of 12 *d.* per Ann. with several Parcels of Land, which being divided among his Co-heirs, *Elizabeth*, *Isabel*, and *Margaret*, these Lands fell to the Share of the youngest, who was married to Sir *Richard Bingham*, as is above related in *Gunthorp*; but the Manor at length fell to Sir *Baldwin Frevile*, who left it to his Son *Baldwin* and his Heirs, from whom it descended to the Family of *Willoughbies* of *Wollaton*, whose Descendant, Sir *Francis Willoughby*, settled it on his Lady, whose Heirs alienated; so that it was lately Sir *Francis Dalston's*, the Lady *Reresby's*, and Mr. *Munning's*. *Henry Biset*, Son of *William Carpenter*, gave a Bovat of Land in this Parish to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, and Wife *Albrea*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, the great Tithes being given by *Ralph de Belasago* to God and the Canons of *St. Peter* of *Thurgarton*, in pure Alms, for the Health of the Soul of King *Stephen*, and the Souls of himself, Son, and his Parents, and Ancestors. At the Dissolution of the Abbies they came into the King's Hands, but were not united to the Vicarage; and so the Rectory became presentable

separately from the Vicarage, and is at present in the Hands of the Duke of *Kingston*, as is also the Vicarage, tho' before the Dissolution the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster* presented to it. It is now valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.*

Maplebeck, or *Malebec*, was, in the Time that the great Survey was taken, Part in the Soc of *Mansfield*, the King's Demesne, and Part in that of *Kinsal*, or *Knesal*, but soon after it became the Fee of *Gislebert de Gand*, under whom the Family of the *Burdons* held it. His Posterity were Lords of it for many Ages, till Heirs Male failing in Sir *Nicholas Burdon*, his Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* carried it with her to the Family of Sir *Robert Markham*, by her Marriage with him. He was the Father of Sir *John Markham*, Lord Chief Justice of England. With this Family of *Markhams* did this Manor continue, till Sir *Robert Markham* of *Cotham* Kt. the Destroyer of the Family, sold it to the Earls of *Clare*, whose Posterity enjoy it.

Divers Parcels of Land in this Village were given to religious Uses, 1. by *John Burdon*, who gave to the Monks of *Rufford*, for the Health of the Souls of himself, his Wife, and Children, *Roger* the Constable of *Chester*, and his Son *John*, his Parents and Ancestors, one Bovat of Land in this Place, as intire and free as himself held it, with all its Appurtenances, viz. Pasture for an Hundred Sheep, five Cows, one Bull, eight Oxen, ten Swine, and several other Sarts, for which the Monks received him, his Wife, and Son into their Fraternity, and granted them a Sepulture under their Roof. *Henry III.* confirmed this Gift of *John de Burdon* and many others to this Monastery, as did also *John de Burdon* his Son confirm his Father's Gifts, and made an Augmentation to them. 2. By *Hugh de Mufchamp* also, who gave to the same Priory a Wood, called *Miclebage*, which he held of *Gilbert* Earl of *Lincoln*, at the annual Rent of 4 *d.* lying in this Village. 3. By *Robert Filiol*, who with his Body gave to the said Priory of *Rufford* certain small Parcels of Land here, which *Thomas* the Husband of *Serith* his Daughter confirmed to the said House. 4. The Manor or Grange of this Place was Parcel of the Possessions

Possessions of the Abbey of *Rufford*, but by whom it was given we know not. At the Dissolution it was given, with the Monastery, 29 *Hen. VIII.* to the then Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Marnhams were two Hamlets, having each of them a Manor, held in the Saxon Times by *Aluric* and *Ulf*, but after the Conquest by *Roger de Busli*, as of his Fee. *William de Kawirs*, or *Kawres*, became afterwards Lord of these Manors, and his Son *Robert* had them confirmed to him by King *John*, *Reg. 5 & 6.* for the Service of one Knight's Fee. From this Family these Manors passed to the *Chaworths*, from whom one of them was called *Marnham-Chaworth*, because *Thomas de Chaworth* had obtained, 34 *Hen. III.* a Market and Fair, with a Grant of a Free-Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. The Market was on *Thursdays* weekly, and the Fair on the Decollation of *St. John Baptist*, *July 29.* In this Family these Lordships continued for many Successions, till *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *Sir George Chaworth*, was married to *Sir Anthony Cope* Kt. and brought them into his Family, in which they continue as we believe.

Here were some Parcels of Land, and other Possessions, which belonged to certain religious Houses, viz. *William de Cawres*, or *Chaurcis*, gave, for his Soul's Health, and that of *Agnes* his Wife, to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert* at *Radford*, and the Brethren serving God there, free Passage for their Servants and Carriages, without Custom and Demand, in his Ferry-boat here, which *Robert* his Son confirmed to the said Canons. 2. *Thomas de Chaworth*, who was a great Benefactor to the Abbey of *Beauchief* in *Derbyshire*, gave, among other Lands, a certain Parcel in this Parish, which was confirmed by King *Edward II.* *Reg. 9.* and *Thomas* his Grandson.

John the Constable of *Chester* is said to have given this Church to the *Templers*, from whom it passed, upon the Extirpation of that Order, to the *Knights Hospitallers* of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and from them was taken away, and given to the Preceptory of *Eagle* in *Lin-*

colnshire, who enjoyed it, and had the Disposal of the Vicarage till the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry VIII.* who having them in his Hands granted them to *Thomas Babington* and *John Hide*, with all the Lands and Meadow to the said Rectory belonging, then in the Tenure of *Andrew Norwell* Esq; *Anthony Babington*, the Descendant of *Thomas*, being attainted in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, the Rectory and Vicarage came to the Crown, and were by that Princess granted to *Betar Wilcox* and *William Wyn* Gent. but being alienated by them, the Vicarage, which we suppose is appendant to the Rectory, is in the Patronage of *Sir Anthony Cope*, or his Heirs. It was valued at 10 *l.* when the Bailiff of *Eagle* was Patron, and is now valued at 8 *l.* 15 *s.* 2 *d.* in the King's Books. *Roger de Busli* gave the Tithes of two Carucates here to the Abbey of *Blythe*.

Middlethorp, an Hamlet of *Norwell*, in which the Prebend of *Norwell* hath View of Frank-Pledge, and a Court-Leet twice a Year for their Tenants, with Wayf in the said Towns. *John Durbam* Esq; also suffered a Recovery of this Manor, and other his Estates, 3 *Hen. VIII.* *William Whitmore* Gent. had some Lands here, as had Mr. *Hacker* of *Flintham*.

Moreton, an Hamlet of *Fiskerton*, the Fee of *Walter de Ayncourt*, yet *Hoveringham* had Soc in it. The Family of *Cressover* were Owners and Resident there, and *William de Cressover* of this Place did, 18 *Edw. III.* by Fine convey this Manor of *Morton* to *Benedict de Normanton*, who conveyed it to the Priory of *Thurgarton*, as the *Annesleys* did their Interests here, all which at the Dissolution came to the Crown, and were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 4.* to *Thomas Cooper* Esq; and his Heirs. The Manor-house was called *Ashwell-Hall*, from the *Ashwells*, who having married the Heir of the *Annesleys* inhabited it. *Sir Roger Cooper* sold it, with some other Farms in *Moreton*, to *Dr. Huntington Plumtree*, whose Posterity, for ought we know, are Owners of it.

The Canons of *Thurgarton* Abbey, to whom *Ralph de Ayncourt* had given the Town of *Fiskerton* at the Foundation of it,

had a Chapel there dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mother, situate in the Court of those Canons, to which divers Lands in this Hamlet were given by *Robert Bristall*, who gave six Selions on the East Part of the Sike of this Place, in pure Alms for the Souls of *William* his Father, and *Agnes* his Mother, his own, Wife's, and all his Ancestors departed. 2. By *Osbert de Haneworth*, or *de Moreton*, who was a Benefactor to the said Chapel. 3. By *Cecilia* the Widow of *Robert Fitz Savain de Kelum*, who gave half a Bovat, which she had in Frank-marriage to the said Priory, excepting a Toft, seven Rodes of Land, and a Meadow which she gave to *Osbert* the Miller, with *Alice* her Daughter. *Hugh de Deresburgh* her Brother confirmed this her Gift, Anno 1248. 4. By *Robert* the Son of *Ralph de Fiskerton* by the Consent of his Son *Robert*, who, for the Health of his own, and *Agnes* his Wife's Soul, gave a Selion to the said Chapel. 5. By many other lesser Benefactors.

Muskhams North was Part of it the Soc of *Southwell*; but the principal and greatest Share was *Gosfrid de Alfelin's* after the Conquest, and belonged to *Ulfre* the Saxon before. The *Taynes* had also a Manor here, held before the Conquest by *Siward*. *Robert de Everingham* held *Alfelin's* Part, and the other belonged to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, which *Baldwin de Pounton* held of the Abbot and Convent there. His Posterity possessed it, till *Elizabeth* his Heir transferred it by Marriage to *John de Harrington*, whose Daughter and Heir *Alice* carried it to *Hugh Fairfax* by Marriage, whose Descendant, *William Fairfax*, conveyed it, then called *Harrington's* Manor, to *William Mareschall* and his Heirs, 32 Hen. VI. The Family of *Muskhams* had also a Manor here in the Reign of King *Edward II.* Reg. 17.

This Township, with the Hamlets of *Holme* and *Batheley* (of which we have spoken above) was very great; and, besides the Manors above mentioned, had divers Lands given to religious Uses, for *Robert* the Son of *Thomas* the Son of *Alexander de Muskhams* gave to God, and the Church of *Stanley Park*, and the Canons there (called *Pramonstratenses*) ser-

ving God, in pure Alms, a Mill, and three Selions of Land; and *William de Bathely* all his Lands in this Place, *Holme*, and *Batheley*. *Henry de Edenstone* and *Robert* his Brother, who were by Settlement possessed of *Muskhams's* Fee, passed it over to the Prior of *Newsted* in *Shirwood*, together with the Homages and Services of the Abbot of *Rufford*, and divers others, on Condition, that the said Prior and his Successors should for ever find two Chaplains daily to celebrate in the Church of *St. Mary* at *Edenstone*, in Honour of the said Virgin, and for the wholesome Estate of the said *Henry* and *Robert* while they lived, and after their Death for their Souls, and those of their Parents, Brethren, Sisters, Friends, and Benefactors. These last Lands, belonging to *Newsted* Abbey, were given by King *Edward VI.* to *Leonard Brown* and *Anthony Trappes* Gent. and their Heirs. *Thomas Crumwell* also, a Priest, gave to the Monks of *Rufford* for their Pittance on the Day of his Anniversary, all the Lands which he held in this Parish and its Hamlets, viz. 14 Selions of Land. *Robert de Lysurs* also, Rector of the Church of *Crumwell*, gave to God and Canons of *Thurgarton*, the Moiety of the Mill of *Bathkur*, and the Tithes of it, and the Multure of an House at *Batheley*, reserving to the Abbey of *Dale* a Penny yearly Rent. *William*, the Son of *Jeffrey de Bathley*, also gave to the Canons of *Thurgarton* 6 s. yearly Rent out of his Lands here. Here is a Family of the *Sebrimshires*.

The Church here is divided into two Vicarages, of the one of which the Prior of *Shelford*, to which the Rectory was appropriated by *Ralph de Alfelin* the Founder of that Monastery, was Patron before the Dissolution. After which it was granted with the Monastery to Sir *Michael Stanhope* Kt. by King *Henry VIII.* and now remains (so far as we know) in his Posterity, the Earls of *Chesterfield*. It is now valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 19 s. 7 d. The other Vicarage belongeth to the Prebendary of *North Muskhams* in the Church of *Southwell*, who is Patron of it. It is now valued in the King's Books at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. In the Windows

of this Church are the Arms of the Families of Ratcliffe, Lee, Ashton, Gernon, Leeke, and Nevill of Rolleston, who on that Account are supposed to have been Benefactors to this Church; and so in others.

Muskam South, a Manor belonging to St. Mary of Southwell, of which the Archbishops of York for the Time being had the Fee, and under them the Family of *Muskams*, descended from *Robert de Muscham*, Seneschall of *Gislebert de Gaunt*, were Lords of it. From them by *Isabel* the Heir of *Robert de Muscham* it passed by Marriage to *Ralph de Grefeley*, by whose Daughter and Heir *Agnes* it came to *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, from whose Family it was removed in the same Manner to the *Rosses* and *Scropes*. This Family was very eminent in their Time; for *Jeffrey le Scrope* was not only a great Judge in the Reigns of King *Edward II. & III.* but had two Hundred Marks *per Ann.* settled on him by Act of Parliament in the Reign of the latter, to maintain the State of a Banneret. He left this Manor to his Son *Henry*, who was after created Lord *Scrope of Masham*, whose Posterity held it to 12 Hen. VII. Afterward it was divided first between *Cotton* and *Streliey*, and then between the Lord *Powlet* and *Wyvel*, after whom it came into the Possession of *Ralph Marshall*, a Merchant of the Staple at *Lincoln*, in whose Family it continued, till *Ralph Marshall* sold it to *John Rotherham* a Six Clerk in Chancery in the last Century, whose Sister marrying Sir *William Willoughby* brought it into that Family, where it now remains, Mr. *Francis Willoughby's* Son of *Wollaton* being now or late Owner and Lord of it.

The Monks had some Lands in this Parish given them by divers Benefactors, viz. *Hugh de Muskham*, by the Consent of *Henry Murdac* Bishop of York, gave to the Abbey of *Rufford* all that Part of the Land of his Fee in this Parish, which was on the West Side of his Park, bounded with *Kelum*, *Winkeburn*, and *Middlethorpe*, which *Robert de Muscham* his Son confirmed, adding half a Mark of Silver to be paid the Monks for ever, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, himself, Wife, and her Brother *Fulk de Castillon*. *Fulk de*

Kelum also gave to the said Monks of *Rufford* a Toft called *Brumecroft* in this Parish, in pure Alms, as also two Acres and an half of arable Land lying at the Corner of the Park of *Muschamp*, which his Son *Gilbert* not only confirmed in the Presence of his Lord, *Robert de Muscham*, but gave moreover some Lands to it. *Hugh Fitz-Ralph* also, for the Safety or Health of his own Soul, and those of his two Wives and Sons, his Ancestors and Successors, gave to the said Monks a certain Part of his Wood in *Muschamp* near the Grange, with the Land in which the Wood stood, and some arable Land besides.

The Rectory of this Parish is appropriated to the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, and makes a Prebend, called *South-Muskham* Prebend, which *Henry de Sewell* Clerk augmented in the Time of *Henry III.* by the Donation or Gift of three Tofts in the Town of *Southwell* to Mr. *William de Markham*, Canon of that Church, and his Successors, Canons of the Prebend of *South Muscamp*. The Vicarage of *South Muscamp* is valued now in the King's Books at 4 l. and the Prebendary is now Patron. In the East Window of the Chancel are the Arms of the See of *Canterbury*, mistaken probably for those of *York*, as they are again with Archbishop *Lee's* in the same Window.

Normanton by *Southwell* was the Manor of *Ulf* the Saxon before the Conquest, and *Gislebert de Gand's* after. The Soc of it was in *Southwell*. In King *Edward* the Third's Reign great Part of this Place was settled on *Henry de Southwell* for Life, and after him on *Benedict*, the Son of *Richard de Normanton* and his Heirs. In later Times there was an ancient capital Messuage, with a good Demesne belonging to it, which was the Seat of the Family of *Hunts*, one of whom was a Merchant of the Staple in *Nottingham* in the Time of King *Henry IV.* *Henry Hunt* the last Heir Male, Son of *Edmund*, dying without Issue, it fell to his Aunts of the half Blood, who sold it to Mr. *James Palmer*, and it afterwards became the Inheritance of Sir *Matthew Palmer*. Mr. *Cartwright* hath a good House built of Brick

and Stone here, and a Branch of the Family of the Leeks of *Halton* have their Residence here.

Normanton juxta Gresthorpe before the Conquest was held by five *Taynes*, viz. *Jufan*, *Durand*, *Elward*, *Elmar*, and *Alf*, who had every one his Hall or Manor, which after the Conquest was given to *Roger de Busli*. Some small Parts of this Place were nevertheless Soc to *Scacheby*, *Fladburg*, and *Dunbath*. This Township, as most other of the *Busli's* Lands, came to the *Lovetots*, of whom *William de Lovetot* gave among other Things this Church of *Normanton* to the Priory which he founded at *Radford*. The Manor was appendant to that of *Gresthorpe* all along, and from the *Lovetots* it passed, 28 *Edw. III.* to *Michael de la Pole*, whose Posterity, *William Duke of Suffolk*, 28 *Hen. VI.* died possessed of it, and left it to *John Duke of Suffolk*, his Heir. Lately the Manor was *Seymour Daniel's*, or *Darlin's* Gent. whose Son *William* sold it to *Edward Phinney* Gent. in whom, or his Heirs, we suppose it now to be.

This Church here is a Vicarage, valued at eight Marks when the Prior of *Radeford* was Patron, but is now in the King's Books 4 *l.* 5 *s.* and Mr. *Darlin*, or *Daniel*, is Patron.

Notown, an Heap of Houses standing between *Gourton* and *Blesby*, which we suppose to belong to one of those Hamlets, for we find no Account of it.

Norwell, and *Norwell Woodhouse*, an Hamlet thereunto belonging, are both the Manors of the Collegiate Church of *St. Mary at Southwell*, which hath three Prebends which take their Denomination from it, as well as the greatest Part of their Provision, viz. the Prebends of *Norwell-Overhall*, *Norwell-Palsball*, or *Palace-Hill*, and *Norwell tertia Pars*, or *Other-Prebend*; but the first is the chief and best. These Prebendaries had here Free-Warren, a weekly Market on *Thursday*, and a Fair yearly for three Days, viz. on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, and an Emendation for the Breaking the Assize of Bread and Ale; but the Prebends did not take up the whole Parish and Hamlet; for *Robert*

de *Woodhouse* claimed Free-Warren in *Norwell Woodhouse*; *Nicholas Bret* had 200 Acres of Land, five Tofts, and six Acres of Meadow, which he passed to *Nicholas Dymock*, 49 *Edw. III.* which the Descendant, *John* the Son of *William Dymock*, sold to *Nicholas Conington*; and *John Crumwell* had a Messuage, called *Parker's-Place*, a Toft and five Acres of Land, as also a Croft and seven Acres, called *Kendall's Land*, and eight Acres in the Town Field, in all which he resigned his Right, 1 *Edw. IV.* to Mr. *John Potter*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Norwell-Palsball*, and his Successors. A capital Messuage, with a good Demesne in *Norwell-Woodhouse*, was the Inheritance of *Sir Thomas Williamson* Bar.

Here are two Vicarages, the one belonging to the Prebend of *Norwell-Overhall*, valued anciently at eight Marks, but now at 4 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* in the King's Books, the other to the Prebend of *Tertia Pars*, valued now in the King's Book at 4 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* and the Prebendaries are the Patrons. In the Church here was, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, a Chantry for two Chaplains, of which *Nicholas Bret* above mentiond was Patron; he sold the Advowson to *Nicholas Dymock*, who sold it to *Nicholas Conington*. In the Windows of the Church are the Arms of *England*, with a File of three Labels, *Az.* and quartering *Azure Semy de Lis Or*; and in the Chancel the Arms of *England*, with a File as before, and *France and England* quarterly; as also the Arms of *Lee* of this Place, which Family hath successively held the Lands belonging to the Prebend of *Norwell-Overhall*. Their Arms are *Azure*, on a Fesse cotised *Or*, three *Lions Heads Gules*, within a *Bordure*, *Gobone*, *Ermine*, and *Sable*; which are also graven on the Monument of *Gervase Lee Esq.* who lies buried in the Chancel, quartered with *Ayloffs*.

Ossington, or *Oschinton*, the Manor of *Osmund* the Saxon before the Conquest, but afterwards the Fee of *Ralph de Burun*. *Hugh de Burun* and *Hugh Meschin* his Son, *Roger* the younger Son approving and commending the A&T, gave the Church of *Ossington*, Sept. 9. 1144. to the Monastery

nastery of *Lenton*. *Roger de Burun*, having given his Body to God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Lenton*, took upon him the Habit and Religion of the *Cluniac* Monks there, to avert God's Wrath from him due for his Sins, and for the Souls of King *Richard I.* his Ancestors, his own, and his Heirs, he gave and granted to God and the said Church the whole Town of *Ossington*, and all its Appurtenances; but it seems this *Roger* had before given it to the Hospitallers of *St. John of Jerusalem*, and *Walter Smallet*, by a Deed inrolled; *Joh.* confirmed the said Town of *Ossington* to the Hospitallers. These Donations caused great Suits of Law between these two Orders; but at length it was thus agreed, that the Prior of *Lenton* having released the Church of *Ossington* (which was chiefly in Dispute) to the Hospitallers, he should have the Moiety of the Advowson of the Church of *Hunsworth* in their Gift, and so the Hospitallers for

the future enjoyed this whole Township in pure Alms, with all its temporal and spiritual Privileges, of which these were to have Free-Warren in all their Demesne Lands, and the Emendation of the Assize of Ale and Bread. After the Suppression of the Monasteries this Rectory and Manor was given by King *Henry VIII.* to the Duke of *Suffolk*, *Charles Brandon*, who, by Licence from the same King, Reg. 34. alienated them to *Richard Andrews* Gent. and his Heirs, who passed them to *Edmund Cartwright* Gent. whose Posterity of the same Name enjoy them to this Day, and have a good and pleasant Seat here, going by the Name of *Ossington-house*, tho' some Part of it was ruined in the late rebellious War.

The Church here is a Rectory, and *Mr. Cartwright* is Patron. In the Chancel of this Church, on a Plate of Brass, fixed on a Marble Gravestone, is this Inscription in Capital Letters.

MARY PIERPOINT, Daughter of Sir *Henry Pierpoint* of *Holme-Pierpoint*, Knight, in the County of NOTTINGHAM, and Wife of *Fulk Cartwright* of *Ossington* in the same County, died Mar. 8. 1670.

On the South Side of the Chancel is an Altar Monument with divers Arms carved upon it, with this Inscription.

Of your Charity pray for the Soul of *Reynold Peckham* of *Wrotham* in the County of *Kent* Esquire, who deceased July 21. Anno Domini 1550. Whose Soul God pardon.

On the same Stone is the Effigies also of a Woman, (as we suppose, his Wife) but nothing is mentioned of her in the Inscription.

At the upper End of the Chancel on the North Side is a magnificent Tomb with the following Inscription over the Effigies of a Man and Woman.

Here rest the Bodies of *William Cartwright* Esq; late Lord of this Manor of *Ossington*, and Patron of this Church, and *Grace* his Wife, the youngest Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Dabridgecourt* of *Langdon* hall in the County of *Warwick*, by whom he had Issue five Daughters, and seven Sons, and deceased Decemb. 31. 1602, and the said *Grace* died Mar. 20. 1633. He was the Son and Heir of *George Cartwright* and *Dorothy*, sole Heir of *William Molineux*.

Osinundthorp is an Hamlet of the great and *Norwell* in that Church are, with Soc of *Southwell*, of the Tithe, of which those of other Manors, made up. The Manor the Prebends of *Normanton* and Manor of this Hamlet was 5 *Henry V.* in George

George Sallowe, who dying in that Year left it with other Estates to his Daughter and Heir *Agnes*.

Oxton, or *Ostun*, had several Manors in it, one was *Elvod* the Saxons, which afterwards became the Archbishop of *York's*; *Thurstan* and *Odincale* the Saxons had two other Manors before the Conquest, which afterwards became *Roger de Busli's*. *Tori* the Saxon had also another Manor, till the Conqueror gave it to *Walter de Ayn-court*. This Place was anciently within the Forrest, but at the great Perambulation in the Time of King *Henry II.* it was left out; but this notwithstanding the Inhabitants had Common in the Forrest as before, till upon their Claim, *8 Edw. III.* Judgment was given, that since they contributed nothing to the Provisions of the Forresters, nor any other Burden of the Forrest, neither did the King's Deer common within the Bounds of their Town, nor had the People of it any Lands within the Bounds of the Forrest, they had no Title to challenge Common there. Whereupon they agreed to pay 5 s. a-Year Rent for a Licence to common at all Times within the Forrest, with all Manner of Cattle as they were wont; so it was determined.

The Archbishop's Fee was the two Prebendaries of *Oxton*, who divide the Tithes here and in many other Places, as will be shewed in the Church of *Southwell*. *Roger de Busli's* Part was held by *Robert de Somerville* of the Lord *Lovetot* of *Workshop*, whose Heirs continued in the Possession of it, till *Walter de Stretlegh*, by marrying the Heiress of *Somerville*, obtained it. The *Strelleys* continued Lords here, till upon a Division made between the Co-heirs, this Manor became *Thomas Ascough's* Gent. It hath been of late parcelled out; but the most considerable Part is that which is the Inheritance of Mr. *William Savile* and his Heirs; yet the Family of the *Cicily's* have another Part.

The Church here is a Vicarage, anciently valued in the King's Books at 8 l. but now at 6 l. The Prebendaries of this Town are the Patrons.

Parklathe, a Grange or Hamlet in the Lordship of *Kelham*, belonging to the

Monastery of *Rufford*, and made up by the Gifts of several Persons to them, where, because the Monks had a Sheep-house or Lathe, (called in *Latin*, *Bercaria*) it came in vulgar Speech to be called, *Parklathe*. While it continued in Possession of the Monks the Abbot had Free-Warren there; but after the Dissolution it was with the Abbey it self given to *George Earl of Shrewsbury*, from whom by Descent and mean Conveyance it came to Sir *William Savyle* Bar. who sold his Interest in it to Mr. *Sutton*, who by that Purchase became Lord of the whole Township, and left it to his Posterity, which is now raised to the Honour of Lord *Lexington*, whose Seat is near it.

Robag, *Rahage*, or *Rughagh*, a Broccella, or Woodland, which *Alan Earl of Britain* gave to *Richard Fitz-Bostarne* in Fee to him and his Heirs, to increase his Knight's Fee, which he had beyond the *Trent*. *Richard* left it to *Rocelin* his Son, who, for Remedy for his own Soul, his Wife's, and Childrens, Father's, Mother's, Brothers, and Sisters, gave it to the Monks of *Rufford* in pure Alms, which *Conan Duke of Britain* and *Earl of Richmond*, the chief Lord, confirmed, as did also *Jessen*, *Roscelin's* Brother, and *Ralph* farther warranted it, faithfully engaging for two Marks of Silver, received of the Monks, to procure them a Charter of Confirmation from the *Earl of Richmond gratis*. King *Henry II.* also confirmed these Lands to the Monks among divers others, and granted the Abbot Free-Warren in them. After the Dissolution these Lands passed with the Abbey of *Rufford* to the *Earl of Shrewsbury*.

Rolston, *Roulston*, or *Rolleston*, contained three Manors, which belonged to as many Lords, when the Record, called *Domesday-Book*, was made. One was then *Thomas* the Archbishop of *York's* Fee, which had been *Aluric's* the Saxon. Another (which was the best) was the Fee of *Odo Bishop of Bayon*, which was *Godwin's* *Earl of Kent*. *Lesoardus* was his Man, and had in it five Carucates of Land and an half. The third was the Fee of *Walter de Ayn-court*, who succeeded *Tori* the Saxon. Here was a Priest and a Church, with divers Lands

Lands thereunto belonging. This Manor had some Lands in *Calum*. *John de Nevil* held one Knight's Fee in this Place of the Honour of *Richmond*, of the old Feoffment, and his Posterity held this Manor many Successions, till *Sir Thomas Nevil of Halt*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, sold it to *Mr. Lodge* an Alderman of *London*, from whom by main Conveyance it is become the Inheritance of the *Suttons of Averbam*, Lords *Lexington*. The *Babingtons* had also a Manor in this Town.

Here were divers Lands given, 1. to the Monastery of *Rufford* by *Malgerus de Rolleston*, and confirmed by King *Stephen*, and *Henry* his Grandson. 2. To the Canons of *Thurgarton* by *Sir Benedict Rolleston* Kt. *Jolanus de Novilla* gave also the Tithe of a Mill here to the said Canons, and *Sir William* a Licence to build another Mill on the Water of *Greet*.

The Rectory belongs to the Church of *Southwell*, but is leased out to *Mr. Pierpoint* by the Church, which has the Patronage of the Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 10 l. 1 s. 3 d.

Salterford, a Berew of *Granby* of the Fee of *Osborn Fitz-Richard*, of which our Author says, he hath found no Memorial, but a Place called *Salterford-Dam* in the Forrest, near the Rise of the River *Doverbeck*, between *Calverton* and *Oxtoon*, yet he mentions a Fine, whereby forty Acres of Land, and as much of Wood, with 11 s. Rent, were settled upon *Sampson Strelley*, and his Sister *Philippa* in this Place and *Calverton*, and further, that *Col. John Hutchinson*, Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Hutchinson*, had an Estate, which he called the Manor of *Salterford in the Forrest*. We also find, that *Robert Basily* had Lands here, which he left in Dowry to *Audina* his Widow.

Skegby, or *Scacheby*, the Manors of *Alwold* and *Ukkel* the *Saxens* before the Conquest, but *Roger de Busli's* after it, whose Tenants held it. *John* (or *Robert*) *de Avil* and *John de Nuvelors* held one Knight's Fee of the old Feoffment, and *Thomas Fitz-Williams* one of the new, of the Countess of *Ew* in this Place. In later Times these Manors were the Inheritance of the Family of the *Bassets*, and at this Time they are

the Estate of *Edward Mellish Esq*; by the Gift of *William Reason* his Uncle. This Manor had Soc in *Sutton upon Trent*.

Sneinton, *Snotington*, or *Notington*, is a Part of *St. Mary's* Parish in *Nottingham*, and was the King's Lands in the Conqueror's Time; but King *John*, Reg. 6. granted this Manor of *Snodington* to *William de Briwere* to be held in Fee-Farm at the Rent of 8 l. per Ann. to be paid into the Exchequer, and confirmed it to his Son *Richard*. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* this Manor was the Possession of *Tibitot*, of whom *Robert Pierpoint* held it by the Service of a Pair of Gloves, or a Penny, tho' then valued at 26 l. 3 s. His Descendant *Sir Henry Pierpoint* bought it, and it hath ever since continued in that noble Family being at present the Inheritance of the Duke of *Kingston*.

The Prior of *Lenton* and Convent of the same had here certain Parcels of Land and Meadow belonging to it, with a Toft and Croft, all which belonged to the Church of *St. Stephen* at *Sneinton*, which they confirmed in Year 1234. to *Robert* Son of *Ingelram* of *Nottingham* and his Heirs, he and they paying him 13 s. a Year.

All the Corn Tithes of *Notington* and this Place, yearly coming and growing, did before the Dissolution belong to the Priory of *Lenton*, and were then valued at 20 l. a-Year; but after it *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 41. granted them to *Sir Henry Pierpoint*, in whose Family, now Duke of *Kingston*, they remain.

Starthorpe, a Manor belonging to *Swaian* Lord of *Aygrum* before the Conquest, but given by the Conqueror to *Gilbert de Tyson*, whose Posterity held it, till by Sale or Descent it became the Possession of *Hubert Hsatus*, or *Hosce*. Of his Family *Sir Henry Hosce* gave it to his Brother *Hubert*, all but seven Bovats, which he had before conveyed to *Murger de Stanton*, who disposed of them to his Daughters and Relations. These seven Bovats were esteemed one third Part of the Town. All the rest of the Town of *Starthorpe*, in Demesne and Service were given by *Hubert Hosce*, or his Heirs, to the Abbey and Convent of *Durford* in *Suffex*; but afterwards *Robert de Lexington* acquired

acquired it with all the Services of the Freemen and Villains of those Monks, and enfeoffed with it the Prior and Convent of *Newstede*, in whose Possession it continued till the Dissolution, when it was given, with the other Possessions of that Priory, to the Master and Fellows of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, from whom the Family of *Faunt* of *Foston* in *Leicestershire* have a Lease of them.

But here were nevertheless some Parcels of Lands given to religious Uses by the several Owners of the Manor above mentioned, viz. *Adam de Tyson* and *William* his Son were Benefactors to the Monastery of *Rufford*, by giving to it certain Lands of their Fee, and King *Stephen* confirmed their Gifts. *Hubert Hovee* also, Rector of the Church of *Egrum*, gave to the said Monastery of *Rufford*, for the Souls of *Henry* his Father and *Avicia* his Mother, three Acres of Meadow in the Territory of *Startorp* in *Eynghemer-mede* there. The Abbot *Rufford* had also a Grange here, which, with the Lands thereunto belonging, were granted by King *Hen. VIII.* Reg. 29. to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Stoke-Bardolf, the Manor of *Tochi* the Saxon till the Conquest, when it was given to *Goisfrid de Ailfelin*, who had most of *Tochi's* Estate. This Manor had Soc in *Carentune*, *Gelling*, and *Colvice*; but was soon divided between the Posterity of *Ailfelin*, and *Robert de Cauz*, or *Caltz*, whose Family alienated it to *Birkin*, from whom it passed by *Everingham*, *Constable*, and *Fletcher* to *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, in whose Family it continues, being now or lately the Inheritance of the Duke of *Kingston*, being called *Everingham's* Fee. The last of the Family of *Hanselin*, *Ralph*, had only a Daughter, named *Rose*, for his Heir, who marrying *Thomas Bardul*, brought this Manor, with other Estates, into that Family, who enjoyed it many Successions. *Agnes* the Wife of *Thomas Bardolf* had this Manor in Dower. *Thomas* Lord *Bardolf* was the last Male Heir of the Family, but left two Daughters, *Anne* and *Joan*, which last marrying *William Phipps* had by him one only Daughter, who, by Marriage with *John Beaumont*,

carried this Title into that Family, which was enjoyed by *Sir Edward Norris* Lord *Bardolf*, who had married her Granddaughter *Frideswide*, the Daughter of *Francis Viscount Lovel*; but it was by a special Grant of the King, *Henry VII.* because her Father was slain in Rebellion against him at *Stoke* by *Trent* in this County, Reg. 2. In this Family this Honour remained above thirty Years, and then *Henry Norris* Lord *Bardolf*, being attainted, it came again to the Crown, 28 *Hen. VIII.* and then was granted by that King to the Lady *Anne Stanhope*, Great Grandmother to the first Earl of *Chesterfield*, whose Posterity enjoy it to this Day. They are now Earls of *Chesterfield*.

Here were some Church Lands in this Parish before the Dissolution, but whether they continue so we know not, viz. In *Stoke Bardolf* were two Tofts, and two Bovats of Land, which were given in Frank-Almoigne to the Rectors of *Gedling*, and no Lay-Fee. *John Ward* also of *Shelford* had a Licence, 15 *Rich. II.* to give three Messuages, and twenty Acres of Land, eight Acres and an half of Meadow, and 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Stoke* and *Shelford* to the Prior and Convent of *Shelford*.

Sutton upon Trent had two Manors, the one *Roger de Busli's*, and the other *William's* the Son of *Scelward*, before the Conquest, and *Alan's* Earl of *Richmond* after. *Harveyus* was his Man or Tenant, and his Posterity, as Lords of this Manor, took their Names from this Town; for his next Successor was *Harvey de Sutton*, who was in Possession of it 22 *Hen. II.* In this Line it continued, till *Richard de Sutton* dying without Male Issue, left five Daughters for his Heirs, among whom this Manor was divided; but *Mary* the fourth Daughter seems to have had the greatest Share, because *Bertram de Mounbouchiers*, who married her Granddaughter *Joan*, claimed a Market here every Monday weekly, and a yearly Fair for two Days, viz. on the Eve and Feast of *St. James* the Apostle, and Free-Warren in his Demesne. From the *Mounbouchiers* in a few Successions their Part by the Heirs General passed to *Bertram Harbotell*, who

who died seized of two Parts of this Manor, together with a Reversion of a third. *Henry de Gloucester*, who married the eldest Sister *Agnes de Sutton*, had also a Part of this Manor, and his Posterity held it a long Time, but at length was sold by *Henry de Gloucester* to Sir *Edward Stanhope*, of whom Sir *William Merings*, who had *Elizabeth Sutton's* Part, purchased it. This was afterwards Mr. *Richard Hacker's* of *Flintham*, whose Son *John* sold it to Mr. *Hugh Shepherd*, who hath built a pretty little House upon it, and resides in it. The whole Manor is at present in the Heirs of *Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury*, or was lately.

Some Parts of this Manor were of old given to Religious Uses by the pious Owners (as they were then esteemed) viz. *Harvey de Sutton*, and his Son *Robert*, gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Wirkfop* the Church of *Sutton*, and the Right of the Patronage thereof, which *Richard de Sutton* his Heir confirmed. 2. *Alice* the third Daughter of *Richard de Sutton*, and one of his Heirs, was a Benefactress to the Priory of *Newstede*, to which she gave a Bovat of Land in this Place, and the Earl of *Richmond* confirmed it. 3. *William Gunthorp* Prebendary of *Southwell*, also to pay the Chantry of St. *John Baptist* in that Church, gave 13 s. 4 d. yearly, to pray daily for the Soul of *Henry Nottingham*, *Edward King of England*, and *Philip* his Queen and their Children, as also for his Soul after his Death, and all the Faithful departed, three Messuages, eighty Acres of Land, fifteen of Meadow, twenty of Pasture, and a Fishing in *Trent*, with all the Appurtenances in this Place, and *North-Carlton*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, anciently in the Patronage of the Prior of *Wirkfop*, who had the Rectory, as is above observed, when it was valued at ten Marks. It is now valued in the King's Books at 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the Duke of *Newcastle* is (as we suppose) the Patron.

Thurgarton, or *Turgaston*, a Manor of *Swain* the Saxon's before the Conquest, and after *Walter de Aincourt's*. His Son

Ralph de Aincourt, for the Health of his Soul, his Wife *Basilia's*, his Father's, and Mother's, Sons, and Daughters, and all his Ancestors, founded an House of Religion at this Place; and at the Foundation of it gave, and granted to the Canons there regularly serving God, and St. *Peter*, by the Counsel, and Intreaty of *Thurstan* Archbishop of *York*, in pure Alms, all *Thurgarton* and *Fiskerton*, with the Park of *Thurgarton*, and all his Churches within his whole Estate, as *Granby*, and *Cotes* in this Shire, and diverse Lordships in others, which King *Henry II.* confirmed to the Monks, with the Gifts of many other Benefactors. Of the Foundation of this House, and its other Rents, Revenues, and Privileges, we shall give a more full Account in our History of the Monasteries of this County. This Town giving Name to the Wapentake, may justly be thought the chief Town in it at that Time, though *Southwell* by the Bounty of good Benefactors, now surpasses it.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, this Priory with its Lands, and Revenues, among which was this Manor, was granted to *William Cooper* the King's Servant, and his Heirs, who have enjoyed it successively ever since 30 *Henry VIII.* but Sir *Roger Cooper*, a worthy and honest Gentleman, weakened his Fortune so much in the late Times, by his Fidelity and Constancy to the Royal Interest, that his Heir Sir *Cecil Cooper*, Esq; his Son, found it too hard a Task to make his House and Demesne here, entirely his own, the Woods being also extremely wasted. *John Cooper*, second Son of Sir *Roger*, was Carver to King *Charles II.* and a very industrious Person, but being Receiver General of the Royal Aid, and Collector of the Hearth-Money, died in that King's Debt, in 1672.

The Rectory, and a great Part of the Town of *Thurgarton*, was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to his new erected College at *Cambridge*, which he dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, of which Society the *Coopers* have usually held it in Lease, and Mr. *John Cooper* hath built a Brick House in the middle of the Town, upon

one of the Farms, now almost all inclosed.

In this Church, *Alice* the Wife of *William Daincourt*. 9 *Henry VI.* founded a Chantry, and gave six Pounds *per Ann.* to the Chaplain that officiated in it. Sir *William Babington* also, and some others, founded another Chantry for two Chaplains, at the Altar of *St. Katharine*, to pray for the Souls of King *Henry VI.* and their own Souls; and that it should be annexed to that of *Alice Daincourt*.

Upton, a Member, or Hamlet of the great Soc of *Southwell*, wherein was of old a capital Messuage, and a good Demesne of Free-hold Land, which was heretofore the Inheritance of the *Pakenhams*, from whom it came to *Oglethorp*. It is now Mr. *John Truman's*, who has built him a pretty little House there. The Residue consisteth of small Free-holds, but most Copy-holds, belonging to the Manor of *Southwell*. As to the Portions of Corn and Hay, which the Chapter of *Southwell* had in this Parish, the Archbishop of *York*, by the good Will and Submission of the Canons of *Southwell*, decreed, and ordained, should be for the future for the common Uses of the Chapter and Canons Resident, the Chapter of *York* consenting, and King *Edward I.* confirming the same. The Vicarage was also appointed, and is valued at 4 l. 11 s. 5 d. ob. in the King's Books, the Chapter of *Southwell* being the Patron.

Weston, or *Westune*, was divided between six Saxon Lords, viz. *Elmer*, and *Elwin*, *Osborn*, and *Grim*, *Edric*, and *Stenulph*, who had each Man his Hall, and one Bovat of Land before the Conquest; but after it became *Roger de Busli's*, under whom *Fulc*, *Robert*, and *Tuold*, were his Men, or Tenants, and had each their Part, or Manor. The Successor of *Robert*, was *Gerbert de Archis* Lord of *Grove*, which was the Head of the Barony. His Son *Gilbert de Archis* had only one Daughter *Theophania*, who brought his Part into the Family of the *Hersins*, or *Hercys*, of which Sir *John de Hercy* being the last Male of that noble Race, settled it upon Sir *William Meringe* his Sister's Son, who sold it to Mr. *Peter Roos* of *Laxton*,

from whom it is now come to Sir *Brian Broughton* in 1674. *Fulc's* Part came to *Roger de Weston*, and hath been in the Family of the *Pierpoints* of *Holm* ever since 9 *Edward II.* *Tuold's* Part was inherited by the *Creissis*, 5 *John.* and from them passed to the Family of *Normanville*, which occasioned the Distinction made in this Town, of *Weston Normanville*, and *Weston Hercy*, divided by a Brook passing between them, which is kept up to this Day. Sir *Thomas Normanville* sold this Part to *Robert Roos* of *Laxton*, of whom Sir *Brian Broughton* bought it; so that Sir *Brian* now hath the greatest Part of the Town.

The Church of *Weston* was given to the Monastery of *Blythe*, which *Roger de Busli* founded by *Gilbert de Archis* above-mentioned, and confirmed not only by his Son *Gilbert*, but by *Robert de Herfin*, Son and Heir of *Theophania*, Daughter and Heir of *Gilbert de Archis*, who certified the Dean and Chapter of *York* of it, in 1255. From this Time to the Dissolution, the Patronage of this Church was in that Abbey, but then was vested in the Family of *Clifton*. It was valued, while the Monks had it, at 16 l. but now it is in the King's Books 19 l. 2 s. 11 d. and Sir *Gervase Clifton* is now, or lately was the Patron.

Westhorp, and *Easthorp*, are two Hamlets belonging to *Southwell*, and constitute in Part the Prebends of *Normanton*, and *Norwell*, who have the predial Tythes of it, and all the other Fields, and Hamlets of that Town.

Willoughby, or *Wilgebi*, was anciently partly the Fee of the Archbishop of *York*, and partly of *Roger de Piffavensis*, or *de Poitou*. The most ancient Owners of this Place, was the Family of *Malet*, who held their Lands to the Reign of King *Edward III.* when they passed to *William Foljamb*, and *Nazarina* his Wife, we suppose, the Heir of the *Malets*, from whose Posterity by a Daughter it came to *Laurence Hatfield*, about 34 *Henry VI.* by his Intermarriage with her. *Henry Hatfield* his Descendant, who died about 26 *Henry VIII.* left only two Daughters for his Heirs, *Elizabeth* and *Barbara*, who afterwards

afterwards were married to *Thomas* and *William*, the Sons of *Richard Whalley*, Esq; between whom the Manor of *Willoughby*, which was *Malet's Fee*, was divided, and after some Time *Thomas's* Moiety was sold by his Descendant *Peniston Whalley* of *Screveton* Esq; to Sir *William Willoughby* Bar. who left it to *Hugh Willoughby* his natural Son then under Age, and since dead. *William Whalley's* Moiety is now the Estate of the Family of *Yarborough*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of the said *William Whalley*, and *Barbara*. We find, that 18 Rich. II. Reign, one Mr. *Henry Ward* had this Manor of *Willoughby*, and that *Thomas* his Son, 1 Hen. V. conveyed it to Mr. *Richard Stanhope*, and that *John Bekard* had a Part of the Manor of *Willoughby*, 26 Hen. VI. with which he enfeoffed Sir *Robert Markham* and others, 4 Hen. VII. but how to reconcile this Account with the former, we own our selves at a Loss.

Winkburn, and *Winchburn*, the Manor of *Swayn* the Saxon before the Norman Invasion, but given to *Gislebert de Tysun* after it. His Son *Adam de Tysun* gave this Town, and Church to the Knights Hospitalers of St. *John of Jerusalem*, which both King *John*, and *Roger de Moubray*, to whom *Tysun's* Fee was transferred, confirmed; as also did *Henry Hovatus*, who had some Interest in the Advowson of the Church. While this Manor belonged to the Hospitalers, the Prior claimed Free-warren in all his Demesne-lands here, and an Emendation of the Assize of Bread, and Ale, granted their Society by the Charter of King *Henry III.*

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, this Manor came into the King's Hands and remained among the Crown-lands, 'till King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. granted to *William Burnell* and *Constance* his Wife, all that his whole Manor, Rectory, and Church of *Winkburn*, with all its Rights, Members, and Appurtenances, late belonging to the Hospital of St. *John of Jerusalem* in England, and Parcel of the late Preceptory of *Newland* in *Yorkshire*, with the Advowson and Right of Patron-

age of the Vicarage, and all Hereditaments whatsoever, in the Town, Fields, and Hamlets of *Winkburn*, paying for the same into the King's Exchequer seventy nine Shillings and seven Pence. *William Burnell* Esq; 12 Eliz. alienated this Manor with all its Tenements, Tithes, and Hereditaments, to *William Burnell Jun.* and his Heirs Male, which being done without License from the Queen, he was forced to purchase a Pardon for it. This Manor and its Appurtenances, continue still in the Family of the *Burnells*.

Woodborough, or *Udeburgh*, in which *Domesday* Book shews, that St. *Mary of Southwell* had Sok to *Norwell*. This Place was Part of the Fee of the Archbishop of *York*, who had the Church, and one Bovat of Land here, which belongs still to the Prebend of *Woodborough* in that Church. The *Tayns* had several Manors here, one whereof was held by *Ulchel* before the Conquest, another by *Aldene* the Ancestor of the *Crumwells*. *Ulchel* held his after the Conquest; and a third by *Aleric*. *Roger de Busli* also had a Fee here, and *Ralph de Limosin* a greater, of which the Family of *Sampson* was the most ancient Tenants. Some of these *Tayns* Lands came to the *Peverells*, which *Henry de Woodburgh* held. His Posterity possessed them from 21 Edw. I. to 9 Ed. III. when they were passed to *Richard Strelley* and *Helena* his Wife, whose Posterity enjoyed it many Generations, 'till Issue Male failing, *Christopher Strelley* settled these Lands upon *John Bold* his Sister *Isabel's* Son, whose Son and Heir *Strelley Bold* sold them to Mr. *George Lacock*, whose Posterity now enjoy them, or lately did. *Philip Lacock* pulled down the Mansion, and hath built a new One. The Rents of the Prebend here were 34 s. and thirty Hens, besides divers Copyholders in Fee. Here was also a Manor called *Rempston's* Manor, which was by Fine, 2 Hen. IV. settled on *William de Rempston* and *Agnes* his Wife for Life, and after them on Sir *John Leeke* and his Heirs.

Here was in this Parish certain Parcels of Land given to Religious Uses; for *Roger de Howton* gave the Land, which he held in this Place (which was, (as

we suppose) of the Fee of *Limosin*, most of which was held by the Family of *Sampson* to the Priory of *Thurgarton*; and *Ralph de Limosin* gave to the Monastery of *St. Mary by Hertford* a Cell, to *St. Albans* the Tithes of the Lands held by *Hugh Sampson* here, which were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Anthony Denny* Esq; and *Joan Champernone* his Wife, Reg. 29. with certain Messuages and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, but within a few Years they were alienated to *Henry Strelley* Esq; whose Family had a Freehold here in 1612. *Ralph de Bellosago* gave also to the Monastery of *Thurgarton* his whole Land here, which was confirmed to that House by King *Henry III.*

The Vicarage of *Woodborough* was eight Marks anciently, and the Prebendary of *Woodborough* was the Patron; but now the Advowson belongs to the Prebendaries of *Oxton*, but being worth little or nothing, the Church, which is a fair Building, is unsupplied; yet the Vicarage remains charged in the King's Books, at 41. Upon the Top of this Church on the Outside of the Chancel in the Stone, and in the Windows are the Arms of *Strelley*, and *Crumwell*; in the North Window of the Church, those of *Rereby*, and in the North Side of the Chancel, those of *Everingham*, and *Monteney*, and on the Church Wall, Woods impaling *Montague*.

Woodcotes, an Hamlet of the Township and Parish of *Skegby*, anciently the Inheritance of the *Bassets*, as was also *Skegby*, but this Place became the Inheritance of *Rutland Molyneux*, a younger Grandchild of Sir *Edmund Molyneux* the Judge. *John de Liseux* had free Warren here, 15 Edw. III.

Wulsthorp, an Hamlet belonging to *Loudham*.

The Wapentake of BASSETLAW.

This Wapentake, (which in *Domesday* Book is called *Bersfetlaw*, and in other Records *Bernedsetlawe*, *Bersfetlaw*, and *Berseslow*) contains all the Northern Part of this County, and is bounded on the East, and North, where it ends in an

obtuse Angle with the River *Trent*, which divides it from *Lincolnshire*, the little River *Hokdike*, and the *Idle*, on the West, with Part of *Yorkshire*, and *Derbyshire*; and on the South, where it crosses the County, with the Wapentakes of *Broxtow*, and *Thurgarton*. It is as large as any three of the former Wapentakes, and contains in it three Divisions, tho' not long since so ordered, viz. *South-Clay*, *North-Clay*, and *Hatfield*, of which we shall treat severally, with the Towns and Villages in each of them. The Fee of the whole Wapentake we suppose to be in the Crown, and Government in the Sheriff.

I. The Division of SOUTH-CLAY.

This Division hath for its Boundaries, on the East, the River *Trent*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*; on the North, *North-Clay*, in respect to which it hath its Name of *South-Clay*; on the West, the River *Idle*, which separates it from *Hatfield* Division; and on the South, the Wapentake of *Thurgarton*. The chief Town in this Division is,

Tuxford, or as it is written in *Domesday* Book and other Records *Tuxfarne*, and *Tukesford*, called commonly *Tuxford* in the Clay, from its Situation upon the Clayey Ground of this County, which is the Reason of the Name of this Division; and *North-Clay*, contained in the Saxon Times two Manors, then held by *Fluric* and *Ulmar*, who being dispossessed by the Normans, *Roger de Busli* obtained of the Conqueror the Fee and Inheritance of them. *Alan Fitz-Jordan* was Lord of these Manors under the said *Roger*, and leaving only one Daughter for his Heir, named *Oliua*, she being then the Wife of *Roger de Monte Begonis*, or *Munbegun*, sold them with other Estates to *Robert de Lexinton*, who had them confirmed to him by King *Henry III.* His Heirs enjoyed them till Issue Male failing, his Lands were divided between *Richard de Sutton*, and *William de Markham*, which last obtained these Manors for his Part, and left them to his three Daughters, *Cecilia*, *Bertha*, and *Agnes*; *Cecilia* married

ried *Thomas Beking*, whose Son *Thomas* claimed Free-warren in his Demesne Lands here, in Conjunction with his Mother's Sister's, and their Heirs from the *Bekings*: this third Part of the Manors passed by the Marriage of *Alice* their Heir to Sir *Thomas Rempston*, and his Heirs.

The second Part of this Manor, which fell upon the Partition to *Bertha* the second Daughter and Coheir of *Robert Markham*, became the Inheritance of *John de Longuillers*, by her Marriage with his Father *John*. In this Family it continued from 25 *Edw. I.* to 22 *Rich. II.* when Issue Male failing, this Land descended to Sir *Richard Stanhope* of *Rampston*, as the Heir of *Agnes* the Sister of *Thomas de Longuillers*, the last Heir Male of that Family, who died without Issue. The other Share, which fell to *Agnes* the youngest Daughter of *Robert de Markham*, was by her Marriage with *William de Sancta Cruce*, carried into his Family, and again divided between three Daughters, under one of whom, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, claimed a third Part of a third Part of this Manor; and under another of them, *John*, Son of *William de Roos* of *Ingmanthorp*, claimed another third Part of a third Part; and having been constituted Admiral of the Seas from the *Thames-mouth* northward, 10 *Edward III.* he with the other Coparceners obtained a Grant of Free-warren in all their Demesne here. That Part abovementioned, which descended to the Family of *Stanhopes* of *Ramston*, was, by *Sanchia* the Heiress of that Family, sold about the latter End of King *Henry the Eighth's* Reign, to *John White Esq;* whose Grandchild Sir *John White* purchased most of the other Shares, and his Grandchild *John White Esq;* of *Cotgrave*, is now the Lord and Owner of them.

Several Lands in this Parish were given to pious Uses. 1. By Sir *Thomas Longuillers*, who gave a Place in this Town of one hundred Feet in Length, and fifty five in Breadth, and five Marks of yearly Rent out of his third Part of

this Manor, to a certain Chaplain to celebrate divine Service in this Church.

2. By *John Faun*, who was entrusted by some Pious Benefactor to settle one Messuage, and a void Lane adjoining, upon three Chaplains to celebrate Mass in the said Church. 3. By *John de Longuillers*, who by a License obtained of King *Edward III. Reg. 31.* gave the Advowson of this Church of *Tuxford* to the Prior and Canons of *Newstede* in *Shirewood*, to find five Chaplains, viz. three in the Church of *Tuxford*, and two in that of *Newstede*, to pray for the healthy Estate of him the said *John* while he lived, and for his Soul when he should dye; and for the Souls of his Father, and of all the faithful departed for ever: And the said Prior and Canons had Leave at the same Time, to receive the said Advowson, and appropriate the Church to the Use of themselves and their Successors for ever. 4. By *Richard Bishop* of *Winchester*, who about the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* granted a Manor here to the Master, Fellow, and Scholars of *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and was in the Patronage of the Prior of *Newstede*, 'till the Dissolution, and then was valued at ten Marks, but after it, the Rectory was taken from that House, and given by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 37.* to *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, then newly erected by him, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, which is now valued in the King's Books at 4 *l.* 14 *s.* 7 *d.* The Rectory is now, or late was, leased to the Lord *Byron*, and *Trinity College* presents to the Vicarage.

The present State of this Town is this. It hath a good Market here weekly on *Monday*, and a fair yearly on the Invention of the *Holy Cross*, *May 3.* and another on the twelfth of *September*. It is a Post-town, and a good Thorough-fare, but we do not find it famous for any Kind of Manufacture. It was almost reduced to Ashes a few Years since. Here is a good Free-school built by *Charles Reed Esq;* who was at the Expence of a curious Workmanship, and hath endowed it with fifty Pounds per Ann.

Ann. for a Master and Usher; and hath given twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Bording and Teaching four Ministers Sons, or decayed Gentlemens; and twenty Pounds more for teaching the Boys of the Town. The Mayor and Aldermen of *Newark*, and six neighbouring Gentlemen are Trustees for it. He added the like at *Corby* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Drax* in *Yorkshire*, to which last he added an Hospital, and endowed that also with fifty Pound *per Ann.* The Villages of this Division of *South-Clay* are,

Askham, a Berue, or Hamlet of *Lanum*, where *William de Melton* Archbishop of *York* had Free-warren 17 *Edw. II.* but *William Whorwood*, 37 *Hen. VIII.* claimed for the King, against *Robert* Archbishop of *York*, the Manor of it, and the Fishing and Free-warren in the said Manor, with the Appurtenances.

Allerton, or *Alveton*, is in the Parish of *Edenstow*, yet hath two Manors in it, one of them was after the Conquest *Roger de Busli's* Fee, which *Alwold* held before, and the other was *Gislebert de Gaunt*, taken from one *Wades*. The Fee of *Gaunt* in this and many other Places, became the Inheritance of the Constables of *Chester*, and accordingly descended to the Earl of *Lancaster*, and from him to many noble Families, as *Edward* Earl of *Kent* and his Posterity, of which *Joan* the Sister of *John* Earl of *Kent* being Heir, she by Marriage carried it into the Family of *Sir Thomas Holland*, who in her Right was made Earl of *Kent*. His Posterity enjoyed it a while, but at length it passed again by the Female Heir to the Family of *Newils*, who became 5 *Hen. VI.* Earls of *Westmoreland*. Diverse other Families had Possessions in this Place, as the *Suttons*, *Longvillers*, *Markhams*, &c. but whether they were Portions of *Busli's*, or *Gaunt's* Manor, we know not.

Here were some small Parcels of Lands, and other Hereditaments given to Religious Uses. 1. By *William de Sutton* and *Matilda* his Wife, who made over to the Monastery of *Rufford*, *Ralph Viel* of this Place their Villein, with his whole Sequel and all his Chattels. 2. By *Robert de*

Markham, who held in this Place a Water-mill and Lands of *William*, Son of *Thomas Fitz-William*, which paid to the Hospital of *Nusham* fourteen Shillings a Year.

Colonel *Thomas Markham*, Son of *George Markham* of this Place, Esq; being a Person of approved Loyalty to King *Charles I* as well as Valour and Conduct, had a Regiment given him by that Prince, and fighting the Parliament Forces at *Gainsboroug*, Anno 1643, was driven with many others into the *Trent*, and there drowned. His Death was much lamented, not only by his Relations, but all that were engaged in that good Cause.

Almton, or *Ampton*, and in *Domesday Book Almentune*, is represented in that Record to be Soc to several other Manors, as *Maunsfield*, the King's great Manor, *Lexington*, *Ossington*, *Chenesale*, and *Cheversale*, the Fee of *Gislebert de Gaunt* and *Cnesale*, which belonged to the Constables of *Chester* in their Successions in several Families. Diverse Families besides had Estates here, but the Chief were the *Mounbouchers*, *Muschamps*, and *Almetons*, who last took their Name from this Place.

'Tis very observable, that almost all the Owners of the Lands in this Place, were Persons so devout in the Way of those Times, that most, if not all, the Lands of it, were given to one Religious House or another. For, 1. *Armeysa* the Daughter of *William Constable* of *Chester*, gave to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Ruchford*, and the Brethren there serving God, all the Land she had in *Helmetun*, which was two Bovats and an half, in perpetual Alms for the Health of her Soul, &c. as also for the Soul of *Eustace Fitz-John* her Lord, who in his Life-time had promised it. 2. *John Constable* of *Chester*, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Childrens, and Grandfather *Eustace's* Soul, gave and confirmed to the said Monks of *Rufford*, all the Land which he held in *Elmetun*, reserving to himself ten Shillings *per Ann.* *Adelecia* his Wife, and *John* his Son confirmed the said Gift. 3. *John Laci*, or *Lasci* Earl of

of *Lincoln* and Constable of *Chester*, released to the said Monks Suit of Court, for ten Bovat of Lands, which they held of him in *Almeton*, and *Henry* his Son confirmed the same. 4. *Richard*, Son of *Hugh de Muschamp*, gave certain Parcels of Land in *Almeton*, to the said Monks, and *Robert*, Son of *Richard Muschamp*, and *Margery* his Wife confirmed them. 5. *Hugh de Buron* considering that human Life is short, and troublesome, and that he that giveth to the Poor of Christ lendeth to the Lord, did on the Day of his Wife *Aldreda's* Burial, for her Soul, his Sons, and Daughters, and all his Ancestors, with the Consent of his Sons, *Hugh* and *Roger*, give to the Church of the Holy Trinity at *Lenton*, his Land in this Place, presenting the Writings at the great Altar. 6. *Hugh Rosel* also gave to the Brethren at *Rufford*, all the Land he held here, viz. twelve Bovats, reserving to himself ten Shillings to be paid annually, four Shillings to himself, and six Shillings to the Prior of *Lenton*, which *Ralph Rosel* his Son and Heir confirmed. And so most of the Lands here became the Possessions of the Monastery of *Rufford*, and with it are become the Inheritance of the Heirs of the late Viscount *Halifax* of the Family of the *Savils*.

Bildesthorp, or *Bylsthorp*, was before the Conquest the Free-hold of *Ulf*, the *Saxon*, but he being deprived of it by the *Normans*, it became the Free-hold of *Gislebert de Gand*. It was at this Time Soc to *Rugford*. It became after the Demesne of *Jeffrey Tregoz*, who had the whole Town given him by *Robert de Greule* with his Daughter in Frank-marriage. The Family of *Lowdham* had some considerable Possessions here, and the *Folejams* by marrying one of the Co-heirs of Sir *John Lowdham*, had some Interest here for a Time, but now the whole Manor is the Estate of Sir *Brian Broughton* Bar. or his Heirs. He was elder Brother of *Peter Broughton* Esq; of *Lowdham*.

The Church here is a Rectory. It was a while in Controversy between the *Folejams*, and *Lady Cheyney*, to whom the Advowson belonged, but was given

to the *Lady Cheyney*. It was valued at 13 l. when she was Patroness. It is now valued at 5 l. 1 s. 8 d. and Sir *Brian Broughton* is Patron.

Dr. William Chappel Lord Bishop of *Cork* and *Rosse* in *Ireland* (as *Dr. Thoroton* tells us) lies buried in the Parish-Church here, where he hath a large monumental Inscription, not to be recited here for its Length. He was born at *Laxton* in this County, brought up in School-learning at *Mansfield*, and having been Fellow of *Christ's College* in *Cambridge* twenty seven Years, was from thence chosen Provost of *Trinity College* in *Dublin*, and afterwards made Dean of *Cassels*, and at length Bishop of *Cork* and *Rosse*. In the Beginning of the late Rebellion in *Ireland* he came into *England*, and confining himself to a most retired Life, because *England* was equally tumultuous, he spent some Time at this Place, living with *Gilbert Bennet*, Rector of this Church, in whose House he finished his Course on *Whitsunday*, 1649. and was buried as is abovesaid. He divided his Estate partly to his Relations, to whom he was obliged by Nature, and partly to distressed Ministers, with whom he was a Fellow-sufferer.

Creilege, or *Cratele*, a Manor, which before the Conquest *Rolf* held, and after it became the Possession of *Gislebert de Gand*, who gave it to the Monastery of *Rufford*, which he founded, and it was confirmed to that House by the Kings *Stephen*, and *Henry II.* and *Robesia* his Wife; as did *Alice* the Countess, and Earl *Simon* her Husband, in his Court of *Foderinghay*, and *Ralph* the Son of *Remigius*. Other Donations given to the said House out of this Parish were, 1. Of *Agnes* the Wife of *Jeffrey Eekering*, who gave to the Monks of it four Bovats in this Place, reserving to her self and Heirs, half a Mark of Silver to be paid yearly, which her Son *Henry de Eycring* confirmed.

Darleton, *Derleton*, or *Derlington*, as *Domesday Book* tells us, was then a Berue of the King's great Manor of *Dunham*, and was by King *Edw. I.* let to Farm to the Men of the Place, yet *William de Valence* had a Part of the Demesne. In the Reign

Reign of King *Edward IV.* *George Duke of Clarence* had a Grant, by the King's Letters Patent, to receive 14 *l.* a Year out of the Farm of this Manor, and that of *Ragenhil.* In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth, Sampson Meverel*, Son and Heir of *Francis Meverel Esq;* was Lord of this Manor of *Darleton*, or *Darlington.* Here is a free Chapel now in use.

Drayton, another Berue of the said Manor of *Dunham*, called *East-Drayton*, to distinguish it from the other *Drayton* in *Hatfield Division*, called *West-Drayton.* The Archbishops of *York* had two Carucates of Land here, and the appropriate Tithes, but the King and *Audomar de Valence* were Lords of it. In these later Times the Family of *Reyners* were the most considerable Owners in this Place, of whom *John Reyner*, who was Sheriff of this County, proclaimed King *Charles II.* at the Restoration in 1660. They were Men of Estate here in the Reign of *Henry IV.*

The Church here is a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, who have the appropriate Tithes. It was formerly valued at ten Marks, but is now valued in the King's Books at 9 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* In the South Isle of the Church, here are within a Garter the Arms of the Lord *Burgh.*

Dunham, the Manor of King *Edward* the Confessor, before the Conquest, and after the Demesne of King *William I.* having Soc, besides the four Berues, *Darleton, Ragenhil, Wymenton*, and *Swarneston* (which two last are totally lost, save that some Closes now in the former bear those Names) *Marcham, Greenleige, Ordsall, Grave, Hedune, Upton*, and *Normanton.* The Men of *Dunham*, Soc, and Manor, are Tenants of ancient Demesne, and ought to be quit of Murder, Pontage, and all other Fines, to which the Commonalty of the rest of the County are subject. King *Henry III.* gave this Manor, to *Reginald Dammartin* Earl of *Bologne*, who left it to his Son *Matthew*, from whom it passed to *Ralph Fitz-Nicholas* who held it but a small Time, for the same King *Henry III.* towards the latter End of his Reign gave,

and confirmed to his beloved and faithful Brother *William de Valence*, this Manor of *Dunham*; but *Robert* the Son of *Ralph*, being thought to have some Title after his Father's Death, he was so dealt with, that he restored, and quit-claimed for himself and his Heirs, all his Right and Title to the said King, for the Use of the said *William*, 50 *l.* only excepted, which used to be paid out of it to the *Exchequer*, according to a former Extent of that Manor. *Audomer de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, when he died, 17 *Edw. II.* held this Manor of *Dunham* with the Soc. He left no Heirs of his Body, and so *John de Hastings*, and the two Daughters of *John Comin* were found his next Heirs. From one of these named *Elizabeth*, descended *Elizabeth*, who marrying to Sir *John le Scroop*, he held this Manor in her Right during her Life; but after his Decease she married *Thomas Piercy*, by whose Daughter this Manor passed in Marriage to Sir *Edward de Burgh*, whose Son *Thomas de Burgh* was created Lord *Burgh* by King *Henry VIII.* and made Knight of the Garter by Queen *Elizabeth.* The latest Owners of this Place, that we find, are the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Mr. *Markham*, &c.

The Lands given to Religious Uses in this Town are these, viz. King *Henry I.* gave to *Thurston* Archbishop of *York*, the Church of *Dunham*, that he might make it a Prebend in the Church of *Southwell*, as we shall hereafter shew he did. *Ralph Pluchet* also gave to the Monks of *Ruford*, for the Souls of his Father, Mother, Brothers, and all his Ancestors, one Toft in this Place, lying on the South Part of the Town four Perches long, and as many broad, on Condition, that the Monks should not receive any more Lands in that Town, but by the Favour and good Will of himself and his Heirs.

The Church here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Prebendary of *Dunham*, whose Prebend is the Rectory. It was anciently valued at ten Marks, but is now in the King's Books valued at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Eaton, Eton, Eyton, Attune, or *Idleton*, by all which Names it is called in ancient

cient Records, and modern Writers. Dr. Thoroton is of Opinion that this Place, which is situate upon the River Idle, is the *Adelocum*, or *Agelocum* of *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, which was indeed formerly the Opinion of Mr. *Cambden*, but as that learned Antiquary afterwards found his Mistake, and settled it at *Littleborough*, which all our Maps follow, and Mr. *Burton* has sufficiently justified in his Notes upon the *Itinerary*, so our Modern Antiquaries do firmly adhere to it, the other Conjecture being built purely upon the Nearness of Sound, which is a very weak Argument.

Here were before the Conquest ten Manors, ten *Taynes*, having each Man his Hall here, but *William* the Norman Invader reduced them to one, and gave them to his Favourite *Roger de Busli*, whose Man, or Tenant was *Fulk*, yet the Archbishop of *York* had some Lands here, Soe to his Manors of *Sutton*, *Lound*, *Scrooby*, *Madrifley*, &c. In the Reign of King *Henry II.* the Family of *Wolrington* held this Manor, and his Posterity enjoyed it some Time after him, 'till 19 Ed. II. he divided it among his four Daughters, by whose Marriages (one of them dying single) this Manor was divided into three Parts, which were held in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* by *John Leverwick*, who was Tenant to one third Part, *John Cutt*, who held another third Part, and *Thomas Wirtley* who had another third Part. Shortly after this Time it became the Inheritance of Sir *John Savage*, who enfeoffed Sir *Thomas Chaworth* and others, with two third Parts, and Sir *William Babington*, and *Thomas Nevil*, with a Third to the Use of *Hugh Hercy*, whose Descendants disposed of their Part to Mr *George Markham*, from whose Family it came to *Nicholas Stringer*, and it is now in the Possession of *Francis Stringer Esq;*

Here were some Estates given to Religious Uses by certain pious Benefactors, viz. *Thomas de Wolrington*, and *Rametta* his Wife, gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Worksope*, the Church of *Eaton* with all its Appurtenances. *Robert* his Son confirmed the Gift, and some

Time after *Robert*, the Son, *Herbert de Wolrington* released all his Right and Claim to the Advowson of the Church of *Eaton*, to the Prior and Convent of *Worksope*; by another Deed of the same Date, remised the said Advowson to *John* Archbishop of *York*, who it seems carried it, and in the Year 1289. made it a Prebend in the Church of *Southwell*, as it still continues. *John de Wistowe* also Chaplain, had a License to give two Parts of a Messuage in this Place, to the Mansion of Mr. *Gilbert Welton*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Eaton* in the Church of *St. Mary* of *Southwell*, and a third Part of a Messuage, and one Acre and an half of Land, and half an Acre of Meadow in the same Town, to *Henry Swinstede*, Vicar of the Church of *Eaton*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Prebendary of *Eaton*, whose Prebend the Rectory is. It was anciently valued at 4 l. 13 s. 4 d. and so it still continues in the King's Books. The Value of the Living is more or less, according as Hops prove.

Egmanton, or *Agemanton*, had two Manors, the Estate of two Saxons before the Conquest, viz. *Turchetel*, and *Ulmar*, who upon the Norman Invasion were forced to give Place to *Roger de Busli*, who then became Lord of it. In the Reign of King *Henry I.* there was one *Nigellus de Albani*, Brother to the Earls of *Clare* and *Arundel*, then a young Man of a good Disposition, and great Hope, who carrying the King's Bow was made a Knight, and for his Honesty enfeoffed by that King with this Manor, with the Parks and Appurtenances. He had not been seised of them long, but he gave them to his special Friend *Robert D'Airole*, which when the King heard of, He asked him, *Whether it were so*, and he answered *It was*, adding, *That now He had two honest Knights, whereas before he had but one.* The Family of *D'Airole* held this Manor of *Nigellus* and his Posterity, who took on them the Name of *Moubray*. *John D'Aywill* had Free-warren granted here 9 Edw. I. From this Family it came to the *Everinghams* Lords of *Laxton*, who married

married *Joan D'Eywill*, the Daughter and Heir of *John*. The *Everinghams* held this Manor some Successions, and then it came to the *Northwoods*. In after Times, Sir *Richard Stanhope* of *Ramstone* had a Moiety of this Manor, which he left to his Posterity, but the great Manor became the Inheritance of *Popham*, by the Marriage of the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Sebastian Harvey*, an Alderman of *London*. *Egmanton-Hall* was purchased and built by *Nicholas Powtrel* Serjeant at Law, who gave it to his Cousin *Markham*, whose Heir sold it to Mr. *Francis Williamson*, from whose Family 'tis now come to the *Pierpoints* of *Nottingham*, descended from the *Kingston* Family.

The Rectory of this Place was given, by *John D'Eywill*, to the Priory of *Newfede* in *Shirwood*, and was appropriated to it by Pope *John XXII.* with the License of King *Richard II.* and while the Prior and Convent held it, the Vicarage was in their Patronage, and was then valued at 5*l.* At the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Newfede*, the Rectory was given to *John Bellowe*, but he held it not long, for 38 *Hen. VIII.* he had a License to alienate it with all its Appurtenances to *Robert Thornhill* Esq; and his Heirs, but the Vicarage was separated, and is now in the Gift of Sir *Brian Broughton*, being valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* 1*d.*

Ekering, *Eykering*, *Eikering*, *Eyering*, or as it is in *Domesday Book*, *Echering*, and in our Maps, *Akring* had a Part, Soc of *Maunsfield*, which was the King's ancient Demesne, and another Part Soc of *Laxton*, which was *Goisfrid de Alselin's* Fee, but besides these Parcels, there were two Manors belonging before the Conquest to *Ingulf*, and *Echebrand* the Saxons, but after given to *Gislebert de Gand*, whose Tenant or Man, in the former, was *William*, but in the later, *Echebrand* continued. *Walter de Gand* inherited these Manors after his Father, as his Son *Gilbert* did after him, but this last leaving no Heirs Male, *Alice* his Daughter and Heir, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Simon de St. Liz*, who having no Issue, it came to the *Suttons*, 2 *Edw. I.* and from

them to the *Somerys*, Lords *Dudley*, *John de Ros* of *Hamlack*, and *Roger* Earl of *Rutland*, who sold it to *Robert* Earl of *Kingston*, in whose Family, now Dukes, it continues.

Many Parts of this Parish were given, to Religious Uses, by diverse pious Benefactors, viz. *Gilbert de Gand*, who gave to God, and *St. Mary of Rufford*, and the Monks there serving God, in Increase of the Donations he had settled on them at his founding that Abbey, his whole Demesne in this Place, cleared of Purpresture in his own Court; and *Simon de Liz* his Successor, gave to the said Monastery, the Right of Patronage of the Moiety of the Church, which *Alice* his Countess, for the Safety of her own, and her Lord's Soul, confirmed, with the Patronage and Advowson of the said Moiety to the said Monks. *Gilbert de Scheigbey* also gave to the said Monks of *Rufford*, ten Acres here, which his Father held of *William de Albani*, on Condition, that they should receive him into their Fraternity for Sepulture, if it could be done regularly, and *William de Aubeni* confirmed it, with what they held of his Fee, and on that Account was to be concerned in all the Benefits of their House, and when he died, to have Service performed for him, as for one of their own Monks. *Aeliz de Cundey* also, and *Roger* her Son gave to God, and the said Church of *St. Mary* at *Rufford*, two Dwellings containing two Acres, as did also *Hugh Bardulf*, and *Hugh* Heir. *Wulf* Son of *Wulf* of *Ekering* gave three Acres to the Monks of *Rufford*, which were of the Demesne of *Walter de Gaunt*, and Earl *Gilbert* his Son, that for the Love of God, and brotherly Charity, the Monks should keep *Godwin* his Son, 'till he should be of Age, in their House, and there if he would be made a Convert, should be received into the Order of Converts, but if he would not, they should keep the Lands. *Jeffrey de Ekering* also, for the Health of his own Soul, and his Wife's, and for the Honour of his Brother *Walter*, whom the said Monks had taken into their Congregation, gave them a Parcel of Lands, in this

this Place, called *Elfe-lands*, lying between the Bounds of *Ekering* and *Cratele*. *Sibilla* also, the Daughter of *Richard de Angevin*, confirmed all the Lands, which her Cousin *William* (whose Heir she was) had given to the said Monastery, viz. 3 s. in Silver yearly, one Bovat, held by *Roger de Lund*, and one Toft by *Mand de Camera*. *Robert Scarlet* also, and *Beatrix* his Wife, with the Consent of the Lord *Roger de Hayra* rendred and Quit claimed to the said Monks, two Bovats of Land in this Place, which had formerly been *Ougrine's* the Forester of *Walter de Gant*. *Ralph de Hereford* also confirmed to the said Monks, all the Lands which they had in this Place, viz. nine Bovats, which were *Angots*, and afterwards *Osbert de Capella's*; all the Land called *Brakynstort*, the Land called *St. John's Wood*, two Bovats, and two Tofts, &c. All these Lands at the Dissolution came, with the Monastery of *Rufford*, to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and by Descent from him to *George Savil* Marquess of *Halifax*.

The Church here is a Rectory, and though the Moiety of the Advowson was given to the Monks of *Rufford*, we do not find, that they ever presented. The Lord *Ros* of *Ham lake* is the most ancient Patron, that we can discover to have given it, and at his Time it was valued at twenty Marks, the late Marquess of *Halifax* was the last Patron we meet with, and in his Time 'twas rated in the King's Books at 9 l. 16 s.

Gamston, or *Gamelston* upon *Idle*, in our Maps *Gramston*, is part Soc to *Egmanton*, but the greatest Part was the Fee of *Roger of Poitou*, two Manors of which were, before the Conquest, the Free-hold of the Saxons *Gamel*, and *Swain*, and another belonged to *Chetelberne*, which he continued to hold of *Roger*. In the following Times the Family of *Matterseys*, or *Mareseys* (who take their Name from the Village of this County of that Name) were the Owners of it, 'till Heirs Male failing, *Isabel*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Maresey* Kt. transferred it by Marriage to *Sir Philip de Chancey* whose Family enjoyed it, 'till *Isabel de Charcey*,

the Daughter and Heir of *Gerard de Chancey*, carried it by Marriage to the Family of *Monbocher*, who held it some Time, but Issue failing in *Ralph de Monbocher*, his Wife *Margaret* held this Manor as her Dower for Life, and then it passed to *Thomas Thurland*, who was found the next Heir, 4 Edw. IV. A Descendant of this Family in the last Century, sold it to *Thomas Markham* Esq; the eldest Son of *Sir John Markham* of *Cotham*, but it continued not long in that Family, for it was soon after the Inheritance of the Earl of *Clare's*, who hath *Thurland-House* in *Nottingham*, where lived *Thomas Thurland*, the great Merchant of the Staple, who was the Raisher of that Family. A little above this Town the *Maun*, and *Meden Rivers* joyn with *Idle*.

Here were some Parcels of Lands, which the Family of *Mareseys* Lords of this Place, had settled upon the Monastery of *Gilbertines* founded by them at *Maresey*, which *Isabel* the Daughter of *Sir Thomas Maresey*, and Wife of *Sir Philip Chancey* confirmed, as the Gift of her Ancestors.

The Church here is now a Rectory. It was anciently accounted a Part of the Chapelry of *Blitbe*, but being settled on the Monastery of *Mattesey* or *Maresey*, it appears by the Register, 16 Edw. III. that the Prior of *Madersey* was the Patron, of whom *Richard de Willoughby* obtained it, and presented *Roger de Willoughby*. The Rectory, while the Prior of *Mathersey* was Patron, was twenty Marks, but now it is valued in the King's Books at 11 l. 16 s. 5 d. and the Patronage is in the King. The Living is a good one, being worth some Years 150 l. or 160 l. by reason of the Hops, which are planted here in great Abundance.

Grymston, or *Grimston*, of which Part was Soc to *Mansfield*, and the King had a Beru in it. The King also had a Manor in this Place which had a Beru in his great Manor of *Mansfield*. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* *Henry de Say* had this Manor, which had just before passed through the Families of *Folliots*, and *Bar-*
R 2 *dolls*,

dolls; for Richard Foliot had in the same Reign Free-warren here, and Power to embattel his Dwelling-House in this Manor. His Family ended in a Daughter, *Margery*, who being married to *Hugh de Hastings*, brought this Manor into that Family, who soon after released it to Sir *Robert Clifton* and his Heirs.

Grove, or *Grave*, of which some Part was ancient Demesne of the Soc of *Dunham*, but the principal Part was the Fee of *Roger Busli*, which before he was put into it, was the Fee of *Alwin*, and *Osmund*, two Saxons. *Robert* was the Man, or Tenant of *Roger*, to whom *Gerbert de Arches* succeeded: his Posterity held it but two Successions, and then it was divided between two Daughters and Heirs. viz. *Theophania* married to *Malvesin de Herci*, and *Isabel* married to *William Rufus*. This Manor in the Partition was the Estate of *Isabel*, whose Daughter, and Heir *Eyncina* married one of the Surname of *Mortayn*, by whom she had two Sons *William* and *Robert*, to which last she gave this Manor of *Grove*, because *William* was Heir to his Father's Inheritance. *Eustachius de Mortayn* his Son was his Heir, and passed this Manor to Mr. *Henry Clyf*, who settled it on *Hugh de Hercy* and *Alice* his Wife, and their Heirs, 2 *Edward III.* In this Family it continued several Successions, till Sir *John de Hercy* having no Issue Male, disposed his great Patrimony to his eight Sisters, of which *Barbara* the fifth, who married *George Nevil*, had for her Part this Manor of *Grove*. His Posterity have enjoyed it ever since, and Sir *Edward Nevil*, or his Posterity are now Lords of it, and have a pretty Seat on it. The Lady of Sir *Edward Nevil* Bar. created Feb. 24, 1674. 27 *Car. II.* was living in it 1711. *Anthony Nevil* of this Family, was a Major for the King in the late Rebellion.

The Church here is a Rectory, and hath always gone along with the Manor, as is usual. While the Family of *Hercys* were Patrons, it was valued at ten Pounds, but now the *Nevils* have the Patronage, it is in the King's Books valued at 11 l. 14 s. 2 d.

Headon, *Hedune*, or *Heddon*, was of the Soc of *Dunham*, the King's Manor, and *Grove*, but had besides a Manor, which was *Roger de Busli's* Fee after the Conquest, and before *Godric's*, and six *Thanes*, who had each of them their Hall there: *William* was *Roger's* Man: His Posterity took the Surname, *de Hedon*, and held this Manor under him and his Heirs. They were great Men in their Time, for *Simon de Heddon* was Sheriff of this County 43 *Hen. III.* and his Son and Heir, *Gerard de Heddon* held the same Office two Years in the same Reign, viz. *An. 51. & 53.* He obtained a Charter of Free-warren in his Manor here, of the said King *Henry* the Third. This Family continued Lords of this Manor, till the Reign of King *Edward* the Third, when Heirs Male failing, it passed by the Female Line to the Families of *Forces* at *Wymondewould*, *Chaworths*, and lastly to the *Westeney*s, in which it now remains, Sir *Edmund Westeney* Bar. or his Heirs, being the present Owners of it, together with the Advowson of the Church. Sir *Hardolph Westeney* Bar. whose Ancestors have enjoyed it ever since 1622. had almost finished his fine Seat he was building on it in 1711.

The Religious had but a small Pittance in this Place, for we find no Benefactor to them here, but *Hugh de Hedon*, Son of *Fulc*, who gave to the Monastery of *Blithe* a Measure of Wheat, then called *Acrafed*, or *Acraffet* of *Blithe* (i. e. Seed for an Acre of Land) to be paid on the Feast of St. *Katharine*, the Virgin and Martyr, Nov. 25. which his Son *Hugh* not only confirmed, but added a yearly Rent of 12 d. to be paid with it. The Wheat *Simon de Hedune* his Grandson increased to a Quarter, and confirmed the Rent.

The Rectory of *Hedon*, was at first 20 l. when the Patronage of it came to the Family of the *Westeney*s, and the Vicarage was then ten Marks, and the Rector was Patron of it; but now the Rectory is in the King's Books valued at 15 l. 12 s. 6 d. and Sir *Hardolph Westeney* his Hirs, or Assigns, are the Patrons,

as they are also of the Vicarage, which at this present is valued in the King's Books at 4 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Kingshaugh, Kingsbagh, or Kingsbay, the King's Demesne, but held by *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of Leicester, and *Eleanor* his Countess, 43 Hen. III. and after them *Jeffrey de Langley*; but *Baldwin de Insulâ* had a Grant of the Hay; and the Men of *Derketon*, and *Ragenell*, had Pasture in the Woods there for their Cattle, as their Ancestors had it in the Reigns of King *Henry II.* and King *John*. In 29 Hen. III. *Roger de Ros* (stiled in the Record, *Cisfor Regis*) gave an Account of this Manor, but in the Reign of King *Edw II.* *Isabel* the Wife of *John de Castre*, had the King's Pardon, for acquiring together with her Husband, this Manor of *Kingshaugh*. *Richard Nevil* Gent. had this Manor 38 Hen. VIII. and *Augustin* Earl, 8 Eliz. in whose Family it hath continued ever since, being now, or late the Estate of *Richard* Earl of *Thragelthorp*, *Lincolnshire*.

Kirkton, or *Circheton*, is not found in *Domesday* Book, so that we can't give any Account of the Lords in the Conqueror's Days, but we conjecture 'twas *Roger Busli's* Fee. The first Lord we find was *Alan Fitz-Jordan*, who gave it to *Jeffrey de Phremont*, or *Fremunt*, from whom it passed to *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, who gave his whole Demesne in this Town to the Church of *St. Mary*, and Monks of *Rufford*, with all its Appurtenances, except the Advowson of the Church to be held of him, and his Heirs for 30 s. per Ann. which Rent he afterwards released. The Monks held this Manor till the Suppression of the Abbies, when all this Manor, with the Grange-lands, and Tenements belonging to their House, were given, with the Monastery, to the Earl of *Sherwisbury*. The Family of *Clarkson* have had a fair Capital Messuage, and a goodly Demesne in this Place for many Descents, and lived there in the last Century.

The Monks of *Rufford* had a considerable Interest in this Place, for besides the Demesne given them as above, and confirmed to them again and again, by

Fitz-Ralph's Heirs; they had several Donations from others here, for *Robert de Lexington*, for the Health of the Soul of his Lady *Oliiva de Montebegonis*, his own, and all his Ancestors, released to them a yearly Rent of a Mark, which they were wont to pay him for seven Bovats of his Fee in *Tuxford*; *Adam de Everingham* also released all foreign Services and others, to the said Monks, for the Lands which they held of his Fee in *Kirkton*; and *Robert* the Baker of *Tuxford* gave a Toft, and one Bovat in *Kirkton*, to their Abbey, which had also the Commonage in the Park here, paying yearly to the Prior and Convent of *Newstede*, 13 s. 4 d. The Abbot of *Rufford* claimed Free-warren also in this Manor.

The Church here is a Rectory, anciently in the Patronage of the Heirs of *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, of whom *Nicholas de Cantilupe* was one, who presented *William de Douseby*, 16 Edw. III. notwithstanding it had been esteemed a Member of the Chapelry of *Blishe*, and given, among many others by King *John*, to *Walter* Bishop of *Roan*, and afterwards of Mr. *Turwait*, when it was valued at 10 l. The Earl of *Clare's* Family (late Duke of *Newcastle*) or their Heirs, are now Patrons, and 'tis now valued in the King's Books at 7 l. 14 s. 9 d. ob.

Laneham, or *Lanum*, a Manor belonging to the See of *York*, with its Bernes, viz. *Ascam*, *Beckingham*, *Bolum*, *Burton*, *Legreta*, *Saundeby*, and *Wateleg*, and the Archbishop had Free-warren there, but *Godfrey* Bishop of *Worcester* had a Toft and sixteen Acres, and *Robert Ascough*, a Doctor in *Decretis*, had likewise some Messuages and Lands in it.

The Church is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *York*, valued anciently at 7 l. but is now in the King's Books but 5 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Laxton, or *Lexington*, the Manor of *Techi* the Saxon before the Norman Invasion, but made the Fee of *Goisfrid de Alselin*, by King *William I.* and had Soc in *Almentune*, *Besthorp*, *Carleton*, *Echering*, and several other Places. *Walter* was *Goisfrid's* Man. *Goisfrid's* Fees were soon divided, viz. in King *Henry I's* Time, or sooner,

fooner; and this Manor fell to *Robert de Caux*, who made it the Mansion and Head of his Barony. *Matildis de Caux* was his Heir, and by her this Manor came into the Custody of *Richard de Lexington*, in whose Time it was made a Barony by King *John*, Reg. 13. His Son *Robert* was created Lord *Lexington*, and held the Lands here which belonged to the Family of *Caux*. To this Barony of *Caux* belonged the Custody of the Forests in the Counties of *Nottingham*, and *Derbyshire*, which the said *Maud de Caux* had by Inheritance, and were confirmed to her, and her second Husband *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, and her Heirs, which after her Death *John de Birkin* was found to be, and having paid his Relief to the King was put in Possession of all that was *Maud's*. His Son *John* succeeded him in the said Estate, but having no Heirs of his Body, his Sister *Isabel* carried it by Marriage to *Robert de Everingham*, who had with her the Bayliwick, and Custody of the Forest of *Shirwood*, which her Father had added to his Lordship of *Lexington*. The *Everinghams* held this Manor and the Appurtenances some Successions, but *Edmund de Everingham* the last Heir Male dying in his Minority, his Uncle's Daughters, *Joan* and *Katharine*, were his Heirs, which last marrying *Sir John Etton*, brought this Manor into his Family, which *Sir Miles* his Son left among his four Daughters, but *John Roos*, who married *Isabel* the second of them, got all this Manor partly as his Wife's Right, and the Rest by Purchase. His Family were the Owners of this Manor for some Generations, but at length by the Prodigality of *Gilbert Roos* this Manor was sold, and all spent. *Sir Brian Broughton* Bar. or his Heirs, have this Manor, which he bought of *Gilbert Roos* his Kinsman. The Manor of *Lexington*, which gave Title to the first Lords, descended to his Heirs, and still remains in that noble Family, called *Sutton*.

Some Parts of this Place were given, to Religious Uses, by *Anneis Caux*, and *Robert Caux* her Son, who bestowed each of them some Parcels of Land upon the Knights Hospitallers of *St. John of Jeru-*

salem. The Rectory also of this Parish was appropriated to the College of *Jesus* in *Rotheram*, founded there by *Thomas Rotheram*, some Time Bishop of *Lincoln*, but by which of the Lords we find not.

The Church here is a Vicarage, appendant to the Rectory; when the College of *Rotheram* had it, it was then valued at 10 l. It is now in the Patronage of *William Pierpoint* Esq; or his Heirs, and valued in the King's Books at 11 l. In the Church was anciently a Chantry, to which some Lands in *Laxton* did belong, and now are three old low cross-legged Stone Tombs, as also a Monument of blue Stone, for Mr. *Roger Marcaunt* Rector of this Church, who died Decemb. 17, 1438. and in the Windows the Arms of the *Everinghams*, *Boun* Earl of *Northampton*, *Grey* of *Codnor*, *Longvillers*, *Ros*, *Hastings* Earl of *Pembroke*, and *Daivile*, with some others not discernible.

Markham East, or *Great Markham*, was Part of it Soc to *Dunham*, the King's great Manor, in the rest were two Manors held, the one by *Frane* the *Saxon*, the other by *Ulcher* before the Conquest, but after it, were both *Roger de Busli's*, and *Tuold* was his Man or Tenant. The Family of *Cressy* succeeded that of *Tuold*, and continued here almost to the last Century, and though the Family of *Markhams*, who took their Name from the Place, seem at first to have been Tenants to the *Cressys*, and their Heirs, yet they at length became the most considerable Owners in it, especially when *John de Markham* was Judge, for he purchased all the Tenements, and Lands in the Town Fields here of *Adam de Lyneham*, and *Henry Cressy*, 15 Rich. II. In latter Times *Richard Topcliffe* Esq; and *Robert Williamson* Gent. had good Possessions here, which were the *Cressy's* Lands, and Mr. *Hewyt* of *Markham*, both which Families flourished here in the last Century. It is now a good Country Town, Rich and Populous, and hath sixty, or more Free-holds in it.

Here were certain Lands given to Religious Uses by, 1. *Avicia*, the Wife of *Ferdan de Chevercourt*, who with the Consent of her Daughters and Heirs, gave,

to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Blisbe*, and the Monks there, one Bovat of Land, yeilding six Shillings *per Ann.* which *William*, the Son of *Jeffrey de Markham*, held of her, for a Refection of the Monks on the Day of her Anniversary, that by their Intercession, her Soul in Heaven might have Refection with celestial Meat, and Drink, &c. 2. *Fulc*, the Son of *Roger de Markham*, gave to the same Monastery, a Toft and a Croft, and six Selions of Land in this Place.

The Churches of this Place, and *West Markham*, seem to have been annexed anciently, with some others, to the King's Chapel of *Fikbill*, *Yorkshire*, and at the Dissolution were given, 6 *Edw. VI.* to *Francis* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, but King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, *Reg. 4.* granted to the Abbey and Convent of *St. Peter* at *Westminster*, among other Things, the Advowson, Donation, and Right of Patronage, to this Church, with which the Vicarage was then joined, valued at twenty Marks. The Rectory is now united to it, and it is valued in the King's Books at 11 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* It is a large Parish, and the Lands are very good for Corn and Pasture, insomuch, that the Living in common Repute is worth 300 *l.* *per Ann.* The Church is pretty large, but the Church-yard is proportionably larger, being worth annually five Pounds: the late Duke of *Newcastle's* Heirs, or Assigns, are Patrons. In the Chancel are three ancient Tombs, 1. For Judge *Markham*, who died on the Feast of *St. Silvester*, *Decemb. 31, 1409.* 2. For *Thomas Cressy*, Citizen of *London*, without Date. 3. For Lady *Mellicent Mering*, Wife of Sir *William Mering* Knt. who died *Sept. 17, 1419.* and in the Windows of the Church and Chancel, are the Arms of *Lungvillers*, *Markhams*, *Lowdhams*, *Cressys*, *Bardons*, and *Bekerings*.

Markham West, or *Little Markham*, had in it two Manors, one of them *Edwin* the *Saxon's*, and the other *Godric's*, before the Conquest, both which made *Roger de Busli's* Fee. *Goisfrid* was *Roger's* Tenant in the first, and *Aaron* in the other,

which last took his Name from this Place, and his Posterity became great Men; for Sir *Richard de Markham* married *Cecilia* the Sister of *Robert* Lord *Lexington*, and *Robert de Markham* had an Elquire named *Robert de Fowich*, 2 *Edw. I.* He held, when he died, a Capital Messuage here, with seven Score Acres of arable Land in his Demesne, and twenty of Meadow, and a Water-mill, paying 8 *d.* a Year to the Prior of *Monk-Breton*, and 6 *d.* to the Nuns of *Walledewells*, &c. He left only Daughters for his Heirs, and among them his Estate being divided, this Manor came to the Youngest, who was married to *William de Sancta Cruce*, who left only Daughters Heirs, among whom this Manor was divided, and came into the Families of *Stanhope*, *Rockford*, and *Sceffington*, but none of them were Owners here in 1612.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which the Abbot of *Westminster* was anciently the Patron, and then it was valued at 8 *l.* but now it is in the King's Books but 7 *l.* 12 *s.* 1 *d.* and the late Duke of *Newcastle* was Patron, and we suppose his Heirs are now so. This Church had, 26 *Hen. II.* a considerable Revenue in *Tuxford* (whether it be still continued we know not) viz. one Thrave of Corn out of each of seventy Bovats of Land, and all the small Tithes of living Creatures fed on those Lands, as also Eggs at *Easter*-Offerings, to be brought to Church three Times a Year, on the Feast of *All-Saints*, the Purification of *Mary*, and at *Easter*, as also two Parts of the Tyth-Corn of the Demesne, and all the Eilarts, that were, or should be, and the Chapel of *Tuxford* to have the Rest.

Morehouse, an Hamlet of *Laxton*, or *Lexinton*, from thence written *Lixton-Morehouse*. Here was anciently a small Chapel, and Lands belonging to a Guild in this Place. This Hamlet is now the Inheritance of the Family of *Hinds*, descended from one of that Name, Alderman of *London*, who left four Sons, and two Daughters.

Ragnal, or *Ragenbil*, a Berue of the King's great Manor of *Dunkam*, which King

King Edward I. let out to the Inhabitants to farm, as his Father King Henry III. had granted them Pasture for their Cattle in his Wood of *Kingshaugh*, a Manor belonging to *Darleton*. *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to King Edward IV. was by that King's Letters to receive 7 l. per Ann. out of this Farm. In these latter Ages, *Ragnel* was the Estate of *John Crofts*, whose Heir *Isabel*, marrying *George Nevil of Laverton*, brought it into that Family, from which it is of late passed to *Robert Mellish Esq*; whose Posterity enjoy it. Yet Mr. *Gervase Nevil* was an Owner there in 1612.

Rampton, or *Rameton*, was divided into seven Manors, or Mansions, held before the Conquest by seven *Thanes*, which were all given by the first Norman King to *Roger de Busli*, and held by his four Men, or Tenants. *Nigel de Rampton* one of them (as we suppose) became the most eminent of them, and got the whole into his Possession, because he took his Name from the Place, as was usual in those Times. *Robert de Mulleuel*, by the Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, came into his Estate here, and his Posterity succeeded him for many Generations, viz. from the Beginning of the Reign of Henry II. to the 22 Rich. II. when Issue Male failing in *Stephen Malovel*, his Daughter and Heir, by Marriage, carried this Manor into the Family of *Stankops*, who held it almost as long, but at length Issue Male failing also, this Manor came to Sir *Gervase Eyr*, partly by Inheritance from his Mother, and partly by Purchase of the other Co-heir.

Certain Lands in this Parish were given to Religious Uses, by, 1. *Nigellus de Rampton* and his Wife, which *Robert Malluvel* and his Wife, the Daughter of the said *Nigellus*, confirmed to the Church of St. Mary at *Blithe*, viz. the Lands which *Robert* the Uncle of *Nigel* held in *Rampton*, paying 2 s. yearly to the said Church on St. *Dionysius's* Day, Octob. 9. 2. Certain Messuages, and Lands here (by Persons unknown) to the Monastery of *Torkesey* in *Lincolnshire*, given at the Dissolution to Sir *Philip Hobby*,

35 Hen. VIII. 3. The Rectory makes a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*.

The Church here is a Vicarage, in the Patronage of the Prebendary, valued anciently at 8 l. but it is in the King's Books valued at 10 l.

Stokeham, or as *Domesday* Book calls it, *Estoches*, was Soc to *Floodburgh*, and held by the famous Countess *Godeva*, in the Time of King Edward the Confessor, but after the Conquest, the Fee was vested in the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Nigellus* was his Man, or Tenant. From him it seems to have descended with *Floodburgh*, to the *Lysures*, and *Bassets*, as is there said. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* An. 11. this Manor was the Inheritance of *William Swift*, Ancestor to Sir *Robert Swift*, and came afterwards to Sir *Robert Amstrudder*, by his Marriage with the Daughter and Heir of the said Sir *Robert Swift*.

Swansterne, or *Swarnesterne*, a Berue of the great Manor of *Dunham*, a Royal Fee, but now almost entirely lost, save that some Closes in that Manor seem to keep up the Remembrance of it, being called, *Swensterne* Closes.

Truswell, *Treswell*, or *Tireswell*, had three Manors in it, one called *Clederton* in *Domesday* Book, held then by *Godric* and *Ulmar*, Saxons, given by King *William I.* to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, whose Man was *Robert de Monasteriis*, or *Musters*, the other two Manors were *Roger de Busli's*, and *Roger* was his Man. The Family of *Mustiers*, the Posterity of the forementioned *Robert*, had their Residence here many Successions. Several of the Family were Knights, and *William Musters*, 3 Edw. III. claimed to have Emendation of the Assize of Bread, and Ale, broken in this Manor of *Tireswell*. Sir *Henry de Musters* Knt. who was the last Male Heir of the Family, left only a Daughter, for his Heir, named *Elizabeth*, whose Daughter, of the same Name, by *Alexander de Mosbrey*, being married to Sir *William Gascoign*, Chief Justice, brought this Manor into his Family, who held it till the Reign of King Henry VIII.

This

This Part of *Treswell*, which belonged to the Family of *Musters*, was called the *West-Hold*, and was the Fee of *Alan* Earl of *Richmond*, as the other was of *Fikbill* Fee, and was the *East-Hold*, being the Manor, which *Roger*, the Man of *Roger Bussi*, had, which as the rest of *Bussi's* Land did, came to *William de Lovetot*, Lord of *Wirkop*, in the Time of King *Henry I.* who gave his Part of the Church here, to the Priory he founded there. By the Female Heirs of the *Lovetots*, this Manor was divided between the *Morteyns*, *Merburyes*, and others, but at length came to be united in Sir *John Hercy*, who gave *West-hold* to *Littlebury*, and *East-Hold* to *Bussy*, but *Peter Roos* Esq; purchased them both, and his Heir *Gilbert* sold the whole to *Peter Broughton*, whose Nephew enjoys it, or his Heirs.

The Church here is a Rectory, one Moiety of which is in the Patronage of the Chapter of *York*, being made over by *John* Prior of *St. Cuthbert's* of *Wirkop*, who by Fine conveyed the Advowson of it, 33 *Edw. I.* to *William* the Dean and Chapter of *York*, and their Successors. This Part is now valued in the King's Books at 8 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.* but was anciently valued at 10 *l.* It is called the *East-Part* Rectory. The other Moiety was also valued at 10 *l.* when *Mr. Gascoign* was Patron, but now at 9 *l.* 16 *s.* and Mrs. *Mary Saunderson* is Patronefs. It is called the *West-Part* Rectory.

Upton, was for the major Part Soc to *Dunham*, the King's great Manor. It was held by *Ralph Tilly*, and *Sibyl* his Mother, yet *Philippa Tilly* held of the Countess of *Ewe*, a Knight's Fee of the old Feoffment, and six Bovats of Land, with Meadow belonging to it in this Place. She died upon the Feast of *St. Peter ad Cathedram*, 32 *Hen. III.* and tho' she left both Sons and Daughters, yet being in *Normandy*, her Lands escheated to the King, who gave them to *Aymo Tromberge* of *Thrumpton*, who thus becoming Lord of it, left it to his four Daughters, of whom one was married to *Baldwin de Cullum*, and carried this Manor to him. His Descendant *William de Cullum* sold it, 21 *Edw. I.* In the Reign of

King *Henry VI.* this Manor was Part of the Estate of Sir *Thomas de la Lande* Knt. but he being a zealous Defender of the *Lancastrian* Family in the Throne, when *Edward* Duke of *York* got Possession of it, he, with many others of that Side, was attainted, and his Estate being seized, was given to the King's Brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, for his many great Services.

There was a Cottage in this Place, which belonged to the Free-Chapel in *Upton* before the Dissolution of the Abbies, but was, 18 *Eliz.* granted among other Things, by that Queen, to *John Mershe* Esq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. and their Heirs, *Mar. 30.* *Hedon* is the Parish-Church to the Inhabitants of this Hamlet.

Welley, *Welbagh*, *Welhaue*, or *Wellows*, in the great Survey of King *William I.* was a Berue, involved in *Cratela*, tho' it hath usually gone with *Grimston*. This Township was the Estate of the *Eliots*, soon after the Conquest, and *Jordan Foliot* had a Market and Fair in it, on *St. Swithin's Day*, *July 15.* They held it for some Time, and then it came to the *Hastings*, who passed it to Sir *Robert Clifton*.

Willoughby, *Wylughby*, or *Wilgebi*, had a Manor in it before the Conquest, belonging to *Tochi* Lord of *Lexington*, but afterwards it became the Fee of *Goisfrid de Alselin*, from whose Posterity it came to *Jeffrey de Fremont*, *Matilda Cauz*, *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, and others. The *Clarks* have the Demesne here.

Here were some Lands given to Religious Uses by, 1. *Hugh Fitz-Ralph*, who for the Safety of his own, Wife's, and Son *Hugh's* Souls, gave to God, *St. Mary*, the Church, and Monks of *Rufford*, his whole Fee in this Place, and some others, with all the Privileges thereunto belonging, as well in Men, as Homages, &c. 2. *Adam de Everingham* Knight, who released all foreign, and other Services to the said Monks, for the Lands which they held of his Fee in this Place. 3. *Osbert Sylvan*, who paid four Shillings a Year to the Abbot of *Rufford*, for a Messuage, and two Bovats, which he held of the Abbot, and Convent here.

These Lands at the Dissolution, were granted with Abbey of Rufford to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Wiminton, or Wymenton, a Berue Soc to the King's great Manor of Dunham, and in the Reign of King Henry VIII. the Estate of John Dunham Esq; who about the Beginning of that Reign, suffered a Recovery of his Lands here. It is now totally lost, save that the Remembrance of it is kept up by some Closes, called Wympton Closes.

II. The Division of NORTH-CLAY.

This Division lyes in the most northern Part of the County, and is bounded on the East with the River Trent, which parts it from Lincolnshire; on the North with a small Rivulet, called Hokydyke, which divides it from Yorkshire, which is the Boundary of it on the West Side as far as Bantrey, where the River Idle separates it from Hatfield Division; and on the South by South-Clay. The only Market Town in this Division is,

Retford, Redford, or Redford East, an ancient Borough, and sendeth two Burgesses to serve in Parliament, the Market is weekly on Saturday, and is famous for Hops, (there being large Plantations of that Commodity round the Town, and in the Neighbourhood,) and Barley for Malt, in which its Trade is not so considerable as formerly, because *Workop* hath gotten away much of it; and the Fair on the Eve, and Day, and Morrow of the Holy Trinity, and five Days after, but this Fair is long since discontinued, and now the Fairs begin on March 12. St. Gregory's Day, and Sept. 21. St. Matthew's Day, both of them of Note in these Parts, for most Sort of Commodities. We find nothing considerable of it in *Domesday* Book saving that here was then a Mill belonging to Sutton, of the Fee of the Archbishop of York. The King is the Lord of it, and as the Demesne of the Crown, many of our King's have conferred upon it many valuable Privileges, for 1. King Edward I. granted the Town in Fee farm to the Burgesses of the same, paying ten Pounds per Annu.

and giving them Power to chuse Bailiffs for the good Government of the same; 2. King Henry III. granted them the Fair abovementioned for eight Days; and Edward III. exempted them from all Tolls, and foreign Services, and gave them a Charter of Confirmation of their Liberties, by which it was granted, that the Inhabitants of the said Town, viz. the Burgesses and his Heirs, Resident in the said Borough, shall not be put to Assizes, Juries, or any Recognizances with Foreigners, by Occasion of their foreign Lands and Tenements. King Henry VI. gave them a Court of Record to hold Plea of Action without any Limitation of the Sum, and to use the Office of Escheator, and Clerk of the Market. All which Privileges have been, from Time to Time, confirmed by the several Kings and Queens of this Nation, for King James I. Reg. 5. did not only confirm all former Grants made by his Predecessors, but also incorporated it a-new, by the Name of Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and appointed the same to be governed by two Bailiffs, and likewise twelve Aldermen, to make a Common Council for the Town. They have also a Common Seal, with Power to alter it at their Pleasure. And that the said two Bailiffs for the Time being, and the learned Steward, shall be Justices of the Peace, and of the *Quorum*, within the said Borough; several Noblemen of the first Rank have been High Stewards of this Town, as the Earls of Shrewsbury, and Newcastle, and Men of great Learning, their learned Steward. They have also two Chamberlains, a Town-Clerk, and two Serjeants at Mace. Our late Account from an unknown Hand, of the Constitution of this Corporation, is, that the Bailiffs are distinguished into the Senior, and Junior. That are both elected annually upon the first of August, and enter upon their Office on Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29. following, the Senior Bailiff being chosen out of the Aldermen, and the Junior out of the Fee-men, that have been Chamberlains. The Men of Retford also, by the Consent of the Burgesses of Nottingham, ought to take

Thurtol, i. e. Passage-Toll through these Bounds, viz. at the End of the Town of *Velbagh*, at *Mirell Bridge*, at *Wyfton*, and other Places, where the Burgesſes of *Nottingham* were wont to take it.

Here were alſo ſome Lands, and other Things given to Religious Uſes, viz. *Philip de Houlecores* gave the Moiety of the Mills of *Retford*, to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and the Monks there, for the Suttentation of two Chaplains in the ſaid Church, and one in his Church at *Stirape*, to celebrate divine Service for ever, for the Soul of him the ſaid *Philip*, &c. and his Siſter *Alice* confirmed his Gift. King *Henry III.* alſo gave to the ſame Abbey, the Mills of *Ratford*, to be holden of him for 10 l. per Ann. ſaving to *Ralph Teſſun* 40 s. if recovered, as it ſeems it was; and *Hubert de Burgh*, Juſtice of England, for the Love of God, and Safety of his own, and Wiſe's Soul, gave the ſaid 40 s. yearly to the ſaid Abbey of *St. James* at *Welbeck*. *Richard de Raucliff* alſo, Parſon of *Cloun*, and two other Parſons gave to the Prior and Convent of *Wirkſop*, and their Succeſſors, five Meſſuages, and the Moiety of three Meſſuages, with the Appurtenances in this Town, for ever, to pray for the good Eſtate of Perſons while they lived, and when they ſhould be dead, in the Church of the Priory. Further, at the Diſſolution, the Abbey of *Rufford* had a Grange here, the Abbey of *Walbeck* Lands, then rented at 2 l. 17 s. 4 d. the Priory of *Radford* by *Wirkſop*, 7 s. 6 d. Rents of Aſſize, and 3 l. 11 s. Lands, and the Priory of *Matterſay*'s Lands were worth 13 s. 4 d. Here is a Free-Grammar-School, and a good Town-hall, in which the Sessions, both for the Town and County, are holden; and under it is an excellent Shambles, the beſt in the County.

The Church here is a Vicarage, ordained in 1258. by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *York*, who allotted for the Vicar's Maintenance, an hundred Shillings of the Altarage, and the ſmall Tithes of Pigs, Geefe, Chickens, and the Bread and Wine, Ale, or Beer, which ſhould happen to be brought to the Altar; but

the Tithes of the Mills were to be given to the Poor. The Rectory was ſettled upon the Sacriſt of the Cathedral at *York*, who was Patron of the Vicarage 'till the Diſſolution, and then it was valued at 5 l. Now it is in the King's Books 5 l. 5 s. and the Earl of *Devonſhire* was the Patron; but now the Bailiffs and Aldermen here have the Advowſon of this Church, and alſo that of *West-Retford*, as we ſhall ſhew preſently.

The Building of the Church is very handſome, and commodious, and at the Eaſt End over the Altar, is a neat Draught of the Hiſtory of Chriſt's laſt Supper with his Diſciples, lately ſet up at the Charge of a Gentleman of the Town. The Archbiſhop of *York*, in whoſe Dioceſe it is, or the Archdeacon of *Nottingham* in his Stead, viſit in this Church every Year. In the Church are ſome ancient Monuments, 1. For *John Smith Mercer*, who died May 26, 1496. 2. For *John Bowly*, who died April, 1455. 3. For *John* the Vicar, who died Decemb. 28, 1502. 4. For *John Denman* Eſq; who died Nov. 16, 1517. and in the Windows the Arms of *France* and *England*, the *Hervey's* quartering *Leeks*, and the *Nevils*.

This Place bears the Name of *East Retford*, becauſe it ſtands on the eaſt Side of the River *Idle*, and is joined by a Stone Bridge to another Town on the other Side of the *Idle*, which is called for Diſtinction by the Name of

West Retford, which though it may ſeem to be but a Part of the ſame Town, is another Pariſh, but hath nothing very remarkable in it, but its fine Hoſpital, of which the unknown Gentleman above-mentioned, to whom we owe our ſelves indebted very much, for encouraging this Work, gives this particular Deſcription, a worthy Pattern of Imitation.

This Hoſpital was founded in this Place, by *John Dorrel* Dr. of Phyſick, An. Dom. 1666. and being dedicated to the Ever-bleſſed Trinity, was ſoon after incorporated by the Truſtees, who obtained a Charter and Seal, to authorize their Actings as ſuch, with this Circumſcription on it,

Sigillum Hospit. St. & individua Trinitatis Retford Occident.

It is governed by a Master (who is to be the Sub-Dean of *Lincoln* successively) and ten Brethren, who have a Power to let Leases for twenty one Years by their Charter, being Inhabitants in the said Hospital. The Master's Stipend is 15 *l. per Ann.* and the ten Brethrens, who have each an Habitation, 10 *l. per Ann.* besides ten Shillings for a Load of Coals every Year, six Yards of Cloth for a Gown, every other Year, worth 30 *s.* each. There are also other Allowances for under Officers, as twenty Nobles to a Steward, and fifty Shillings to a Nurse yearly. To one that reads Prayers (who is usually one of the Fraternity, fifteen Shillings a Quarter. The Estate settled on the Hospital by the Founder, is to repair all Decays in the Buildings, but the Windows, which the Brethren the Inhabiters are to keep in repair, every one in his own Apartment, at his own Charge. The Brethren by the Statutes of the Hospital, are obliged to receive the Sacrament, according to the Manner of the Church of *England*, thrice a Year, and attend the Prayers, at Church or at Home constantly, except when they are absent from the House, which each of them is allowed to be two Weeks in every Quarter, but if they exceed that Time, their pay is withdrawn.

There is a Garden, and an Orchard adjoining to it, divided into ten Shares, according to the Number of the Inhabiters. There is also an Allowance ordered to be given, for the Maintenance of a Scholar in *Exeter* College in *Oxford*, in which the Founder was a Student, of about 10 *l. per Ann.* but 'tis only to be paid, when the Scholar is Resident there.

As to the Statutes, and Orders of the said Hospital, it would be too tedious to relate them particularly, because they very fully and distinctly provide all necessary Rules of Government for such a Body, and so consequently must be many.

Besides the forementioned Apartments for the Brethren, there is in this Hospital a Chapel, where the Prayers are appointed to be read, as above, with a good Clock in it; and the Founder's Coat of Arms, very well drawn, set over the Door, as also some other Rooms to be used upon publick Occasions, as on *Trinity Sunday*, when there is a Feast for the Minister, Steward, &c. the Charge of which is allowed out of their Stock. There is also a Chest, in which are kept the Charter, Seal, and Leases of the Estates, and for that End it hath two Locks, of which one is to be always in the Custody of the Governor, and the other of the Brethren, and both entrusted to the Hands of the Senior Bailiff of *East Retford*.

The Church here is a Rectory, but of late bought in by the Corporation of *East Retford*, and united to their Vicarage, that both together might make a good Maintenance for a Minister, their Vicarage before being very inconsiderable. The Villages of this Division are,

Beckingham, which was a Berue of Land the Archbishop of *York*'s Fee, but *Roger de Busli* had also a Manor here, which was *Osbern* the Saxon's before him. One *Gosfrid* was *Roger*'s Man, or Tenant. A Family, which took their Name from this Place, being called *De Bekingham*, had soon after the Conquest their Residence here, but the Manor was the King's, and Chapter of *Southwell*'s. They lived several Generations here, and had large Possessions in it, which some of them wisely employed.

Several Parcels of this Manor were given to pious Uses, by *John de Beckingham*, who 18 *Rich. II.* had a Grant from that Prince, to give two Messuages, two Tofts, fifty Acres of Land, ten of Meadow, six of Wood, and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Bekingham*, to the Chaplain of the Chantry of *St. Mary* in that Parish-Church: as also four Messuages, twelve Tofts, one Windmill, two hundred and sixty Acres of Land, fifty of Meadow, and 24 *s.* Rent, all in *Bekingham*, to the Priorefs of *Brodholme*:

as also one Messuage, twenty four Acres of Land, and five of Meadow, all in this Parish, to the Vicar of this Church and his Successors, all held of the Archbishop of York in Socage.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Lands abovementioned were thus disposed of by the Crown, to which they fell, viz. two of the Tenements, and Lands belonging to the Priory of Brothelm, were granted, 34 Hen. VIII. to Sir John Williams, and Sir Edward North Kts. and to the Heirs of Sir Edward, who had at the same Time a Licence to alienate them; the other two were granted, 36 Hen. VIII. to John Beer, and Henry Laurence, and the Heirs of John in the same Patent. The Chantry of this Church was granted, 6 Edw. VI. to Thomas Reeve, and George Cotton, who at the same Time had a Licence to alienate the whole to Robert Harrison, and his Heirs.

The Church of Bekingham, together with the Glebe-lands, anciently did, and do still belong to, and make a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, notwithstanding that 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. Hugh Thornhill had a Licence to alienate the Capital Messuage, and all the Lands, and Tithes lately belonging to that Church, to George Nevil, and others, for the Use of the said Hugh and Elizabeth his Wife, and their Heirs upon the Body of the said Elizabeth begotten. The Vicarage hath been all along in the Patronage of the Prebendary of Bekingham, and was anciently valued at ten Marks, and now is in the King's Books 6 l. 5 s. 5 d. The Vicar attends the Visitation at Southwell.

William Howell, Dr. of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, was born in this Town. He was educated in Magdalen College, and became Fellow of it. He was afterwards Tutor to John Earl of Mulgrave, who was afterwards made Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby, and at length Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln. He hath written *An Institution of general History, from the Beginning of the World, to the Monarchy of Constantine the Great*, which he afterwards turned in-

to Latin, for the Use of the said Earl. He hath also written, a Book he calls *Medulla Historia Anglicana*, containing the History of our King's; from Julius Caesar to the Death of King Charles II. but his Name is not to it. The Continuance of it from 1678. to 1684. is not his, for the Author seems to be a Favourer of the Roman Church. He died in 1683.

Bole, or Boole was, when the general Survey was taken, Part of the Archbishop of York's Fee, and Part of Roger de Busli's. Ulmer the Saxon had a Manor here before the Conquest, but now both the Manor and Rectory of this Place, make a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of York, valued heretofore at twenty Marks. William Rothewell of this Place, had Leave given him by King Richard II. to give and assign to the Vicar of Bole and his Successors, eight Acres of Land, six of Pasture, with the Appurtenances to help to sustain them, which Lands were held of the Prebend of Bole, &c.

The Vicarage of Bole is, as it long hath been, in the Patronage of the Prebendary of that Name, and was valued anciently at five Marks, but is now in the King's Books 4 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Bollome, or Bolum, one of the Berues of the Archbishop of York's great Manor of Lanum. Turvert the Saxon had a Manor here before the Conquest, which became Roger de Busli's after, Jeffrey was Roger's Man, and the Lovetots were his Successors in it. They were a devout Family according to those Times, for William de Lovetot was the Founder of the Abbey of St. Cuthbert at Wirkfop, and Emme his Widow, with the Consent of her Son Richard de Lovetot, gave the Mill of this Place to that Monastery, to buy Wine for the Use of the Mass, together with an Essart of Asaley to buy Wafers, which Gifts William the Son of Richard confirmed, and Matilda his only Daughter and Heir added all Bolum in Lands, Meadow, and the Mill, as Richard de Lovetot her Grandfather had done before. Ernald Flamang of Claverburgh, or Claverborough, gave the Church of St. Cuthbert at Radford, a certain Part of Land in the Field of Bolum. The River Idle at this Place

Place runs under a Rock, and so on Northward, after several Windings to *Barotree*.

At the Dissolution, King Henry VIII. by his Letters Parents dated Octob. 28. 3 Hen. VIII. granted to Robert and William Smith and their Heirs, this Manor of *Bolum*, and two Mills in the said Hamlet, and many other Lands and Tenements, late belonging to the Priory of *Wirkfop*, and from them it was long since conveyed to *Francis Wortley* Esq; and *Mary* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Mary*, whose Inheritance it is, or lately was; but the Tythes of the Mills of *Bolum* were made Part of the Revenues of the Vicarage of *Clarborough*, by *Sexvall* Archbishop of *York*, in 1258. and another Archbishop gave the Church here with the Appurtenances, then worth ten Marks, and belonging to a Prebend of *York*, to *William de Lanum* in the Absence of the Prebendary.

Burton West, an Hamlet of the Archbishop of *York*'s Manor at *Lanum*; but besides that, there was a Manor held before the Conquest by *Speranoc*, the Saxon, which after became *Roger de Busli*'s Fee, *Gosfrid* was *Roger*'s Man. The most ancient Lord of this Place, after the Record of *Domesday* Book, was *Jeffrey de Mauquinci*, who gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Wirkfop*, this Church of *St. Hellen* of *Burton*, which *Jeffrey de Paveli* his Nephew confirmed, as also did *Richard de Ruttington*, and farther remitted all his Right and Title to other Lands and Tenements, which the said *Jeffrey Mauquinci* his Ancestor had given thole Monks. *Richard de Ruttington*, Son and Heir of *William de Ruttington*, gave and confirmed other Lands in this Place, to the said Monastery of *Wirkfop*. It is a rich Town, most of it the Eitate of Mr. *Levinz* an eminent Member of Parliament. 'Tis about three Miles by Water to *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*.

The Rectory of this Parish, which belonged to the Priory of *Wirkfop*, as is above shewn, was with all the Messuages, Mills, Houses, Edifices, and Lands, Meadows, and Tenements to it belonging, granted at the Suppression of the

Abbies by King Henry VIII. Reg. 36. to *William Nevill* Gent. and his Heirs, who have enjoyed them ever since; for both the Manor and Rectory were late the Inheritance and Possession, or at the Disposition of *Edward Nevill* of *Grove* Esq; Father of Sir *Edward Nevill*, whose Posterity we suppose, continue the Owners of them; for *Gilbert Nevil* had an Estate here in the last Century; but we are informed, that Mr. *Levinz* is Patron of the Living at this Time.

Clarborough, *Clarburgh*, or *Claverburch*, was Part of it belonging to the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, another Part was of the Archbishop of *York*'s Fee, holding of his Manor of *Sudton*, and besides these Parts, there were two Manors, of which *Roger de Busli* had one, which before the Conquest was *Reginald* the Saxon's, and after *Fulco* was Tenant under *Roger*, and *Ulchil* held half a Boyat under the same *Roger*; the other was *Taynes* Land, which *Ulmer* held before the Conquest, and after was continued to him by King *William*.

Some Parcels of this Parish were given to pious Uses in the Times of Popery, viz. *Ernald Flamang*, or *Fleming*, in Latin *Flandrensiss*, by the Consent of his Heir *Roger*, gave to the Church of *St. Cuthbert* at *Radford*, the fourth Part of the Church of this Place, and *John Flamang* his Grandson ratified that Gift. *Adam* also, the Son of the aforesaid *John*, added much to the said Gift, for he granted to the Canons of *Wirkfop*, all the Land they held of his Fee within the Territory of this Manor. *Adam* also, the Chaplain of *Radford*, gave to the Monastery of *Blithe*, the Lands which he held of *John Fleming* the Elder here.

The Church of this Place, belonged anciently to the Chapel of *St. Mary*, and *All-Appels*, called *Sepulchres*, near *York-Minster*; and several Archbishops of *York* appointing a Vicarage, ordained that the Vicar of *Clarburgh* should have the Altarage, with a Toft, and Croft, lying next the Church-yard, and the Tithes of the inclosed Crofts of the Town, and the Tithe of the Mills of *Bolum*, as is before observed. The Vicarage thus con-

constituted was in the Patronage of the Sacrist of St. Mary's at York, and then was valued at 8*l*. The Earl of Devon is now Patron, and it is in the King's Books, 9*h*. 15*s*. 5*d*. The Living of this Place has been of late united with Hayton, and make together about 70*l*. a Year. The Parishes join together, the Road from Retford to Gainsborough going between them.

Claworth, or Clavord, a Village depending upon the King's great Manor of Mansfeled, but hath in it a Manor, which before the Conquest, Grumbild the Saxon held, but was after Roger de Busli's Fee, and Fulco was Roger's Man. In King Edward II's Reign, Robert de Hardeſbull, or Hardredesfield, was Lord of this Manor. Mr. Dugdale ſays, He took his Name from a Place called Hartſhill in Warwickſhire, where his Family had their chief and uſual Reſidence. His Poſterity were Lords of it ſome Succeſſions, but at length the Family being extinct, it fell into divers Hands, viz. John de Sandales, who paſſed it to John de Heydon, 9 Edw. II. Thomas de Bernardeſtons, who had Free-warren here, 2 Edw. III. Thomas Warwyns, alias Leches Eſq; whoſe Son Charles enjoyed it a while. John Truthales Eſq; who maintaining the Lancaſtrian Intereſt againſt Edward Duke of York in their Conteſt for the Crown, was attain'd 11 Edw. IV. and his Eſtate being confiscated, this Manor among others was given to Richard Duke of Glouceſter, for his many good Services, the York Family being then by Parliament ſettled on the Throne; and Sir Griffin Markham, upon whoſe Attainder, 2 Jac. I. this Manor was given to Sir John Harrington, whoſe Heirs have ſold it.

The Prior of Matterſey had a Grange, and good Lands here, Part of which was granted by King Henry VIII. Reg. 31. to Sir Anthony Nevil with the Site of the Monastery, and he had a Licence to alienate it, 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. the other Part hath long ſince been ſold. Nicholas Daubeny alſo had a Licence, 11 Rich. II. to give one Meſſuage, one hundred twenty Acres of Land, and the Appurtenances in Claworth to a Chaplain of a

Chantry to be founded in this Church, which we do not doubt but was done.

This Church is a Rectory (near worth 200*l*. a Year) and hath from 51 Hen. III. been in the Patronage of the Dean of Lincoln, who then recovered it againſt Robert de Hardeſbull that put in a Claim to it. It continueth ſtill in the Patronage of the Dean for the Time being, and was anciently valued at 24*l*. but is now in the King's Books 26*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*.

Cotes, Cotham, or Cotume, the Manor of one Hardulph the Saxon before the Conqueſt, but Roger de Buſli's Fee after, and Fulco was Roger's Tenant. In after Ages, William de Ingham, Robert de Sutton (who was of the Lexington Family) and Robert de Markeham had the Manor here ſucceſſively; and from the laſt of theſe it paſſed to the Family of Everingham, by Agnes his Wife, and is come at length to the Stanhops. This Hamlet is Soc of Oſwardbec, and in the Pariſh of South Leverton.

Some Parts of this Hamlet were given to Religious Uſes, viz. Herbert Son of Adelard and Agnes his Wife, who held the Land of Ingham's Fee abovementioned, gave it to the Abbey of Welbeck, and the Priory of St. Mary of Forkeſey, had ſome Parcels of Land here, but the Benefactor is not known.

Here was a Free-chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Everton was Part of it an Hamlet to the Archbiſhop of York's Manor of Sudtan, and Part of it was the Fee of Roger de Buſli. In after Times, Thomas de Mareſey had a Capital Meſſuage and Demefne here, and Richard Townley a Manor. The principal Houſe, and Lands in Everton at preſent belong to the Corporation of Newark, who have demifed them to one Mr. Rogers their Tenant.

There was anciently a Meſſuage, certain Houſes and Lands belonging to the Priory of Matteſey in this Pariſh, which after the Diſſolution were granted to William Riggs, and William Buckbert Gent. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. I.

The Church here, which belonged to the Archbiſhoprick of York, was given by Roger, Archbiſhop thereof, who lived in the

the Reign of King Henry II. to the Chapel he had founded in York Minster, and his Successor *Sewall* ordained that the Vicar should have the Altarage, Tithe-hay, &c. and that the Sacrist who was the Patron of the Vicarage, should find the Vicar a Dwelling, or allow him half a Mark yearly for an House, and give three Marks *per Ann.* to the Poor. While the Sacrist continued Patron of the Vicarage, it was valued at ten Marks, but is now in the King's Books 7 l. 2 s. 3 d. 1. and the Duke of Devonshire is Patron, who is also the Impropriator.

Fenton, or *Fentune*, had in it three Manors, of which before the Conquest the Saxons *Ulfac*, *Lewric*, and *Grim*, were Lords, but *Roger de Busli* obtained them all after it, under whom *Thomas de Normansville* held this Manor, 'Tis a rich little Place, and has an handsome Seat of Mr. *Thornhagh's*, formerly a worthy Member of Parliament in it. We meet with nothing, that makes this Place so remarkable, as the Family of *Fenton*, supposed to take their Name from it, of which there was anciently a Gentleman, who in the last Century had House and Lands here, whose Pedigree, Dr. *Thoroton* tells us from his own Knowledge, was derived from Sir *Richard Fenton* of this Place, who lived in about King Henry VIII's Days, but the Family must be much older, if we will believe the Name taken from hence, as their long Residence in this Place is a probable Argument it was. The famous Men of this Family are,

He died in the Year of our Lord 1603.
Some few Days after Queen Elizabeth.

This Monument was erected over his Body at the Charge of the Right Honorable *Roger Earl of Cork*, who married *Katharine Fenton* his Neice, the Daughter of Sir *Jeffrey Fenton* his Brother above-mentioned. In later Times the greatest Part of this Hamlet was the Inheritance of Sir *Francis Thornhaugh*, descended to him from his Ancestors, whose Seat was here, and is now possessed by *John Thornhaugh* his Grandchild, or his Heirs.

Sir *Jeffrey Fenton* Knight, who was twenty seven Years a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth, and King James I. He translated the History of *Francis Guiccardine* into English, and dedicated it to Queen Elizabeth. He married the Daughter of Dr. *Robert Weston*, some Time Chancellor of Ireland; and dying at Dublin, was buried in St. Patrick's Church there, under the same Tomb with his Father in Law, October 1608. His Brother

Edward Fenton who was born in this County, and probably in this Place, was a famous Sea Officer and Adventurer, and having a Genius that way superior to many, disdained to go in trodden Paths, and was ambitious to discover unknown Passages. His Atchievements of that Nature are related at large in Mr. *Hackluit's* Voyages, and with his other Exploits, put into his Epitaph on his Monument at *Deptford Church* in Kent, where he lies buried, in Words to this Effect. That he was Esquire of the Body of Queen Elizabeth; That when Jean O-Neal, and after him the Earl of Desmond, had a Rebellion in Ireland, he was the valiant General which was sent against them; That after he had in a most daring Attempt viewed the unknown Seas in the northern Parts, and in divers Voyages searched into the dark Recesses of Nature; he was at length employed in the famous Sea Fight against the Spanish Armada in 1588. where he was the Pilot of the Admiral's Ship.

This last *John* was a valiant Man, and a Colonel of Horse for the Parliament, in whose Service he lost his Life by a Scotch Lance, at the Battle of *Preston* in Lancashire, between Duke *Hamilton* and his Party. His Widow having attained her Husband's Arrears, married after to *William Skeffington Esq;*

Grim Little, or *Greenlege*, an Hamlet in Part belonging to the King's Manor of *Dunham*, and Part to the Archbishop of

of York's Fee of *Sudton*, but is in the Parish of *Clariburgh*. The *Norris's* have had large Possessions for many Ages in this Place, but now their Lands are become the Inheritance of *Robert Waring* of *Witford* Gent.

Gringely, or *Greenelege*, called in our Maps *Grimly* on the Hill, was Part of the King's Land, belonging to his Manor of *Mansfield*, *Seven Taynes* had also each of them a Manor here, all which the Norman Invader gave to *Roger de Busli*, whose Tenant, or Man to manage it under him was *Roger*. *William de Lovetot* succeeded this *Roger* in this, as he did in many other Estates, and having founded a Priory at *Wirkfop*, gave to it the Church of this Place; His Son *Richard* confirmed his Gift, and added moreover two Messuages to make proper Houses for the Canons, and Land sufficient for an Orchard, all which *Matildis* his Heir confirmed, and gave to the said Priory more, a Wind mill, and the Suit of the whole Town; but the Manor she settled on Sir *William de Furnival* her younger Son, who procured a Grant of a Market, and Fair to be kept here, 37 *Hen.* III. Sir *William* had no Heirs, and so upon his Death it descended to *Gerard Furnival*, his Brother *Gerard's* Son, who sold it to *Henry* the Son of *Richard*, King of the Romans, and his Heirs, from whom it passed by the Heir General, to *John* of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster*, and was held by the Crown as a Part of the Manor of *Takbill*, 'till it was sold away by King *James I.* but the Priory never enjoyed the Mill quietly.

The Town is but small, but hath a noted Shoe-fair on *St. Lucy's* Day, *Dec.* 13. There are some Beasts, and Swine brought to it to be sold, and some other Tradesmen resort to it, but Shoe makers are much the Majority, of whom there are every Year upward of an hundred, and some Years almost two.

The Rectory of this belonged to the Priory of *Wirkfop*, and the Vicarage was in their Patronage. The Canons enjoyed the Tithes some Time, but when *Henry* the Son of the King of the Romans, came into the Possession of the Manor,

his Bailiff took the Tithes from the Canons, and his Widow *Constantia* detained them, as *John de Vesey* and his Servants did the Wind-mill. However the Tithes were at length recovered, and the Monks enjoyed them, 'till the Dissolution, when this Rectory was given by King *Edward VI.* *Reg.* 7. to Sir *James Folejambe* Kt. and his Heirs paying yearly for it into the Exchequer 22 l. 13 s. 4 d. This Vicarage was 8 l. when it was in the Patronage of the Prior of *Wirkfop*, but it is now valued in the King's Books at 7 l. 18 s. 4 d. and the Duke of *Devonshire* is Patron, and the Duke of *Rutland* Impropiator.

Hablesthorp, or for Shortness *Absthorp*, an Hamlet of which Mr. *Lewis de Bello-monte*, 9 *Edw.* II. was Lord. It now makes a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *York*, and is valued at 10 l. annual Rent. It joyns to *North Leverton*, and had formerly a Chapel, but it is now in Ruins, yet it hath a Constable a Part from *Leverton*.

Harwell, or *Hereuuelle*, was Part of it the Fee of *Roger de Busli*, and Part of it belonged to the Manor of *Gringeley*. In after Times this Manor was in the Hands of the Families *de Freschevede*, *Markham*, *Townley* and *Wentworth*, from whom it hath passed to the Corporation of *Newwarke*, of whom *Thomas Magnus* bought it, and gave it to *Anthony Gilby*, who was Lieutenant Colonel to Sir *John Digby* in *Newwarke* Garrison, who, or his Posterity, are now Tenants of it.

Hayton, *Haiton*, or *Heyton*, was the Fee of the Archbishop of *York*, under whom the Family *de Hayton* held it for some Generations, and after them *Laurence de Moigne*, *Ralph Makevel*, *John Fitz-William*, *John Poge*, &c. were successively Lords of it. Some small Parts of this Manor were given to pious Uses. 1. By *Adam*, Chaplain of *Radford*, who gave some certain Lands in this Place to *St. Mary of Blythe*. 2. By *Robert Everingham*, who gave the Monks of *Wirkfop* the Suit of his Court at *Leyrton*, for Lands held of it by that Priory in this Place. 3. By *Robert de Power*, who had a Licence granted him, 4 *Edw.* II. to give one

Toft, and three Acres of Land, with the Appertinances in this Place, to the Vicar of this Church and his Successors, to augment the Sustainment of a certain Chaplain, &c. The Priory of *Wirkfop* had also a Grange and Lands belonging to it here, valued at the Dissolution at 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Here were also Lands belonging to the Chantry of St. *John* of *Mattersey*, which were granted 7 *Edw.* VI. to Mr. *Reeve* and *Cotton* in Fee.

The Church here was given by Archbishop *Roger* to the Chapel, which he had founded near the Minster at *York*, and *Sewall* Archbishop there afterwards ordained a Vicarage, appointing that the Vicars for the Time being should have the Altarage, and the Land of the Church of this Town, with a Garden, and that the Sacrist of the said Chapel should be Patron of it. While he presented, it was 8 *l.* After the Dissolution, the Patronage of the Rectory was given by King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* I. to *Nich. las* Archbishop of *York* and his Successors, but the Patronage of the Vicarage was otherwise disposed of, and is now in the Hands of his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, being valued in the King's Books at this Time at 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.*

Leverton, or *Legreton South*, called for Shortness *Leyrton*, a principal Hamlet of the Manor of *Oswardbec*, Part of the Archbishop's Fee, as a Berue of *Lanum*, and Part *Roger de Busli's* Fee, or ancient Demesne, being Soc of the King's great Manor of *Maunsfield*. This Manor was granted by King *Henry* III. to *Henry de Hastings*, and *Ada* his Wife and her Heirs, in which Family it continued many Successions, but how, or when it was alienated, we find not, but by certain Deeds, and ancient Evidences, it appears that there was a fair House, and Demesnes belonging to it, with diverse Tenements and Farms in this Place, heretofore belonging to it, and of a long Time being the Inheritance of the *Nevils*, then having their Seat in this Place, but sold in the last Century by the *Nevils*, dwelling at *Mattersey*, to the Right honourable the Earl of *Kingston* whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston* now enjoy

it. Here is a Free-School about 20 *l.* per *Ann.*

Lisard de Musters, (called in *Latin*, *De Monasteriis*) held thirteen Bovats in this Place, of which he gave, 4 *Rich.* I. to the Priory of *Thurgarton* that Bovat of Land which had formerly been *Ulchel* the Saxon's, then held by *Adam*, and *Ernis*, Anno 1328.

The Church here being upon the King's Demesne, and holding of his Manor of *Maunsfield*, was given with *Maunsfield* to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, by King *William Rufus*. The Vicarage is in the Patronage of the said Dean to this Day; and whereas it was valued then at eight Marks, 'tis now in the King's Books 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Leverton, *Legreton*, or *Leghirton North*, and for Shortness *Lairton*, was a Berew of the Archbishop of *York's* great Manor of *Lanum*. The Family of *Everingham* were a long Time Lords of this Manor, but after them the Lords of it were many, as *Robert de Waterton*, *John Babington*, *William Chadworth*, *William Willoughby*, *Christopher Kendal*, whose Family held it of the Archbishop of *York*, as of his Manor of *Scrouby*, 'till it came lately to be the Inheritance of *Peter Roos*, and is now *Tho. Broughton's* Esq;

The Church here is appropriated to, and makes a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*. The Vicarage was ten Marks anciently, but is now valued in the King's Books at five Pounds, and the Prebendary of it is Patron.

Littleborough, or *Littleburgh*, a small Town exactly answerable to the Name, where, as there is at this Day, a Ferry much used, so there was formerly (as Mr. *Cambden* speaks with much Assurance) that famous Station and Abode, which *Antoninus* twice mentions, but variously read in some Copies *Agelocum*, in others *Segelocum*. He confesseth, that he formerly sought for this Station in Vain hereabouts, but now he says, He verily believes he hath found it, both because it stands upon the Military Way, and because the Marks of an old Wall are still discernible in the neighbouring Field, where many Coins of the Roman Emperors are often found by the Plow-men, who call them *Swines Pennies*, because they

they are most usually discovered by the Rooting of Swine.

Dr. Thoroton hath fixed that Roman Station at *Idleton*, now called *Eaton*, as Mr. *Cambden* did, when he put out his *Britannia* in 1594; but for different Reasons, for Mr. *Cambden* places it at *Idleton*, partly upon the Account of its Distance from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*, and partly from the Likeness of the Name, *Agelocum* written by a Slip of the Librarian's Pen, for *Adelocum*, which is not much unlike the present Name; but Dr. *Thoroton*'s Reason is taken from the Signification of the Word *Adelocum*, or *Segelocum*, which signifies a Place of Corn, as *Idleton* also does, the Word *Yd* in the *British* Language signifying Corn, and so *Idleton* signifies a Town of Corn. In this Diversity of Opinions, Mr. *Burton* in his Notes upon the *Itinerary*, takes Part with Mr. *Cambden*, and to reconcile *Agelocum*, and *Segelocum*, tells us, that these two Words are to be ranked among them, to which the Romans sometimes prefix an *S.* or *Sibilus*, and sometimes omit it, instancing in, *Alpes*, which is sometimes written *Salpies*, *Amnites*, *Samnites*, *Salimantica*, *Amantica*, *Siluenca*, *Aliungia*, &c.

This Place is an Hamlet of *Mansfield*, the King's great Manor, and *Oswardbec*. King *John* being at *Nottingham*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave to the Church of *Welbeck* and Monks there, the Church of *Littleburgh*, viz. the Advowson and Presentation, with all the Appertenances belonging to him or his Heirs, to be converted to their proper Uses, and *Jesfrey Plantagenet* Archbishop of *York*, appropriated it accordingly to that Abbey. *Hugh*, Son of *Hugh Stretton*, also gave twelve Acres of Meadow in the Marsh of *Lee*, and two Fishings in the Waters of *Trent*, viz. the one called *Go-se-garth* to this Church, and the other called *Wolves-garth* to the Abbey of *Welbeck*. Here is a Chapel dedicated to the Service of God.

Misne, *Misna*, or *Myssen*, in which the King had some Lands belonging to his Manor of *Flintham*. *Roger Busli* also had a Fee here, and there was some *Tain-land*, which *Cnut* the *Saxon* held: We suppose

this Place called *Misen*, because it lies intermixed with the Lands of *Lincolnshire*. The Family *Maressey* had considerable Possessions here, which they held of the Honour of *Lancaster*. In King *Henry IV*'s Reign, *John Scot*, Ann. 7. had a Licence to give this Manor of *Misne* with the Appertenances, to the Prior and Convent of *Mattersey*, and their Successors, which was accordingly then done, but after the Dissolution it came first to the *Legats*, then to Sir *Matthew Palmer*.

Here was a Grange belonging to the Monastery of *Mattersey* in Fee-farm, in the Occupation of *Thomas Fowe*, which falling to the Crown by the Suppression of the Abbies, Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 38. granted it with all its Rights and Appertenances, to *William Borne*, and *James Orenge Esq*; being then of the Value of twenty one Pounds per Ann.

The Idle is navigable as far, as this Town, and Boats come out of the *Trent*, and bring Goods hither, and to *Bawtree*.

The Advowson of this Church was some Time in Dispute, between the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck*, and the Prior and Canons of *Mattersey*, to which last, upon a full Hearing before the Chancellor of *York*, and a Canon of *Southwell*, it was adjudged, and the Abbot and Convent obliged to renounce all their Right and Title to it. While the Church was in the Canons Hands, they were Patrons of the Vicarage, which was then valued at ten Marks. Since the Dissolution, the Rectory of *Myssen*, which belonged to the Priory of *Mattersey*, hath been granted, 2 Jac. I. to *Laurence Baskerville* and *John Stiler*, and the King is Patron of the Vicarage, which is valued in his Books at 6 l. 4 s. 7 d. There was anciently a Chantry belonging to this Church, which had considerable Revenues belonging to it, which King *James I.* Reg. 2. granted to Sir *John Ramsey Knt.* and *Thomas Emerson Gent.* among other Things, paying to the Crown 10 s. 2 d. per Ann.

Misterton, or *Musterton*, a good Share of which belonged to the King's Manor of *Mansfield*, but *Roger de Busli* had as much of it in his Fee, as before the Conquest

quest five *Taynes* had for five Manors. *William Lovetot* succeeded to *Roger's* Lands here, as he did elsewhere, and gave the Church here to the Monastery of *Wirkfop*, with some other Churches, which he founded. King *Henry II.* and King *John*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave to the Canons of *Newstede*, a third Part of this Town, with *Stokketh*, and *Walcreth*, all of the King's ancient Demefne. The *Haytons* had a Manor here, which they held some Successions, but at length it came to be the Inheritance of the *Poges*, and after the Time of King *Henry VIII.* of the *Cogons*, *Tongs*, and *Pettingers*, the Manors belonged to the King, and the Priory of *Newstede*. It is a pretty large Parish, and it is said, that there are nigh eighty Free-holders in it. From hence to *South Leverton*, and between the *Trent* and *Idle*, the Soil is a stiff Clay, and the Inhabitants call it *North Clay*.

There were also some other lessor Parcels of this Parish given to Religious Uses, as a Piece of Land, called the *Laund*; a Wind-mill, and some other Lands and Tenements belonging to the Priory of *Axholm* in *Lincolnshire*; as also a Close, called the *Nuns Close*, and a Selion of Land, and a Messuage, belonging to the Priory of *Heverings* in *Lincolnshire*, and a Cottage belonging to the Priory of *Wirkfop*, all which were granted after the Dissolution to *Robert Thornhill*; and *Leonard Warcap* and their Heirs, 38 Hen. VIII.

The Church here is a Vicarage, of which the Chapter of *York* have had the Patronage all along. It was valued at ten Pounds anciently, but it is now in the King's Books 10 l. 5 s. Here was a Chantry in this Church dissolved, 2 Edw. VI. and the twenty Acres in the Marsh of this Place, given by *Thomas Darnell* for the Celebration of his *Obit*, were amongst many other Things granted, by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 21. to *Edward Grimston*, Senior and Junior, and their Heirs.

Oswaldbec, or *Oswaldbec*, was a Wapentake before the Conquest, containing all the Towns between the Rivers *Idel* and

Trent, beginning at *Rampton* and *Trestwell*, and so to *Retsford*, which is now called the *North Clay Division of Bassettlaw Wapentake*, with the Addition of the first named Town. It was all of it the Fee of *Roger de Busli*, or a Part of the King's Manor of *Mansfield*, except some small Parcels belonging to the Archbishop of *York*. King *John*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, gave the whole Land of *Oswaldbec* to *Roger de Montebegonis*, and confirmed it to him when he was King, but it was reconveyed to the King, Hen. III. Reg. 13. by *Roger de Montebegonis*, who granted it a few Years after, with the whole Town of *Oswaldbec* to *Henry de Hastings* and *Ada* his Wife, for her Part of the Earldom of *Chaster*, from whom it descended to the *Bello-camps* Lords of *Bergavenney*, and Earls of *Worcester*; but now, neither the Wapentake of *Oswaldbec*, nor the Manor are well known.

Saundby was Part held of the King's Manor of *Mansfield*, the rest was a Berue to the Archbishop's great Manor of *Lanum*. The Family of *Saundby*, who took their Name from this Town, were long the Owners of the Manor, which passed by the Female Heir to the *Hercyes*, of whom Sir *John* gave it to his Nephew *Hotbam*, from whom it hath passed thro' the Hands of *Leek*, *Elwisth*, and *Forsset*, to the Dukes of *Kingston*. 'Tis a small, but rich Town. There is little Corn bred in it, the Inhabitants living mostly upon their Daries.

There were in this Parish some Parcels of Lands, and other Estates belonging to religious Houses, given by, 1. *Jeffrey de Manquincy*, who settled on the Church of *St. Peter* at *Thurgarton* and the Canons there, in pure Alms, one Bovat, with the Appertenances in this Place, for his own Soul, his Wife *Maud's*, and all their Parents. 2. By a Person unknown, certain Lands in the Fields here to the Monastery of *Torkesey* in *Lincolnshire*, which at the Dissolution were given with other Things to Sir *Philip Hobby*.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued, when Mr. *Hercy* was Patron, at 16 l.

but is now in the King's Books but 14 l. 9 s. 2 d. and the Duke of *Kingston* is Patron. 'Tis reckoned to be worth about an hundred Pounds a Year to the Rector. There was a Chantry founded in this Church, 6 *Edw.* IV. by Sir *John Markham* Chief Justice, and others, who annexed to it one Messuage, and nine Acres of Land, and another with seventy six Acres, and two Cottages, valued at the Dissolution at 5 l. 13 s. 4 d. which *Queen Elizabeth* Reg. 32. granted to *Edward Downing*, and *Roger Rant*, and their Heirs.

Scaftworth, or *Scaftord*, an Hamlet of *Everton*, Part of it belonging to the Archbishop of *York's* Manor at *Sudton*. The *Spinays*, and *Twisletons*, were some Time Lords of this Manor, of which latter *Robert Northfield* claimed it, 2 *Eliz.*

Stockwith, *Stokketh*, or *Stokkyth*, an Hamlet of *Misterton*, which being given to the Priory of *Newstede* by King *John*, there was a Market and Fair proclaimed to be in it, 12 *Hen.* III. The *Stockwiths*, who took their Name from this Place, occupied all, or most of the Lands belonging to the Priory above mentioned.

Sturton, *Streton*, or *Estreton*, belonged Part to *Mansfield*, and the rest was *Roger Busli's* Fee. The Family of *Sturtons* at length became Lords of it, and continued so some Generations; but it was in the latter Times *Darceys*, and *Lascels*. Here was another Manor in this Place called *Makerelli*, which descended to *Fitz-Williams*, who paid for it in the Time of *Queen Elizabeth*, as for two Parts, and a sixth Part of one Knight's Fee, 5 l. 6 s. 0 d. 3. The Fields and Meadows here are large.

The Priory of *Mattersey* had Lands here, which after the Dissolution were granted by King *Henry VIII.* to Sir *Anthony Nevil* Knt. with that Monastery, and after came to the *Sturtons* of this Place, and are now the Inheritance of *John Millington* Esq.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and an indifferent good one, in the Patronage of the Chapter of *Tork*. It was anciently valued at twenty Marks, but is

now in the King's Books but 5 l. 7 s. 3 d. The Church and Steeple here, exceed any in *North Clay* for Bigness, except *Retford*.

Tiln North, and *South*, belonged in Part to the King's Honour of *Mansfield*, and the rest was of the Archbishop's Fee appertaining to his Manor of *Sutton*. King *John* gave *Roger de Lanum* four Marks Rent, with the Appertenances in two Woods, and a Mill here, which his Posterity enlarged, and increased. *Robert Power* also held of the King in *Capite* 13 s. 4 d. and one Messuage and two Bovats of Land of the Archbishop, at 2 s. per Ann. and Suit at *Lanum* Court. In 1460. there were Lands in this Place, which belonged to the Priory of *Workshop*, every Acre of which contained eight Roods.

Here was anciently a Free-chapel, which coming to the Crown by the Dissolution, was granted by King *Edw.* VI. Reg. 2. to *Robert* and *William Swift* and their Heirs, with the Appertenances in *East Retford*, *Wellum*, &c. It stood in *Hayton* Parish.

Walkeringham, or *Walcringham*, had in it Part of the King's Demesne belonging to *Maunsfield*, and the rest was *Roger de Busli's* Fee, whose Man *Roger* held it, and left it, as he did other Lands of *Busli's*, to *William de Lovetot*, who having founded the Monastery of *Radford* near *Workshop*, gave to it the Church of this Place. Most of the King's ancient Demesne here was given to the Priory of *Newstede* in *Shirwood*, at the Foundation by King *Henry II.* and at the Dissolution was granted 4 & 5 of *Phil. & Mar.* I. to *Richard Fervace*, whose Descendant sold it to the Earl of *Kingston*, whose Posterity are now Dukes. The capital Messuage, Grange, and all other Hereditaments in this Place, which belonged to the Priory of *Workshop*, and many Acres of Lands in the several Fields were granted by King *Henry VIII.* among many other Things, to *Laurence Hayward* and *Stephen Termpte*. The greatest Part of the Parish is the Estate of *Thomas Willoughby* Bar. a Descendant from Sir *Francis Willoughby* created, as hereafter is shewn. There

There were also diverse other Hereditaments in this Place, which belonged to other religious Foundations, viz. a Grange, and Farm with several Lands, Meadows, and Pastures here, belonging to the Monastery *de Rupe*, or *Roche* in *Yorkshire*, extended at the Dissolution to 5 *l.* 14 *s.* which King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 38. granted to Sir *Richard Lee* Knt. and his Heirs, as also certain Messuages, Lands and Tenements, belonging to a Chantry in the Chapel of *Padham* in the County of *Lancaster*, granted by King *Edward VI.* to Sir *Michael Stanhope*, and *John Bellow* and their Heirs.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and when the Prior of *Workshop* was Patron, 'twas valued at 8 *l.* but now is valued at 7 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.* ob. and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, are the Patrons, and have the Rectory, but the Vicarage is small.

Wellome, or *Wellum*, was Part of it belonging to the King's great Manor of *Maunsfield*, and Part of it to the Archbishop of *York's* Lordship of *Sutton*; yet there were some Lands here that paid 49 *s.* Rent yearly to the Lords of *Oswardbec* Sok, but the Tenants were Freeholders. The *Luvetots* were chief Owners here.

Several religious Houses had Lands in this Village, viz. *Matilda de Luvetot*, Widow of *Gerard de Furnival* gave to the Canons of *Radford* near *Workshop*, for the Safety of her own, and Sons Souls, her whole Land in this Place, with the Homages, and Services of the Men, and their Sequels. The Priory of *Workshop* also had chief Rents here of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and Lands rented at 10 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The Free-chapel of *Tilne* had also Lands here, and so had the Free-chapel of our Lady, and all Saints, called *St. Sepulchre's* Chapel, near the Minster of *York*.

A Messuage, and Tenement belonging to the Priory of *Workshop*, was given 37 Hen. VIII. to *George Lesmore*, and *John Strangeman*, who the same Year had a Licence to give them to *Richard Richardson* junior, and *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs, who alienated them 7 Eliz. to

Christopher Twisleton, and *Ann* his Wife and their Heirs. Mr. *Edmund Brown* built a pretty House here, and left it to his two Daughters in 1673.

Wheatley, *Wateley*, or *Wateleg*, South and North, was Part of them a Berue of the Archbishop of *York's* great Manor of *Lanum*, and Part of the King's Manor of *Maunsfield*, but the principal Part was *Roger de Busli's* Fee, containing five Manors, which before the Conquest belonged to five *Taynes*. King *John* granted his Part to *Roger de Monte Begonis*, the Countess of *Ewe*, &c. *Laurence de Pavelli* held 40 *s.* of Land, and Rent in this Place of the Archbishop, by Service of Suit to his Court every three Weeks. It is a good Corn Town.

Some Lands in this Place were given to religious Uses, by 1. *William*, Son of *Robert de Waytele*, who gave to the Monks of *Blithe* 7 *s.* 1 *d.* Rent, out of his Lands in this Place. 2. *Jeffrey de Mauquinci*, who gave to the Canons of *Felley* 12 *d.* yearly, out of a Bovat of Land in this Parish, for his own Soul, and *Maud* his Wife's.

The Rectory of *South Wheatley* was anciently a Part of the Chapelry of *Tikhill*, and disposed with that. It was then valued at 10 *l.* The Patronage of it now belongs to the Chapter of *Southwell*, and it is now in the King's Books 6 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* The Vicarage of *North Wheatley*, was ten Marks, when the Abbot of *Westminster* was Patron, 'tis now in the King's 3 *l.* 18 *s.* 11 *d.* and the Duke of *Kingston* is Patron.

Wigston, or *Wiston*, was Part of the King's Soke of *Oswardbec*, and belonged to his great Manor of *Mansfield*. The under Tenants were *William de Harper*, who paid the King 15 *l.* per Ann. for four Bovats of Land, and *Sir Thomas Latimer*. 'Tis in the Parish of *Claworth*.

The Priory of *Mattersey* 20 Edw. IV. had Lands here, which were granted at the Dissolution, with the Site of that Monastery to *Sir Anthony Newil* by King *Henry VIII.* The Priory of *Workshop* had then Lands here rented at 5 *l.* per Ann.

III. The Division of HATFIELD.

This Division in our Maps bears the Name of the whole Wapentake, and is as large as the other two almost. It lieth on the West Side of the River *Idle*, and as the South and North *Clay* Divisions, which lye on the opposite Side, have ever been famous for Plenty of Corn, so hath this Division for Wood, and Plenty of good Waters, insomuch, that in it alone there were well nigh as many Monasteries, as in all the Rest of the County, which perhaps might be the Reason, why the Villages have multiplied so much in it, and that there are more Market Towns in this, than any other Wapentake, if we may count

Bawtree to be a Market Town in this County, as we very well may; for tho' perhaps the major Part of it lies in *Yorkshire*, yet a Part of it is also in this County, and is the nearest, and only Market for the more northern Parts. It is kept weekly on *Wednesdays* for most Goods necessary for House-keepers, but (as the Gentleman abovementioned assures us) is most famous for Lead, and Mill-stones, which are brought hither by Land out of *Darbyshire*, and are sent by Water from thence into several Parts of *Great Britain*, for here the River *Idle* becomes navigable, and after a Course of eight or ten Miles falls into the *Trent*, which soon after empties it self into the *Humber*, and so into the Ocean, which yeilds an open Passage into all the maritime Parts of this Isle. Here are also two Fairs kept yearly, the one of them moveable, being on *Thursday* in *Whitsun Week*, and the other on the Feast of *St. Martin*, the eleventh of *November*. What more is observable in this Place we shall reserve to *Yorkshire*.

Blyth, *Blith*, or *Blide*, was the Manor of *Roger de Busli*, saving some small Parts, which he held of the Manors of *Odesack*, *Mansfield*, and *Bodmescil*, which two last were the King's. *Roger de Busli* had a Seat here, and Castle, and therefore procured it the Title of an Honour, though his chief House being at the Ca-

stle of *Tickhill* in *Yorkshire*, all the Lands of his Fee here were dependent upon that. This *Roger*, afterwards being of a pious and grateful Disposition, with the Consent of his Wife *Muriel*, did for the Stability of *William* then King of *England* (who had given him a full fourth Part of this County, if not more, besides what he gave him in others) and of his Successors, as also for the Health of the Soul of *Queen Maud*, and their own, by the Advice of their Friends, erect a Priory in this Town, and by Way of Endowment gave and granted to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks there serving God, the Church of *Blythe*, and the whole Town entirely with all the Privileges, and Customs thereunto belonging, and annually paid by the Townsmen, viz. to plow, carry, and reap his Corn, cut and make his Hay, to take Toll, and Passage from *Radford* to *Thorn-wad*, &c. as also to have a Fair, and a Market in the said Town absolutely, and freely without any Retention with Soc, and Sac, Toll, and Infangtheif, Iron, and Ditch, and Gallows, with all other Liberties, as he held them of the King. The Kings *Henry*s the first and second, confirmed all these Grants to the Monks; and the Prior of *Blith* in all after Generations till the Dissolution, was reputed the Lord of the Town, as holding it of the Honour of *Tickhill*. After the Suppression, the Site of the Priory, and Demesnes were granted, 35 *Hen. VIII.* to *Richard Andrews* and *William Ramsden*, who had Licence to alienate them to *Richard Stansfield*, and his Heirs, from whom it passed to *Mr. William Saunderson*, of which Family was *Dr. Robert Saunderson* late Bishop of *Lincoln*, the most famous Casuist of his Time. Both the Castle and Monastery of this Place are utterly ruined, and have few or no Remains of them, and the Manor is the Estate of the Posterity of *Sir Gervase Clifton*.

The Parish of *Blythe* is very large, having these Hamlets, viz. *Hodsak*, *Sereby*, *Barneby* on the Moor, *Raawskill*, and *Torworth*. The Market is here on *Thursday* weekly, and the Fairs, one upon

Ascension

Ascension Day, which is of great Note for a Sheep Fair, and the other on *St. Dionyse's Day*, the ninth of *October*. In the Town is a pretty House of the Family of the *Mellishes*.

The Church is now a Vicarage, the Rectory anciently belonging to the Priory of *Blithe*, being since the Dissolution, settled on *Trinity College* in *Cambridge* by King *Henry VIII.* when he founded and endowed that College. The Church it self is a very large Fabric. The Vicarage of *Blythe* was twenty Marks, when the Prior of *Blythe* was Patron. 'Tis now valued in the King's Books at 14 l. 9 s. 4. and *Trinity College* hath the Patronage of it. Some of the Family of *Cressy* built an Hospital here, which is now called *Blythe Spittle*, and is in the Gift and Disposal of the Lord of *Hodjak*.

Workop, was before the Conquest the Manor of *Elfi* the *Saxon*, and after the Fee of *Roger de Busli*, whose Man *Roger* held it of him, as he did several other Manors in this County, in all, which *William de Lovetot* succeeded him. He 3 Hen. I. founded a Monastery of the Canons of the Order of *St. Austin* in this Place, and with the Concession of *Emme* his Wife, and Sons, granted and confirmed to God, and the said House, the Chapelry of his whole House, with the Tithes and Oblations, as also the Church of *Workop*, and all the Lands and Tithes belonging to it. These *Lovetots* held this Manor many Successions, but at last it passed by the Marriage of the Heiress *Matilda de Luvetot*, to the Family of *Furnivals*, and from them in the same Manor to the *Nevils* and *Talbots*, who first became on that Account Lords *Furnival*, and afterward Earls, and Dukes of *Shrewsbury*, but are now extinct. *Gilbert* the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was the great Warrior in King *Henry V's* Time, who won so many Victories in *France*, that he was a Terror to that Nation. He built a stately Manor House here, which though old-fashioned, shews a Magnificence suitable to the Grandure of the Family, and the more for its Antiquity. From the *Talbots* by

a Co-heir, this Seat with the Lands belonging to the Monastery is become the Estate of the *Howards* Dukes of *Norfolk*, who though Papists, as well as other Families, make no Scruple in possessing Church Lands.

The Ruins of the Monastery are still to be seen among the pleasant Meadows, on the east Side of the Town, and the west End of the Church, which is still standing, and has two beautiful and fair Towers, and is now made parochial.

The Town as it is at present, is but small, yet hath a good Market weekly on *Wednesdays*, noted for Plenty of Liquorish, and Malt, and three Fairs yearly, viz. on *St. Cuthbert's Day*, the Saint to whom their Church is dedicated, Mar. 20. on *St. Walburg's Day*, June 21. and *Octob. 3.* In the Town are two neat Seats of the *Howys*, and *Gatfords*.

In this Parish of *Workop* are certain Oakes, called *Shire Oakes*, so denominated (as some say) from a large Oak, that drops into three Shires, viz. *York*, *Derby*, and *Nottingham-shires*.

The Rectory of this Place was given by King *Edward VI. Reg. 1.* to *Henry Bishop of Lincoln*, with all the Tithes of Corn, and Hay, in all the Hamlets of the said Parish. The Church is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 12 l. 4 s. 2 d. and in the Part that is standing are the Monuments of *William Lovetot* the Founder, who lies on the north Side near the high Altar. He died *April 12.*

His Son *Richard*, and Grandson *William* lie below him. The last *Thomas Furnival* lieth under a Tomb of Alabaster, beyond the principal Quire on the north Side, and his Son *William* on the south Side, &c.

Robert de Workop, (as *Dr. Fuller* tells us) was born in this Town, and took his Name from it. He was bred an *Augustinian* Monk in the Convent of *Tikbill*, not far from *Doncaster*, where he wrote many Books, and among them one called, *The Entrance of the Sentences*. *Bale* says, he was made a Bishop; but we not finding any such Name in our Catalogues of *English Bishops*, suppose him to be only a Suffragan, or a titular Bishop of some

Some foreign Parts. He died about 1360.

Alkeley, or *Auclid*, before the Conquest was *Swain* the Saxon's, and after *Gislebert de Tyson*'s, who had all, or most of *Swain*'s Lands in this County. It was then an Hamlet to *Finingley*, and with it passed from the *Tyson*s to the *Mowbrays*, *Touks*, *St. Elena*'s, and others. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, An. 17. the whole Manor of *Finingley*, and *Awkley*, was divided between *Sherburn* and *Frobisher*, which last had the Grange of *Finingley*, which had lately belonged to the Priory of *Mattersey*. This *Frobisher*, was the famous Sir *Martin*, who made three Attempts to find a North-west Passage to *Cataia*; and though he proved unsuccessful, he made some Discoveries toward it, finding a certain Promontary, which he named Queen *Elizabeth*'s Foreland, and some Streights, which he called *Frobisher*'s; and brought away some of the wild People, and a good Quantity of black Stones, which, because the Refiners of London had extracted a considerable Quantity of Gold from, were called Gold Ore. *Peter Frobisher* Esq; was Sir *Martin*'s Heir, and the said Grange was confirmed to him by the said Queen, Reg. 40.

Allerton, or *Alreton*, an Hamlet to the Parish of *Edenstowe*, had two Manors in it, one belonging to *Alwold* the Saxon, 'till it was given to *Roger de Busli* by the Norman Invader; the other was *Wade* the Saxon's 'till *Gislebert de Gand*, outed him by the same Power. *De Gand*'s Fee in this, as divers other Places, became the Inheritance of the Constables of *Chester*, from whom it passed to the Crown, for want of Heirs Male; and was after the Lordship of the Earls of *Lancaster*, *Kent*, *Westmorland*, and others. The Family of *Markhams*, descended from a second Son of Sir *Thomas Markham*, had also a Manor and Seat here; one of them was also named *Thomas*, and was Standard Bearer to the Band of Pensioners in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign. His great Grandson *Thomas* of this Place, was a Captain in the Troops led by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* against the Parliament Forces, in the Fight at *Gainsborough*,

in 1643, where he was slain (or rather fighting on the King's Part, was driven with many others into the *Trent* and drowned.) He was much lamented by the King's Friends. The Family of *Markham* were Owners here in 1612.

Here were some small Donations to religious Uses, by 1. *William de Sutton* and *Maud* his Wife, who gave to the Monastery of *Rufford*, *Ralph Veil* of this Place, their Villein, with his whole Sequel, and all his Chattels. 2. *Robert Markham*, who held a Water-mill and some Lands of *William Fitz-Williams*, paying to the Master of the Hospital of *Nussham* fourteen Shillings a Year.

Babworth, or *Babword*, partly belonged to the King's Manor of *Bodmeschel*; but there was a Manor also, which before the Conquest belonged to *Tosti* the Saxon, and was *Roger de Busli*'s Fee after it. The Family of *Saundby* were anciently Lords of it, and from them it passed thro' *Swillington*, who had Free-warren in it to *Grendon*, whose Heirs sold it to Sir *William Tresselbutt*; who gave the Advowson of the Church to the Priory of *Newstede*, by the King's Licence, and the Concurrence of Sir *Thomas de Saundby* the mesne Lord. Sir *Robert Tresselbutt* sold the Manor to Sir *Richard Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, and though a Clause in the Deeds shewed, That the Advowson was appendant to the Manor, the Presentation of the Priory was never questioned. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *Richard Wortely* seems to have been Lord here, and lately Sir *Gervase Elwis* purchased it.

Barnaby in the Moor, is an Hamlet of the Town of *Blithe*, as is above observed, but hath two Manors in it, belonging before the Conquest to *Tervert*, and *Sore* the Saxons, and to *Roger de Busli* after it. The Family, who took their Name from the Place and were called *de Barnaby*, had considerable Possessions in it; and gave to the Monks of *Blythe* all the Right they had to the Moor of *Barnaby*, and the Wood, with one Rood of Land within the Inclosure of the Manor. *Roger de Maressey*, also granted, and confirmed the whole Gift of his Fee in this

this Town, as his Ancestors had made it, to God, St. Mary, and the Monks of Blithe, to whom Thomas de Maresey had released all Homage, &c. 'Tis now a famous Baiting-place for the Stage-coaches, which pass between London and York.

Bevercotes, was of the Fee of the Manor of Tikhill, held of the Countess of Ewe, by William de Bevercotes, by the Payment of one Knight's Fee. His Posterity held this Manor from the Reign of King Henry II. if not before, to that of King Edward VI. when Cuthbert Bevercotes dying without Issue Male, his Daughter and Heir Mary, marrying to Rutland Molineux, carried this Manor with diverse other Estates to that Family; but he kept it but a little while, before he sold it to the Earl of Clare, afterward made Duke of Newcastle, in whose Descendants and Heirs we suppose it still continues.

The Church here fell down about thirty Years ago, since which Time it has been joyned to the Vicarage of West Markham a small Town near it.

Bilby, was the Manor of Trunchel the Saxon before the Conquest, but it was Roger de Busli's Fee after it, and Ingram, or Engelram was his Tenant. His Posterity had Possessions here, as had also the Fitz-Ranulphs, and Orrelys; but Sir Thomas Chaworth was then chief Lord of the Town, and his Heirs held it 'till the Reign of King Edward IV. or near it. In Queen Elizabeth's Reign, Sir Edward Osborn, Alderman of London had this Manor, but his Heir Sir Edward sold it to Sir Gervase Clifton Knight and Baronet, in whose Family we suppose it continues.

The Canons of Welbeck had here the Mill, which was given them by William Fitz-Ranulph, with his Body there to be buried, and confirmed to them by Isabella his Daughter, sometime the Wife of John de Orreby, whose Son Gilbert de Orreby gave moreover to the said Canons, all his Right and Claim in divers Tenants, with their Sequels. Sir Thomas Chaworth also granted to the said Canons, full and free Power to make and repair their

Dam at Bilby, and take and dig Turfe on both Sides of it.

Bondbusk, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of Cukenev, or Cokeney, which Sir Henry de Fauconberg Knight, passed over to John Hotham Bishop of Ely, with the said Manor and its Appertenances, that the said Bishop should convey and settle them upon the Abbot and Convent of Welbeck, Ann. 1322. It was enjoyed by the said Abbey 'till the Dissolution, when King Henry VIII. Reg. 32. for the Sum of 617 l. 6 s. 8 d. granted to George Pierpoint of Walley in the County of Derby Esq; this Manor and several others, with their Appertenances, as also the Tithes of the Corn and Hay. His Descendant, Robert Earl of Kingston, dwelt forty Years at Woodhouse in the Parish of Cukenev, but his Son and Heir Henry Marquess of Dorchester, removed to Holm by Nottingham. His Descendants are now Dukes of Kingston.

Boughton, Buketon, or Bucton, had two Manors, the One the Estate of Edwin the Saxon before the Conquest, and of Roger de Busli after; the Other was Ulf's the Saxon before, and Gislebert de Gand's after. They were both held of the Honour of Tikhill. In after Times these Manors were the Demefne of the Families de Bucton, Mering, Markham, and Clarksons, of which Name there was a Gentleman here in 1612.

Some Lands in this Parish were given to religious Uses. 1. By Aeliz the Daughter of William de Bucton, who bestowed on the Monastery of Blithe, the Advowson of the Church here, three Bovats of Land, and three Acres of Meadow, and Common in every Pasture, where her own Cattle fed. Her Son John Burdon confirmed this his Mother's Gift in the Court of Tikhill, 1224. 2. By Basilia de Bucton her Daughter, who gave a Culture, or Wong of forty Acres in the Fields here, to the said Prior and Monks. 3. By William Son of Eudo de Bucton, who gave to the said Monks an Acre and half, lying between his Land and that of Rob. Lexington.

Bothumfelf, or Bodmefchel, before the Conquest was the Lordship of Earl Tosti, the

the Saxon; but it became the King's Demesne after it. This Manor consisted of many Parcels of the adjoining Parishes, as *Barnaby*, *Babworth*, &c. *Ralph de St. George*, and *Richard de Furnells* held the Fee of this Place of the King in Capite, or of the Honour of *Lancaster*; but Issue Mail failing, *Isabel* the Female Heir of the *Furnells*, carried one Moiety of this Manor to *Richard de Boselingshorp*, whose Son *John* had a Charter of Free-warren here, 5 *Edw. III.* In after Times Sir *Ralph Brasebrig* had this Manor, and sold it to *John de Markham* and his Heirs, of whom Mr. *Williamson* had it, whose Posterity enjoy it, as they do *Lound-Hall*, which lies upon the River *Idle*, and was formerly the Estate of the *Shelleys*, and of the Fee of *Tikhill*.

The Rectory of this Place was given by *Richard de Furnells* to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, which had the Patronage of the Vicarage, then valued at eight Marks, 'till the Dissolution; but after it the predial Tithes, and Glebe of the Rectory were granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 20. to *Edward Earl of Lincoln*, and *Christopher Gough* Gent. and their Heirs in Fee Farm. If we guess aright, the Vicarage is in the Patronage of one of them.

Budby, a Lordship belonging to the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, as it still continues, and consists of ancient Demesne Copy-holders of that Manor, being within that Parish. Since the Use of Lime is found out in the Parts in and near the Forest, this Place is become a pretty Town.

Carborton, an Hamlet belonging to the Parish of *Edenstowe*, but the King's great Manor of *Mansfield* had one Carucate in it. The King was Lord of it, and on that Account the Town of *Carborton* was ancient Demesne; but now the Royalty and Wastes are the Inheritance of the Heirs of the late Duke of *Newcastle*. Captain *John Mazine* the Duke's Servant hath Built some Houses here, and Mr. *Moseley* had a Seat here, which now is become Mr. *Flowers*, by the Marriage of Mr. *Moseley's* Daughter and Heir.

Carleton in *Lindrick*, belonged before

the Conquest to six *Taynes*, who had each of them an Hall or Manor here, all which were given to *Roger de Busli* by the Conqueror. *Turolde de Chevercourt* was *Roger's* Man, or Tenant. His Posterity long flourished in this Place; and *Ralph de Chevercourt* founded a Monastery in his Park here, which from its Dedication he called *St. Mary* in the Park; but since from its Situation among Wells, Fountains, and Streams, it bears the Name of *Walling-Wells*. *Thomas White Esq;* hath his Seat in it. The Heirs Male of *Chevercourt* failing, their Estate was divided between the *Latimers* and *Fitz-Hughs*, who married the Co-heirs, and from them it came to the Lord *Dacres*, *Molineuxes*, and in the Reign of King *Charles II.* was purchased by Major *Taylor*, who for some Time was entrusted by that Prince, with the Over-sight of the Mole of *Tangier* in *Africa*. Sir *Gervase Clifton*, a Descendant from that Sir *Gervase*, whom King *James II.* created a Baronet, May 22, 1611, hath a fine Seat here.

The Abbey of *Wellebeck* had divers Parcels of Land in this Lordship, given by, 1. *Aubrea* the Daughter of *Jordan de Chevercourt*, and sometime Wife of *Robert St. Quintin*, who gave to it all her Land in the Territory of *Carleton*, held by *Roger Langholt*, for the Health of the Souls of *Jordan* her Father, and *Ralph* her Brother. 2. *Isabel*, also the Daughter of the said *Jordan*, at the Request of *Robert de Furnals*, gave to the said Abbey her Lands in *Carlton*, held by *Henry Fitz-Waren*. 3. *Albreda de Chevercourt*, gave also to the said Abbey, with her Body to be buried there, for the Health of *Turolde de Karleton*, and *Rob. St. Quintin* her former Husband, the third Part of a Bovat in this Place. Some other religious Houses had also Possessions here, viz. 1. The Priory of *Worksop*, had one Bovat of Land in *Carlton*. 2. *Roche Abbey* in *Yorkshire*, had also 8 l. 6 s. Rent of Land in *Carlton*, of the Fee of *Tikhill*, the King's Demesne, which was confirmed to the Abbot of *Roche*, 37 *Hen. III.* with twenty Acres of Meadow of the same Fee.

The Rectory of Carleton hath all along been in the Patronage of the Archbishop of York, and was formerly valued at 20*l.* but now is in the King's Books but 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Clipston, or *King's Clipston*, because it was the King's Demesne soon after the Conquest. It was before *Osborne's*, and *Ulf's*, and being taken from them was given to *Roger de Busli*, after whom it came to the Crown, and was farmed out to diverse Persons, who paid their Rents to the Sheriffs for the time Being. King *John* made a Park here to the Palace erected before his Time. In the Reign of King *Henry VI* this Manor, with *Mansfield* and *Lindeby*, was settled on *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, and *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke*; but being returned again to the Crown, King *Henry VIII.* granted it to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, when he created him Duke of *Norfolk*. It continued not long in this Family, for King *Edward VI.* passed it to *John* Earl of *Warwick*, and *Henry Sidney*, as the Possessions of *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, who having again forfeited it, it came again to the Crown, and remained there, 'till King *James I's* Time, when it was made over to the Feoffees of *Gilbert* Earl of *Shrewsbury*. It is now, or lately was, the Inheritance of the Heirs of *William*, and *John* Dukes of *Newcastle*. The King's House here is quite demolished, and scarce any Ruins are left of it. The Park abounded with many stately Oakes, 'till the Rebellion in King *Charles I's* Reign, when they were cut down and sold.

Clumbe contained two Manors of *Roger de Busli's*, which before the Conquest were the Fee of *Adeloval*, and *Ulchil*, two Saxons; but were held by *Roger* of the King's Manor of *Mansfield*. Several Parts of this Town were given to the Abbies of *Newstede* and *Worksope*, which at the Dissolution were granted by King *Henry VIII.* Part to *Roger* and *Robert Taverner*, Reg. 36. and Part to *John Bel-low*, and *Robert Bigot*, Reg. 38.

Collingthwait, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, Parcel of the Possessions of the Priory

of *Walbeck*, which at the Dissolution was sold with the Manor of *Cukeney*, and Tithes, to Sir *George Pierpoint*, whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston*, enjoy it.

Cukeney, or *Cakeney*, a Town famous for so many Hamlets; as *Bonbusk*, *Belgh*, or *Bellers*, *Collingthwait*, &c. of which we have already given an Account of some, and shall hereafter of the Rest. The principal Part of it was the Freehold of *Sven* the Saxon before the Conquest, and the Fee of *Hugh Fitz-Baldric* after; but there were besides two other Manors held by *Alric*, and *Ulf*, Saxons, 'till the Conqueror gave them to *Roger de Busli*. *Jocens de Fleming*, who came in with the Conqueror, obtained a third Part of a Knight's Fee here, and upon the Death of an old Saxon, *Drenghe*, or Knight, who held two Carucates of Land of the King in Capite, by the Service of shoeing the King's Palfrey upon all four, and died without Heirs, his Son *Richard* obtained those Lands, doing the like Service, and his Posterity became chief Lords in this Place. Of this Family *Thomas de Flemingh*, or *de Cukeney*, built a Castle upon his Lands here, and founded the Abbey of *Welbeck* and endowed it; but leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Isabel*, who by *Simon Fitz-Simon* had three Daughters, Co-heirs, their Lands here and elsewhere, went by Marriage into the Family of *Fauconberge*, who confirmed the Gifts of *Thomas de Flemingh* to the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and procured a Market, and Fair (long since disused) and Free-warren in this Manor, which Sir *Henry de Fauconbergh* at length settled, with several of its Hamlets, upon the said Abbey, all which they enjoyed 'till the Dissolution, when the Manor of *Cukeney* was sold by the Crown, with all its Hamlets, and the Tithes of Corn, and Hay, and other the Appertenances, to Sir *George Pierpoint*, whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston*, enjoy them.

The Church here is a Vicarage, and was valued at 10*l.* when the Abbot of *Welbeck* was Patron. 'Tis now valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* and the

Duke of Kingston, we suppose, is Patron, though Robert Pierpoint Esq; is an Owner in this Town.

Drayton West had two Manors, of which the Saxons, Suen, and Ulstan were Lords before the Conquest, and Roger de Busli after, under whom two of his Men farmed it. Roger of Poitou had also Possessions here, which had been Swain the Saxon's, 'till the Normans wrested it from him. In after Times Thomas Fitz-William had here three Parts of a Knight's Fee, which he held of the Countess of Ewe; and the Family of Maresay were Lords of some Parts of it.

Edenstow, a Berue of the King's great Manor of Mansfield, of which the King was Lord; but the People had the Pasture and Hay of certain Lands of the King's, called Billebag, and Birkland. The Town being within the Forest of Shirwood, had a Fair granted it for two Days every Year, which was granted by King Henry IV. Reg. 4. and King Henry VI. Reg. 13. and the People had a Licence to pull down their Houses within the Forest, and carrying them out of it, set them up elsewhere. The Royalties and Wastes of this Town, are at present the Inheritance of the late Duke of Newcastle's Heirs, by a special Agreement with the Crown.

The Rectory of this Church belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who also have the Patronage of the Vicarage, valued anciently at 5*l.* but is now in the King's Books 14*l.* Henry de Edenstow gave, 14 Edw. III. one Messuage, and one Bovat of Land, to two Chaplains in this Church of St. Mary of Edenstow, which were held of the Church of Lincoln at 14*d.* per Ann.

Elkesley, or Elchesleig, was held Part of it of the King's Manor of Bodmescbell. Here was also a Manor of Tayn-land, held before the Conquest by Ulchel the Saxon, and after it by Erwin the Priest of King William. Roger de Busli also had two Manors here, which before the Conquest were Lochre's, and Ulchel's the Saxons. The Bevercotes in after Ages had a considerable Interest here, as had also the

Flemings; but the chief Manors were the Possessions of the Markhams, and Swifts, for Sir Robert Swift died seized of it.

Here were divers Lands belonging to religious Houses, given by, 1. Adam de Wellum, who with the Consent of his Heirs, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Father's, Mother's and all his Ancestors, Souls, settled on the Church of St. Mary of Blithe, the whole Meadow, situate on, or near the Mill in this Place, and John de Elemingh confirmed his Gift. Jeffrey de Kirkstone also gave to the said Church, one Selion in this Parish; and Gerbert de Elkeslay gave three Dales of his Land here. The Abbey of Rufford had also three Tenements, and two Bovats in this Place, 35 Edw. III. then held by John de Langvillers. The Grange of this Town belonged to the Priory of Mattersey, and was granted at the Dissolution by King Henry VIII. Reg. 38. to John Bellow, and Roger Bigot, and their Heirs.

The Rectory, and Church of this Place with their Appertenances, belonged to the Monastery of Welbeck, which had also the Donation of the Vicarage, valued then at ten Marks; but after the Dissolution was given to Richard Wellow, and Richard Field, and their Heirs; but the Vicarage passed to the Earl of Clare, since Duke of Newcastle, in whose Heirs we suppose the Patronage to be still. It is valued in the King's Books at this Time, at 3*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

Farworth, an Hamlet belonging to Harworth, the Fee of Roger de Busli, of which we find no more, than these Things, viz. That Hamo de Burton gave to the Monks of Blithe, one Bovat of Land in this Place; and that Elias de Moles gave the said Monks, ten Pence Rent out of his Lands here, and Pasture for two hundred Sheep in them, besides the Commons. As also that Elias de Farewad gave them five Acres of Land here; and his Son Elias confirmed his Father's Gift, and gave them one Culture of Land, called Heved-lands, in this Place.

Finingley, was the Manor of Swain the Saxon's before the Conquest, and Gislebert de Tysons's

Tyson's after it; and from him, or his Posterity, passed to the Family of *Mcwbray*. In after Times there were divers Claimants of this Manor, but at length it became vested in *Sherburn*, and *Frobisher*, which last had the Grange here, which had belonged to the Priory of *Mattersey*, granted him by Queen Elizabeth, Reg. 34. Sir *Martin* left it to his Heir *Peter Frobisher Esq*; whose Posterity were living in this Place, Anno Dom. 1612.

The Rectory of this Town was antiently valued at twenty Marks, when the Patronage was in the Family of *Wiats*, in the latter End of King *Henry VII's* Reign. 'Tis now valued in the King's Books at 13 l. 5 s. 7 d. and the Patronage is in Mr. *John Gibbons*, or *Robert Harvey Esq*; 'Tis a good Living.

Gayteford is an Hamlet of *Worksep*, whose Manor was the Estate of *Thomas de Furnival*; but held of him by *Thomas de Gayteford*, by the Service of a fourth Part of one Knight's Fee, 40 Edw. III. The Family of *Gaytefords* held it several Successions, 'till by the Heirs general it passed to the Knights, *Lassels*, and *Rodes*, of whom Sir *Francis Rodes Bar.* Lord of it, was High Sheriff of this County in the Year 1671.

Gledthorp was an Hamlet of *Perlethorp*, the Fee of *Roger de Busli*. *Gilbert de Archis*, Lord of *Grove*, who was a considerable Owner here, did by the Consent of his Son and Heir, give to the Church of *Welbeck*, together with his Body, his whole Land here; as did also *Thomas*, the Son of *Ralph de River*, his, reserving to himself and his Heirs, 8 s. per Ann. The Abbey of *Welbeck* had a Grange upon their Lands here, which is long since alienated from that House; but the Place is now called *Gledthorp-Grange*. The Manor was the Inheritance of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, and we suppose is in his Heirs.

Harworth, or *Hartworth*, had three Manors in it, possessed by *Wade*, *Ulfet*, and *Ulfan*, three Saxon Lords before the Conquest; but all of them went to *Roger de Busli* after it. *Fulco de Lisoriis* was *Roger's* Tenant, or Man, whose Posterity held it some Time, 'till it was given to

the Countess of *Ewe*, of whom *Thomas Fitz-Williams*, and *Albreda de Bassingburn* held it. In latter Times this Town and Hamlets were for many Years, the Inheritance of the *Moretons*, an ancient and worthy Family in these Parts; but it was much wasted by *Anthony Moreton Esq*; whose Son *Robert* sold it to Mr. *William Saunderson*.

Some Lands in this Parish were given to religious Uses. 1. By *Fulco de Lisoriis*, who gave to the Priory of *Blithe*, two Bovats of Land, and a Multure in this Place, which *Robert* his Son, and others of his Posterity confirmed. 2. By *Ralph Frazer*, the King's Marshal, who gave to the Monks of the said House, two Bovats more.

The Church of this Place, with the Chapel of *Serleby*, and *Marton*, were granted by King *John* to the Church of *Roan* in *Normandy*, and a Vicarage thereupon instituted. At the Dissolution this Rectory was given, 6 Edw. VI. to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*. The Vicarage was before the Suppression in the Abbey of *Westminster*, and was then valued at 11 l. The Duke of *Norfolk* is now Patron, and the Value in the King's Books is 5 l. 9 s. 7 d.

The *Mortons* founded an Hospital near the utmost Borders of this Parish, just by *Bawtree*, with a Chapel to it, which is yet standing, where the Family of *Moretons* had their burial Place. The last of them that was buried there, was *Katharine* the Widow of *George Moreton*, elder Brother of *Robert*, who sold the Manor as above.

Hermeston, or *Hermodeston*, is an Hamlet of *Hodsok*, or *Hodsak*, of which we find. That in the Time of *William* Archbishop of *York*, 18 Steph. *William de Clarifagio* and *Avice* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William de Tenaia*, gave to the Church of St. *Cuthbert* at *Radford*, three Bovats of Land in it, with the Common of the Town, for the Souls of the said *William de Tenaia*, and *Hugh Lovetot*; and for the Redemption of their own Souls, and of all their Parents, and Friends, as well living as dead. And because *Hugh de Cressy*, Lord of *Hodsak*, gave some Uneasiness

business to the Monks of *Radford*, in the Possession of the said Bovats, King *Henry II.* commanded him to suffer the Monks to enjoy them in Peace, otherwise his Steward of *Tibbill* should see Right done them; whereupon the Monks had no farther Disturbance; but *Roger de Cressy*, and his Son *William de Cressy*, confirmed the said three Bovats to them. The same *Avice*, Daughter of *William de Tenaia*, did also with the Consent of *William de Clerfay* her Husband, give to the Monks of *Blithe*, the Hamlet of *Holm* in the Parish of *Hodfak*, and all Things belonging to it.

Hesle, or *Heslay*, an Hamlet of *Harworth*, of which we observe nothing notable, but that *John Flandrensis* of *Claverburc*, gave to God and the Monks of *Blithe*, *Ralph Fitz-bald*, and his whole Sequel, with all the Land, viz. nine Acres, which he held of him here.

Hodfok, or *Odesfacke*, was the Manor of *Uls* before the Norman King came, who gave it to *Roger de Busli*. *Turolde de Lisoriis* was his Tenant, and his Posterity held this Manor a while; but the Family of *Cressy* became Lords of it in King *Henry II.*'s, or his Son *Richard*'s Reign. They held it long, but Issue Male failing in *Hugh de Cressy*, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* their Estate was divided between the Heirs of the Female Line, the *Markhams*, and *Cliftons*, which last upon the Partition obtained this Manor, and their Posterity enjoy it to this Day, or lately have parted with it.

Some Parcels of Land in this Parish were given to religious Uses. 1. By *Fulk de Lisoriis*, who gave four Bovats to the Monastery of *Blithe*, out of his Lands here. 2. By *Ralph Cossard*, who gave also to the same Monastery six Acres of his Demesne in *Corsardthorp*, now called *Casthorp*, an Hamlet of *Hodfok*. 3. *Roger de Cressy*, also gave to God, St. Mary, and the Monks of *Blithe*, the Tithes of all his Mills belonging to his Manor of *Hodfok*, and the Monks there agreed to say perpetually four Masses a Week, for himself, Ancestors, and Successors, as well living as dead. 4. *Hugh de Cressy*, also had a License, 9 Rich. II. to give

seven Messuages, and four Bovats of Land, Part of them here, to three Chaplains in the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist near *Blythe*, because the said *Hugh* had been guilty of Felony. 5. *William de Cressy*, Lord of *Hodfak*, and *Thomas de Hodesack*, agreed concerning the Chapel of the Town, to release it to the Community there.

Houghton, *Hoctone*, or *Hoctune*, the Fee of *Baldric* the Saxon before the Conquest; but of *Roger of Poitou* after, from whose Family it passed to the Earl of *Lancaster*, and after him to *Thomas de Longvillers*, in whose Family having continued some Successions, it came to be called *Houghton Longvillers*. The Female Heir of this Family, at length marrying *Malvel* Lord of *Rampton*, brought this Manor, and several other Estates into his Family, and after his Death to the *Stankops*, in which Family it continued, till *John Babington* and *Sanchia* his Wife, the Heiress of the *Stankops*, sold it to Sir *William Hollis* the Ancestor of the Earls of *Clare*; and since Dukes of *Newcastle*, in whose Heirs and Assigns it still remaineth, unless lately alienated. *Denzil Hollis*, the first Lord of this Family, was created Baron of this Place, July 9, 16. Jac. I. and five Years after Earl of *Clare*, &c.

Near the Park Gate here, belonging to the said Dukes of *Newcastle*, was erected in the Year 1692. by Mr. *Henry Walters*, late Steward to *Gilbert* and *John* Earls of *Clare*, a Free-School for the Benefit of this Parish, *Bothamsfall*, *Elksey*, *Gamston*, *West Drayton*, *Milton* and *Bevercotes*, Villages near adjoining to it. The School he thus endowed, viz. twenty five Pounds per Ann. to the Master twenty Shillings per Ann. for Coals, ten Shillings for Books for the poorest Children, and ten Shillings more for an Entertainment for the Visitors, the Ministers of *East* and *West Markham*, and *Kirton*, who were once a Year to inspect the Management of the School.

He also gave twenty Pounds a Year for ever, towards the Maintenance of four Ministers Widows, each of them to have five Pounds a Year for Life, appointing

pointing 1. That the School-master, and Ministers Widows, shall be approved of, and admitted by the Visitors above-mentioned, being first chosen and allowed by the Earl of Clare, Duke of Newcastle, and the Heirs and Successors of that Family. 2. That the Ministers and Church-Wardens of *Bothamsal*, shall receive the said Legacies, and Sums out of his Estate at *Sawinton*, *Thorpe*, and *Hesly* in *Yorkshire*, from his Executor Mr. *Henry Shipton* of *Yoxall* in *Staffordshire*, and his Heirs for ever, and pay them to the School-Master and Widows annually, as is above ordered; and for their Trouble in so doing, shall have twenty Shillings paid by the same Hands.

Here was a Chapel belonging to the King's Manor of *Tikbill* in *Yorkshire*, as many other Churches and Chapels hereabout did.

Howbeck, or *Holbeck*, an Hamlet belonging to the Town of *Cukeney*, which being intermixed with the Manor of *Woodhouse*, was called *Holbeck-Woodhouse*. It was by the Bishop of *Ely* (as is above-mentioned in *Cukeney*) settled with that head Manor upon the Abbot and Convent of *Walbeck*, according to the Intention of *Henry de Fauconberge*, who settled it on that Bishop for that End. It remained with the Abbey 'till the Dissolution, when it was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *George Pierpoint* Esq; in whose Posterity, now Dukes of *Kingston*, it continues.

Kilton, the Manor and Estate of Sir *Tho. Furnival*, in 1361.

Langworth, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, settled with the Head Manor on the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and after the Dissolution granted to the *Pierpoints*, as above is said in *Cukeney*, and the Hamlet of *Howbeck* and others.

Limpole, an Hamlet belonging to the Manor of *Harworth*, of which we find nothing more worth noting.

Lound, or *Lund*, a Berue of the Archbishop of *York*'s Manor of *Sutton*, yet some Part of it held of the King's Manors of *Bodmeschel*, and *Tikbill*. The Manor was *Roger de Busli*'s after the Conquest, and *Ulchel* the *Saxons* before. In

latter Times the *Strelleys* had it; but who were Owners after them, we find not.

The Chantry of the Church of *St. John of Mattersey*, had here a Messuage, Tenement, and several Lands before the Dissolution, in the Tenure of *Cuthbert* the Clark, which after it King *Edward VI. Reg. 4.* granted *March 7.* to *Walter Jobson* Gent. and his Heirs.

Marton, *Martune*, or *Marten*, a Berue of *Harworth*; *Roger de Busli*'s Fee, and held by *Fulk de Lisoriis*. The *Moretons* (who seem to have their Name from that Hamlet) had the Inheritance of this Hamlet. In after Times the Family of *de Marton* were Lords of this Place, but did Fealty to the Priory of *Blithe*, for two Bovats of their Manor here, paying a Rent of 4 s. per Ann.

Here was anciently a Chapel, which was given by King *John* to the Church of *Roan* in *Normandy*, as Part of the Chapelry of *Blithe*, and was possessed by the Monks, 'till the Dissolution, when it was given to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Mattersey, *Merssey*, or *Madriff*, the Manor of Earl *Tosti* before the Conquest, but holding of the King's Demesne at *Bodmeschel*, and after the Conquest *Roger de Busli*'s, holding one Bovat of the Manor of *Rampton*. Another Part of this Place was a Berue to the Archbishop of *York*'s Manor of *Sutton*. Here was a Family who took their Name from this Place, being called *de Mattersey*, or *Maressey*, who were Lords also of *Gamelstone* in this Wapentake. One of them founded a Monastery here, for *Gilbertines*, before the Year 1190, and the Successors of that Family endowed it, as we shall more at large shew, when we come to our History of the Monasteries of this County. While this Place was in the Possession of the Monks (for it was given them by *Isabel de Chaucey*, the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Maressey*) the Prior had Free-warren here, and a Market and Fair.

Here are still some Remains of the Abbey, and a good Stone Bridge over the *Idle*.

The Church was appropriated to the Priory, 8 *Edw. I.* to repair the Losses the Monks had by a Fire, that then happened among them; but at the Dissolution it was given to *John Nevil Esq.* whose Heir being married to *Sir William Hickman*, carried this Manor, with divers other Estates, into that Family. *Sir Willoughby Hickman Bar.* his Descendant, hath a good Seat here. The Vicarage was then, as now it is, in the Archbishop of *York's* Patronage, and was valued anciently at 8 *l.* but is now valued in the King's Books at 6 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*

Here was in this Church before the Dissolution, a Chantry dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, which after it was among other Things given, 7 *Edw. VI.* to *Thomas Reeves*, and *George Cotton*, with a Messuage, and Tenement in this Place, and another in *Heyton*, to it belonging.

Merriel Bridge, which lies at the Entrance of the small Township of *Merriel*, in *York Road*. The Town is esteemed in the Parish of *Elkessley*. *Thomas Fitz-William* gave to the Monks of *Blithe*, his Moiety of the Mill here, and all Things appertaining thereunto, for thirty Shillings, and half a Mark yearly, in which the Archbishop was bound for himself, and Successors, for a Tenement in *Plumbtree Field*. *Richard de Marcham* held the said Moiety of the Mill at 20 *s.* per Ann. In the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, this Manor was the Inheritance of *William Swift Gent.*

Here was a Chapel, esteemed a Part of the King's Manor of *Tickhill*.

Milnethorp, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, conveyed by the Archbishop of *York*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Welbeck*, as *Howbeck Woodhouse*, *Langwath*, &c. as above, and given to *Mr. Pierpoint* at the Dissolution, as they were.

Moreton Little, and *Northern*, both of them appendant to the King's great Manor of *Bodmeschell*, but *Roger de Busli's* Fee, after *Alfrid*, and *Lusbell* the Saxon Owners were outed of them by the *Normans*. The Families of *St. George*, and *Vavasors*, were considerable Owners in this Place.

Norton, an Hamlet of *Cukeney*, called from it *Norton Cukeney*, so settled and granted to the *Pierpoints*, as is above-mentioned in *Cukeney*, &c.

Ordeshall, or *Ordesal*, Part of it belonging to the King's Manor of *Dunnam*, and that of *Grove*, yet *Roger Busli* had four Manors, which before the Conquest belonged to the *Saxons* *Osward*, *Turstaun*, *Oderic*, and *Thurstan*; but the principal Part of it went with *Grove*. In after Times the *Hercyes* were the chief Owners in this Place, and had Free-warren in it, and from them it passed to the *Mackworths*, and one of the Family of *Bevercote*, a Lawyer of good Note, Counsel for the City of *York*, and Feodary of this County. His Daughter marrying to *Tho. Cornwallis Esq.* brought it to him, who sold it to the Countess of *Devonshire*, who settled it upon *Sir Edward Wortley*, her second Son. Part of this Township belonged to, and went with, the Manor of *Eaton*. It hath a Paper mill in it.

Here was anciently (and probably may be still) a Parcel of Land of twenty four Perches, and twelve Perches of Marsh, which are *Frank-Almoign*, belonging to the Church of *Eaton* in the *Clay*, and not a Lay-fee.

The Church here is a Rectory, and was valued at twenty four Pounds, when the Family of *Hercyes* were Patrons; but it is now in the King's Books but 19 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* 1/2. and *Sir Francis Wortley* is Patron. In the Church here is a Monument, with an Epitaph in Verse, for *Mr. Denham* Rector of this Place, describing him to be the Son of an Esquire by the Father's Side, and a Knight's Daughter, forced to fly in *Queen Mary's* Reign, but restored by *Queen Elizabeth*. He built an Alms-House here, and established something at *Retford*, for the promoting Religion, but we find not what.

Osberton, or *Osbernestone*, an Hamlet of *Workop* Parish, the Land of the *Taynes* *Eluaine*, and *Ulviat*, before the Conquest, and held of the King after it by *Swan*, and *Ulviat*. It was soon after the Estate of the Countess of *Ewe*, and held of her

by *Malvesin de Herby*, by the Service of being her Dispenser. In after Ages, *Thomas Chaworth* became Lord of this Place, and his Posterity held it divers Successions, and had Free-warren in it. It was lately *William Leeke's*, Son and Heir of *Herbert Leeke* of *Halam*; who had it by his Wife, who was of the Family of *Bolles* of this Place, by whom he hath left an Heir or two.

Here were some Lands given to religious Uses by, 1. *Robert Fitz-Ranulph*, who gave to God, and the Church of *St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert* at *Radford*, the Church of this Town, which *William* his Son, and *Rbert* his Grandson confirmed, and *Walter* Archbishop of *York* appropriated to the said Monastery. 2. *Robert* Son of the said *William*, who gave certain Lands lying near the Wood of *Osberton*. 3. *Thomas de Chaworth*, who gave, and granted to the Prior and Convent of *Workshop*, a Way in this Place, which lyes between the Church-yard of this Town on the West, and the Manor of the Prior and Convent on the East. 4. The Priory of *Workshop* had here also a Grange, which was granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 32. to *Robert Dighton* Esq; and his Heirs, paying for the said Grange 7 s. yearly.

The Tithes of the Corn and Hay of this Hamlet, upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, were by King *Edward VI.* settled upon the Bishop of *Lincoln*; and as we suppose, still belong to that See. The Church of *Workshop* is the Place of Worship for this Hamlet, and several others in that Parish.

Oulcotes, or *Ulecotes*, an Hamlet of the Manor of *Styrup*, held by *Fulk de Lisoriis*, *Roger de Busli's* Man, from whose Posterity it came to the *Cressyes*, who though *Hugh de Cressy* settled it on *Robert Russel* of *Tikhill*, and *Cicely* his Wife and their Heirs, yet still were considerable Owners in this Place, to the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and probably yet may have some Possessions here. From them this Village hath long been called *Oulcotes-Cressy*. From the *Russels* this Manor passed to the *Sterapes*, whose Son first took

the Name of *Oulcotes*. His Name was *Philip*, and was a great Man in his Time, being Sheriff of *Northumberland*, and a Judge Itinerant in *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Lancashire*. He left no Heirs, and so his five Sisters inherited his great Estate, and this Manor was the Lot of the Second, called *Margery*, who married *Hammelin de Bugthorp*, and begot on her *Jeffrey*, whose Son *Ingeram de Ulecotes*, gave it to *Roger D'Atci*, and his Heirs.

The Lands given to religious Uses in this Parish, were 1. Four Bovats by *Fulk de Lisoriis*, to God, and *St. Mary* of *Blythe*, for the Love of God, and the Souls of himself, Wife, and all his Ancestors; and two other Bovats he added to the Alms of the said Monastery. 2. *Robert de Lisoriis* his Son confirmed his Father's Gift, and added one Bovat of Land more to it. 3. *John Constable* of *Chester*, gave also to God, and the Church of *St. James* at *Welbeck*, and the Monks serving God there, all the Lands of his Fee in this Town, held by *William Wytherscote*, with all the Appertenances, as well in Wood, as in plain and arable Land, with all his Sarts, &c. all which *Roger* his Son, *William* his Brother, and *Thomas* his Son confirmed. 4. *Alan Castellan* also gave to the said Church of *Welbeck*, four Acres of arable Lands in this Place, by the long Ford, which *William de Cressy*, then Lord of the Manor confirmed; and several other Lands in this Place, given to the said House by several other Benefactors; and *Roger de Cressy* gave to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Blythe*, half a Bovat of Land in this Place. 5. *John de Sterap* also gave some Lands here, to the Abbey of *Welbeck*. King *Edward I.* also by his Charters dated at *York*, Reg. 19. granted to the Abbey and Convent of *Welbeck*, and their Successors, Free-warren in all their Demefne Lands here. The Abbey of *Welbeck* had a Grange here, held by *Hugh de Cressy*, which Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. granted to *Robert Hitchcock*, and *John Giffard*, and their Heirs.

Perlethorp, or *Peveerethorp*, called in *Domesday Book* (as Dr. *Thoroton* judgeth) *Thorp* only, had in it two Manors, possessed

sed by *Thurstan* and *Ulmar*, Saxons, before the Conquest; but both made *Roger de Busli's* Fee after it. This manor was by *Roger de Busli*, or some of his Heirs, given to the Nuns of *Haverholme* in *Lincolnshire*, and was by *King Henry II.* obtained of them by an Exchange, for 4 l. Land a Year in *Orston*. *King John*, when he came to the Crown, granted this Manor to *Robert de Vetere Ponte*, or *Vipont*, who married *Idonia*, the Heir of the *Bulli's*, or *Busli's*. *John de Vipont*, Grandson of the aforesaid *Robert*, had no Issue Male, and so his Estate was parted between his two Daughters, *Isabell*, and *Idonia*, to which last, who was married to *Roger de Leyburn*, this Manor came upon a Partition. *John de Leyburn* was their Heir, and leaving only a Daughter for his Heir, named *Idonia*, she married to *John de Crumbwell*, and carried this Manor into his Family, and he procured Free-warren upon it, and other his Manors, here and in *Derbyshire*. From them this Manor passed to *Edward le Despencer* and his Posterity; and after them to *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Nevil*, *George Duke of Clarence*, *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, and so to the Crown; yet of late Years, *Sir John Byvon* Knt. Mr. Lodge an Alderman of *London*, and at length the Earl of *Kingston*, in whose Family, now Dukes, it now resteth. This Hamlet is in the Parish of *Edenstow*, as *Carberton*, and some other Hamlets are.

Radford, an Hamlet belonging to *Workshop*, where *William de Lovetot* built a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, and having dedicated it to God, *St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert*, endowed it with diverse Tithes, Lands, and Rents (of which we shall give a full Account in our History of the Monasteries) from whence the Monks are sometimes called Canons of *Radford*, and sometimes of *Workshop*.

Ranby is an old decayed Town, annexed and joined to *Bilby*, but Part of it is in the Parish of *Blithe*, and Part in the Parish of *Babworth*. It was most of it Waste in the Conqueror's Time; but some of it was held of the King's Manor

of *Bodmeschel*, and another Part was *Roger de Busli's* Fee, which held of *Groves*. Here were lately certain Oaks, called *Ranby Oaks*, noted for their Tallness and Bigness. The Family of *Chaworths*, and *Babingtons*, had some Possessions in this Place.

Ranskill, or *Raneschell*, was the Fee of *Thomas Archbishop of York* before the Conquest, when it was Waste, and so continued all *King William's* Time, *Godric* the Saxon was Tenant, but the Fee of it remained to the Archbishop after the Norman Settlement. The *Hercyes*, and *Darcyes*, had some Possessions here.

It is some Benefit to this Place, that it stands in the Coach Road from *London* to *York*. It is in the Parish of *Blithe*, as is also *Torworth*, which has the same Advantages.

Ratcliffe, was an Hamlet of *Workshop*, of which we find nothing more.

Rufford, or *Rugford*, upon the River *Maun*, the Manor of *Ulf* the Saxon before the Norman Invasion, and the Fee of *Gislebert de Gaunt* after, as all *Ulf's* Lands in these Parts were. It had Lands in *Bildesthorp* and *Wirchenfield*, belonging to it. *Gislebert* died in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and was buried in *Bardney Abbey* in *Lincolnshire*. He had two Sons, *Walter* and *Robert*, *Walter* by *Maud* the Daughter of *Stephen* Earl of *Britanny*, had *Gilbert* his eldest Son, who marrying *Roesia* Countess of *Lincoln*, became in her Right Earl of *Lincoln*. He founded an Abbey here, (called the Abbey of *Rufford*) for Monks of the *Cistercian* Order, in the Year 1148, and endowed them with this Manor, which they held with divers others to the Dissolution, as we shall hereafter shew in our History of the Monasteries.

By the Act made 21 Hen. VIII. this Monastery was, with many others, dissolved, and the Lands coming into the King's Hands, were first demised to *Sir John Markham* Knt. for twenty one Years, Reg 28. at 22 l. 8 s. per Ann. Rent; and afterward settled upon *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury* and *Waterford*, and his Heirs, of whom *Sir George Savile*, of *Barrocalby* in *Lincolnshire*, marrying *Mary* the Granddaughter

daughter of the said Sir George, became Owner of the said Monastery, and the Lands and Lordships thereunto belonging, and made it the Seat of his Family. The late Viscount *Halifax*, *George Savile*, much enlarged and adorned it. It had the Honour often of enteraining several of our Kings, by Reason it stood so commodious for hunting in *Shirwood* Forest.

Rumwood, a Town belonging to the Forest of *Shirwood*, of which we shall give as full an Account, as we can, when we come to describe that Forest.

Ryton, a Member of the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, so that many of the Tenements are ancient Demesne. It hath long been, and was in the Year 1674, the Place of Residence of a Family named *Eyre*, which probably may continue there still.

Scoston, a small Village, that holds of the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, the prime capital Messuage whereof hath for some Time belonged to the *Jesoppes*.

The Tithe of Corn and Hay, &c. arising in this Place, were given by King *Edward VI.* to *Henry Holbeck* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and his Successors.

Scroby, or *Srooby*, a Berue, or Hamlet belonging to *Sutton*, the Manor of the Archbishop of *York*, who had Free-warren here 17 *Edw. II.* In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, the Archbishops had here a very fair Palace, not only greater, and more capacious than their Seat at *Southwell*, but much more commodious for Provision, having a large Jurisdiction on the north Side, consisting of very many Towns thereabouts. It hath still a fair Park belonging to it, but Archbishop *Sands*, having caused it to be demised to his Son Sir *Samuel Sands*, the House has been so much neglected, that it is almost fallen to the Ground. Mr. *Francis Sands* is the present Tenant. The Road from *London* to *York* goes through this Town.

The Church here was anciently a very fair one, but now is ruinous and decayed. The Rectory is appropriated to the Archbishoprick of *York*; and we do not find that there was a Vicarage insti-

tuted, and consequently how it is supplied.

Serleby, the Manor of *Aluric* the Saxon before the Conquest, and Fee of *Roger de Busli* after, of whom *Gislebert* his Man held it. It came to the *Mowbrays* after the *Busli's*, and was by *Roger de Mowbray* given to *Maud de Moles*, who married *Hugh de Serleby*, in the Reign of King *John*, or before. The *Serlebys* enjoyed their Estate here many Successions, and had Free-warren in all the Demesne, until *Anthony Serleby* Lord of it, in the Beginning of the last Century, having no Issue, settled it upon *Gertrude* his Wife, the Daughter of *Ralph Leek* of *Hasland* Esq; for her Life, and twenty one Years after, in which Time the Heir of the *Serlebys* being grown poor for want of it, sold the Reversion to Mr. *Saunderson* of *Blyth*; but she marrying Sir *George Chaworth*, the other Part of the *Serlebys* Estate was sold to that Family and became their Inheritance. The *Serleby's* Arms were, Gules a Croffe Moline, Arg. charged with Mulletts of six Points Sable, and over all a Bendlet counter-compony Argent, and Azure.

Hugh de Moles gave certain Lands in the Fields of this Place, and all the Rents of them, to God, and the Abbey of *St. Mary* of *Rock* in *Yorkshire*, and the Monks there serving God, to whom they were after confirmed by *Maud de Serleby* his Sister.

Shireokes, an Hamlet of *Worksof*, which *William de Lovetot* the Founder, and *Richard* his Son, gave almost all to the Monastery of *Worksof*, with the Mills, and several dwelling Houses. The Dissolution of the Abbey brought this Manor into King *Henry VIII's* Hands, who in the thirty eighth Year of his Reign, granted to *Robert Thornhill*, and *Hugh Thornhill* Gent. all the Manor, Demesne, or Grange of *Worksof*, with the Appertinances of *Shireokes*, beneath the Hamlet of *Shireokes*, in the Parish of *Worksof*, as also all the Messuages, Lands, and Tenements in this Place, and all the Tithes of the said Hamlet, lately belonging to the said Monastery, to hold to them and their Heirs, at the yearly Rent of 1 l. 15 s. 4 d. ob.

Styrup,

Styrup, or *Estyrup*, had three Manors in it before the Conquest, possessed by *Leving*, *Torchill*, and *Leuric* the Saxons; but was the Fee of *Roger de Busli* after, and *Bernard* was his Man, or Tenant. The Family *de Lisoriis* had this Manor after him. In taking an Inquisition at *Newwarke*, 2 Hen. V. *Styrup* was alledged, and pleaded to be an Hamlet of *Oulcotes*, but the Jury found it to be a Town of itself. In latter Times *Gerard de Styrup* was Lord of this Manor, and Father of *Philip de Oulcotes*, who leaving only three Sisters for his Heirs, among whom this Manor, and some other Estates was divided, it went by Marriage into divers Families; and in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* were vested in *Matthew de Blythe*, and *Agnes* his Wife, who settled it by Fine upon Sir *John Talbot* Knt. Son and Heir of *John* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, whereby it is, or lately was, in the Family of the Earls of *Shrewsbury*, or their Heirs.

Some Lands in this Parish were given to religious Uses by, 1. *Fulk de Lisoriis*, who gave to the Abbey of *St. Mary of Blithe*, in perpetual Alms, four Bovats of Land in this Parish. 2. Here was also a Messuage given to the Monastery of *Roche* in *Yorkshire*, the Giver not known, which *Q. Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. gave to *Roger Hitchcote*, and *John Gifford*, and their Heirs, being then in the Occupation of *Richard More*.

Suckholme, or *Sulholm*, a Berue, or Hamlet of the Manor of *Workop*, the Manor of which being in the Crown, King *Henry I.* gave it to the Priory of *St. Oswald* at *Nostel* in *Yorkshire*, which King *Henry II.* confirmed; but the Priory held it of the Manor of *Workop*, and paid two Marks yearly Rent to it. In the third Year of King *Edward III.* the said Prior and Convent of *St. Oswald*, claimed all Sorts of Privileges; but the Jury upon Inquiry could not find, that they ever had in this Manor Infangtheife, or Gallows, or Emendation of Assize: but only View of Frank-pledge. After the Dissolution of the Abbies, this Demesne and Manor late belonging to the said Priory of *Oswald*, was granted

by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 37. with all their Appertenances, to *Margaret Leek*, the Widow of *John Leek* Gent. for Life, and the Remainder to her Son *Henry Leek* and his Heirs, Remainder to her right Heirs, paying the annual Rent of 11 l. 13 s. 9 d. ob. In the Year 1612. it was in the Possession of Sir *Charles Cavendish*, and after him descended to his Posterity, who at length became Dukes of *Newcastle*, and in their Heirs we suppose it continues. Mr. *Rolleston*, Secretary to the Duke of *Newcastle*, had a Seat here, which may still be his Heirs.

Sutton, or *Sudton*, the Manor of the Archbishop of *York* before the Conquest, as it still continueth, with the north Soke. In 16 Rich. II. *Thomas Palmer* Parson of *Blawkeney*, had a Writ called *Ad quod damnum*, allowing him to give to the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, two Messuages, one Toft, one Bovat, thirty five Acres of Land, and a Rood, two Acres of Meadow, and 5 s. Rent, with the Appertenances in this Place, which were then held by *Roger de Wesson*, Prebendary of the Prebend of *Clarghurgh*, by the Rent of 3 s. 6 d. and doing Suit at his Court in *Clarburgh*. It hath Lound in it.

The Vicarage of *Sutton*, when the Sacrist of *St. Mary* at *York* was Patron, was valued at 10 l. and is now of the same Value in the King's Books, the Lady *Sarah South* being the Patronefs.

Thoresby is Part in *Edenslow*, and an equal Part hath usually gone with *Pevelthorp*. It hath for some Time been the Earl of *Kingston's*, and is now, or late was, the Place of Residence of the Honourable *William Pierpoint*, a younger Son of that Family.

Thorpe, an Hamlet of *Mattersey*, given by *Isabel de Chancy*, with the head Manor to the Priory of *Mattersey*, which had Free-warren in both of them. Sir *Thomas Markham* Kt. had considerable Possessions here, 22 Hen. VIII. At the Dissolution of the Abbies, King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 31. granted to *Anthony Nevil* Esq; the Manor and Lands of *Thorp*, lately belonging to the Monastery of *Mattersey*, and his Heirs.

Torworth,

Torworth, Tortheuworthe, or Turdeuword, had two Manors before the Conquest, of which *Brix*, and *Caschi* were Lords, but after the Conquest they were *Roger de Busli's* Fee, but *Azo* the Priest had it of him. In 29 *Edw. I.* *Hugh de Serleby* was Lord of this Place, but held it of the Family of *Mowbray*, by the Service of a Knight's Fee. He claimed to have Free-warren in all his Lands here.

The Lands of this Hamlet given to religious Uses are, 1. One Bovat of Land, with the Appertenances, given to the Abbey of *Rech* in *Yorkshire*, by the Charter of *Maud de Moles*, held by *Alexander Craffi*; as also one Culture of Land of thirty eight Acres, and Pasture for an Hundred Sheep on the Commons, all in this Place. She also gave to the said Monks, all the Lands, which the Men of *Blithe* held of *Hugh de Moles* her Brother, and the Rents of those Lands. 2. Five Bovats of Land and an half with all their Appertenances here, given by *Hugh de Moles*, for the Health of his own, his Father's, Mother's, and all his Predecessors Souls, to the Church of *St. Mary of Blith*. 3. The Rent of three Acres of Land, to be received yearly of *Roger Cnodis* and his Heirs, given by *William de Kelesalsh*, to the Prior and Convent of *Blithe* aforesaid.

Walesby, was the Fee of diverse Persons, and belonged to the Manor of *Grimston*, which was the King's, *Tuxford*, which was *Roger Busli's*; *Laxington*, which was *Goisfrid de Halselin's*; and *Hoston*, which was *Roger of Poitou's*. In after Ages, this Manor usually went along with *Kirkton*, and had the same Lords, as the *Bardulfs*, *Fitz-Ralphs*, *Mareseys*, &c. but the Monks of *Rufford* met with so many Benefactors in this Place, that at length they became the most considerable Owners in it; for

Reginald Ursel gave them in pure Alms the Service, which *Robert de Lexington* was wont to do him for one Fovat of Land, which he held of him in this Place, viz. a Pair of Iron Spurs, and two Pence yearly, with all Reliefs, Wards, and Escheats. *Ralph de Wadeland* also gave them the whole Service, which

John de la Chaufe and his Brother owed him for the Lands, and Tenements they held of him here, with their Homage, Rents, and Suits of Court. *Hugh de Fitz-Ralph* also for the Safety of his own; Wife's, and Sons Souls, gave them his whole Demesne in *Kirkton*, and all his Fee in *Walesby*. *Robert de Laxton* also for the Health of his Father's, Mother's, and his own Souls, gave them one Bovat here. All these Lands at the Dissolution of the Abbies, and many more, were given to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, as will more fully be shewn in our History of the Monastery of *Rufford*.

The Church, or rather Chapelry of this Place, was a Part of the Chapelry of *Blythe*, given by King *John* to *Walter* Archbishop of *Roan*, and his Successors, and the Canons of that Church; but afterward became a Member of the King's free Chapel of *Tikhill*. The Vicarage then belonged to the Abbots of *Westminster*, and was valued at 8*l.* The late Lord Viscount *Hallifax's* Heirs, are now the Patrons, and it is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

Wallingwells of the Place. See *Carleton* in *Lindrick*, and of the Monastery, see our History of the Monasteries of this County following.

Warsop, an Hamlet, Part of it belonging to the King's great Manor of *Mansfield*, and Part of it *Tain-land*, the Freehold of the Saxons, *Godric*, *Lemot* and *Ulchel*, before the Conquest, but *Roger de Busli's* Fee after. In later Times, the Manor here often changed Lords; for in the 17 *Hen. III.* *Robert de Lexington* had a Grant of it from that King, and in the 52*d.* Year, *Robert de Sutton* was Lord of it, but held it of that King in *Capite*. This Family held it to the second Year of *Edward III.* when *John Nunnes* of *London* acquired it of *John de Sutton*, but he passed it the next Year to Sir *John Roos* Knt. of *Hemlak*, 11 *Edw. III.* from whose Family it descended to the Earls of *Rutland*.

Here were some Church Lands given by 1. *Oliua*, Daughter and Heir of *Alan Fitz-Fordan*, Lord of *Tuxford*, who being a Widow, and in her own Power, gave to

to the Church of *Welbeck* and the Canons there, a Meadow in this Place, called *Bradheng*. 2. *Eva Murdac*, Wife of *Hugh Brett*, who gave to the said Abbey and the Monks thereof, one Messuage, with a Toft, and one Bovat of Land, which was of her own Inheritance, descended to her from her Brother *William de London*.

The Rectory of *Warsop*, was valued at twenty Pounds, when the Lord *Rose* was Patron; but is now in the King's Books 22 l. 15 s. 2 d. ob. and *William Willoughby* is Patron.

Welbeck, famous for its Monastery only,

which we shall account for in our History of it hereafter, to which we refer our Reader; since the Dissolution, the Monastery is become the Seat of the *Newcastle* Family, who have made it very fine. The River *Idle* hath its Rise not far from this Place.

The Representatives in Parliament for this County have been, for divers Successions of our Kings, eight; but *Cromwell*, when he was installed Protector, modelled them thus. For the County four, and Town two, leaving out *Newark* and *East Retford*, which now send.

We find none of our Nobility, who took their Titles of Honour from this Shire, but from the Town of Nottingham, where we have given a List of their Succession, and therefore shall proceed to give an Account of the BARONETS, viz.

SIR *Gervase Clifton* of *Clifton*, Knight of the Bath, created May 22, 1611. Bar. 13.

John Molineux of *Taversal*, Esq; created ditto. Bar. 38.

Hardolph Wastneys of *Headon*, Esq; created Dec. 11, 1622. Bar. 197.

Thomas Williamson of *East Markham*, Esq; created June 3, 1642. Bar. 393.

Edward Golding of *Colston Bassett*, Esq; created Sept. 27, 1642. Bar. 416.

William Willoughby of *Willoughby*, Esq; created Aug. 4, 1660. Bar. 544.

Francis Leeke of *Newwarke* upon *Trent*, Esq; then Governour of *Gravesend*, created Dec. 15, 1663. Bar. 733.

Sir Edward Nevil of *Groove*, Kt. created Feb. 24, 1674. Bar. 817.

Francis Willoughby of *Wollaton*, Esq; with Remainder for want of Issue Male, to *Thomas* his Brother, and the Heirs Male of his Body, created Apr. 7, 1677. Bar. 832.

Thomas Parkins of *Benney*, Esq; created May 18, 1681. Bar. 859.

Persons

Persons of Note, who were born in, or inhabited this County, but the Places are not known.

Thomas Horn, Son of William Horn of Cassal in this Shire, was a Student in Magdalen Hall in Oxford, where he commenced Master of Arts in 1633. About that Time he took upon him the Employment of a School-master, and having taught as such at London, Leicester, and Tunbridge, was, for his Merit, preferred to be the School-master of Eaton near Windsor, where he remained to his dying Day. He hath written several Books useful in his Art, viz.

Fanua Linguarum, printed at Lond. 1634, taken mostly out of Comenius's *Fanua Linguarum*, corrected and amended by John Robotham, and again reviewed by Will. Dugard, Lond. 1659.

Manuductio in adem Palladis, &c. Lond. 1641.

Rhetorica compendium Latino-Anglice, Lond. 1651.

William Holder, Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge, was a Nottinghamshire Man, educated in Pembroke-Hall, where having commenced Master of Arts, he soon after became Rector of Blethingdon in Oxfordshire. After King Charles's Restoration, he was made a Canon of Ely, and St. Paul's, Fellow of the Royal Society, Sub-dean of the Chapel, and Sub-almoner to that King. He was a great Virtuoso, and got himself a great Name by his wonderful Art, in making a young Gentleman, Alexander Popham, Son of Coll. Edward Popham, who was born Deaf and Dumb to speak; How he did it, he tells us in a Discourse of the Elements of Speech, which he wrote for that Purpose, and to promote a publick Good. But the young Man being taken from him too young, or before he grew perfect in his Speech, lost what he had been taught by this Doctor; and was sent to Dr. Wallis of Oxford, (who had recovered the Speech of a young Gentle-

man, one Mr. Whalley) to restore his Speech again, which Dr. Wallis having effected, he vainly assumed the Glory of it to himself, without taking Notice of Dr. Holder, the first Inventor of it, be sure in England, if not in the World. This provoked Dr. Holder to vindicate himself, against Dr. Wallis, in a Treatise which he calls,

A Supplement to the philosophical Transactions of July, 1670. to which Dr. Wallis published an Answer soon after; and so the Controversy ended. He has written also,

A Treatise of Musick, in the Theoretick, and Practick Parts, of which Art he had good Skill.

Robert Baston, born not far from Nottingham, a Carmelite Friar of Scarborough. King Edward II. took him with him into Scotland, to write some Memorials of his Expedition; but being taken by the Scots, was forced by Robert Bruce the Scots King, to frame a Ditty to a contrary Tune. Hol. 342.

Robert (best known by the Name of Robin) Hood, a Man perhaps as famous as any for his Villanies, and odd Kinds of Virtue. Few of our Historians passing him over without some notable Remarks, We could not omit him, though *nigro carbone notandus*, for his Robberies, yet something to be regarded for his Kindness and Gentleness, being as Mr. Cambden describes him (*North Riding Yorkshire*) from John Major the Scotch Historian. A leading Robber indeed, but a most kind and obliging one, *Prædo mitissimus*. We place him here, not for his Birth-place, nor scarcely for his Habitation (for we do not find he dwelt, or settled any where) but because he had his common Abode with his roguish Companions in Shirewood Forest, though he had another Haunt near the Sea, in the *North-Riding* in Yorkshire, where Robin Hood's

Hood's Bay still retains his Name. Not into a Detail of his Life and Actions, that he used the Sea at all; but after his Robberies retreated to those unsuspected from *Drayton* the Poet, in his *Poly-Olbion*, Places for Security. We shall not enter p. 123.

From wealthy Abbots Chefts, and Churles abundant Store,
What often Times he took, he shar'd among the Poor:
No lordly Bishop came, in lusty *Robin's* Way,
To him before he went, but for his Pass must pay.
The Widow in Distress he generously releiv'd,
And remedied the Wrongs of many a Virgin griev'd.

Dr. *Fuller's* Reflection upon him is, who made him a Judge, or commissioned him, to take, where it could be spared, to give to them that wanted, viz. the Widow in Distress. None surely could, but for one Thief to extort from another, the Robber from the Oppressor, and to vindicate the injured helpless Virgin, hath such a Shadow of Goodness, as rendered his Vices not so much condemnable; and for that Reason perhaps he escaped the Gallows, and for ought we know died in his Bed. He lived in the Reign of *Richard I.* about the Year 1100. 'Tis said of him, that he never murdered any Man, but often killed Deer, with which he usually feasted the Neighbourhood, where he eat the Venison. He was merry, but never mischievous; and when he took a Purse, he civilly demanded it, respectfully used his Benefactors, and thankfully received it, dismissing them with Compliments; for though he would not be denied, he scorned to be rude; from him these Proverbs were taken up in this Shire first, that are now used all *England* over.

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This Saying is used to decipher such Persons as discourse (or prate) of Matters in which they have no Skill, or Experience.

To sell Robin Hood's Penny-worths.

This is spoken of Things sold half for nought, or for half their Worth. *Robin* came lightly by the Wares he sold, and as easily parted with them; so that he'd afford to Measure a Yard of Velvet by his long Bow. Where-ever he went, he made a Fair, Plenty of Chapmen crowding upon him to buy his stolen Goods. Surely another Proverb was not then in Being, *The Receiver is as bad as the Thief*, or People would not have been so forward to buy of him; but then Pardons were cheap, and almost as freely dispensed, as *Robin's* Bargains, and both alike unlawful.

Y

The

Persons of Note, who were born in, or inhabited this County, but the Places are not known.

Thomas Horn, Son of William Horn of Cassal in this Shire, was a Student in Magdalen Hall in Oxford, where he commenced Master of Arts in 1633. About that Time he took upon him the Employment of a School-master, and having taught as such at London, Leicester, and Tunbridge, was, for his Merit, preferred to be the School-master of Eaton near Windsor, where he remained to his dying Day. He hath written several Books useful in his Art, viz.

Fanua Linguarum, printed at Lond. 1634, taken mostly out of Comenius's *Fanua Linguarum*, corrected and amended by John Robotham, and again reviewed by Will. Dugard, Lond. 1659.

Manuductio in adem Palladis, &c. Lond. 1641.

Rhetorica compendium Latino-Anglica, Lond. 1651.

William Holder, Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge, was a Nottinghamshire Man, educated in Pembroke-Hall, where having commenced Master of Arts, he soon after became Rector of Blebington in Oxfordshire. After King Charles's Restoration, he was made a Canon of Ely, and St. Paul's, Fellow of the Royal Society, Sub-dean of the Chapel, and Sub-almoner to that King. He was a great Virtuoso, and got himself a great Name by his wonderful Art, in making a young Gentleman, Alexander Popham, Son of Coll. Edward Popham, who was born Deaf and Dumb to speak; How he did it, he tells us in a Discourse of the Elements of Speech, which he wrote for that Purpose, and to promote a publick Good. But the young Man being taken from him too young, or before he grew perfect in his Speech, lost what he had been taught by this Doctor; and was sent to Dr. Wallis of Oxford, (who had recovered the Speech of a young Gentle-

man, one Mr. Whalley) to restore his Speech again, which Dr. Wallis having effected, he vainly assumed the Glory of it to himself, without taking Notice of Dr. Holder, the first Inventor of it, be sure in England, if not in the World. This provoked Dr. Holder to vindicate himself, against Dr. Wallis, in a Treatise which he calls,

A Supplement to the philosophical Transactions of July, 1670. to which Dr. Wallis published an Answer soon after; and so the Controversy ended. He has written also,

A Treatise of Musick, in the Theoretick, and Practick Parts, of which Art he had good Skill.

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Y

The

The Natural History of this County.

Nature hath as well provided this County with Necessaries for human Life, as any in *England*. 'Tis not one of the biggest, but best, all the Elements here shewing themselves in their Excellency. The Air is here most pure, clear and healthy, of which it might be a singular Demonstration, that there are so many Noblemens Seats in it. It abounds with Waters in all Respects useful and profitable. The noble River *Trent* (which some Antiquaries of less Note have called in *Latin*, *Triginta*, from its Affinity with the *French* Word, which signifies that Number) after it hath entred this County at *Thrumpton*, almost at the Southern Limits of it, passeth quite through it, as far as the Northern utmost Bounds, being from *Dunham* in *Newark* Wapentake, the Boundary between this and *Lincolnshire*. This River besides, that it abounds with excellent Fish, and particularly Salmon, enriches the Country with fruitful and delightful Meadowing, and Pasture; and being replenished continually with the Fall of twelve or thirteen considerable Rivers into it, bears a Stream big enough for Navigation. Mineral, and Chalybate Waters are not so plentiful here, as in some other Countreys (or at least have not been inquired into so nicely, as in *Northamptonshire*, &c.) but it doth not want them; for about a Mile from *East Retford*, is a Well called *St. John's Well*, famous of late for a great Number of Cures effected by the Waters, which are cold.

The Soil here is very fruitful in Grain, and Pasture, whereby all Sorts of Cattle are supported, and propagated; but it is generally reckoned of two very different Kinds, *viz.* sandy and clayie, which the Inhabitants distinguish by the Sand, and Clay, the Southern Half being of the former Kind, and the Northern of the latter; but this Division serves for the Eastern Side chiefly, the

Western being almost wholly taken up with *Shirewood* Forest, which we shall now describe.

This Forest extends itself into three Wapentakes, *Broxtow*, *Thurgarton à Lec*, and *Bassetlaw*. When it was first made we do not find. It is mentioned in the Reign of King *Henry II.* but 'tis plain, it was a Forest before; for *William Peverel* in the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Reg. 5.* doth answer *de placitis Foresta*, in this County, and he seems to have had the whole Profit, and Command of the Forest for his Estate. After him it devolved to the Crown, and was managed by the Sheriffs for the Time being, who had an Allowance out of the Rents of 6 *l.* 5 *s.* paid to the Constable, eight Foresters, and a Warrener, and 40 *l.* to the Canons of *Shirewood*, *i. e.* *Newstede*, then newly founded by King *Hen. II.*

In the ancient Forest-Books, there is the Copy of a Charter made by King *John*, when he was Earl of *Moreton*, to *Mitilda de Caux*, and *Ralph Fitz-Stephens*, and the Heirs of the Former, of all the Liberties and free Customs, which any of her Ancestors held, and enjoyed at any Time, in the Forest of *Nottinghamshire*. *John Birkin* was her Heir, and *Thomas Birkin* his Son, his. He left it to *Everingham*, whose Posterity forfeited it to the Crown in King *Edward I's* Reign, since which Time it hath been granted by the Princes to Noblemen and Gentlemen, as a Mark of special Favour; but the State of the Forest remained according to the Disposition of the *Everinghams*, which was this.

The Forest Officers of *Shirewood* were distributed into three Parts, under whom there were three Keepings, *viz.* 1. Between the *Linde* and *Doverbeck*, which was to have one Forester, riding with a Page, two Foresters on Foot, two Verderers, and two Agisters. In this Keeping there was three Hays, *Beskwood*, *Lindby*, and *Willay*. 2. The high Forest, which was

to have two Foresters riding with each of them a Page, two Foresters on Foot, two Verderers, and two Agisters. In this Keeping are two Hayes, *Birkland*, and *Billabay*, and the Park of *Cliffson*; and in these Hayes and Park, two Verderers, and two Agisters. 3. *Rumwood*, which had two Foresters on Foot, one of *Carbarton*, and another of *Budby*, two Verderers, and two Agisters. The Perambulation of the Forest was taken by Commission 16 Hen. III. and though there were some Disafforestations afterward, yet they were resumed, so that that Perambulation remains to this Day, without any considerable Alteration. Dr. *Thoroton* hath set down the Bounds of the Forest particularly, that Men may know, whether they are within, or without the Forest, as they please. Vide *Thor. Not.* 506.

The State of this Forest at present is this. It consists of a Warden, his Lieutenant and a Steward, a Bow-bearer, and a Ranger, four Verderers, twelve Regarders, four Agisters, and twelve Keepers, or Foresters in the main Forest; all of them reduced under the chief Forester the Earl of *Chesterfield* and his Heirs, whose Father Sir *John Stanhope* had the same granted in Fee, with Liberty to destroy, and kill at their Pleasure, reserving an hundred Deer in the whole Walk. The twelve Forest-keepers were these, one of *Mansfield*, one of *Mansfield Wood-House*, one of *Annesley-Hills* and *Newstede*, one of *Papplewick*, one of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*, one of *Rufford*, one of *Billabay*, one of *Birkeland*, one of *Calverton*, one of *Farnesfield*, one of *Langton-arbour* and *Blidworth*, and one of *Sutton* in *Ashfield*. The Duke of *Newcastle* was Warden of this Forest in King *Charles II*'s Reign; and we suppose that Trust is continued to his Heirs. To him belongs the perpetual placing of the Keeper of *Rumwood* and *Oswald*. The Keeper of *Rufford*'s Place, is the Inheritance of Sir *William Savil* Lord of *Rufford*, or his Heirs. *Annesley-Hills*, *Papplewick* and *Newstede*, belong to the Family of *Byrons* Lords of *Newstede*. The Rest of the Walks are in the Disposal of the Warden

of the Forest. There are besides, as Members of the Forests, several Woodwards for every Township within the Forest, and for every principal Wood, one.

On the same Western Side bordering upon *Darbyshire*, from which it is parted near half Way by the Rivers *Erwasb*, and *Meden*, which runs into the *Idle* at *Perthorpe*, a River which waters almost all the Northern Parts; there is found in several Places a most excellent Sort of Coal, of the same Nature with the Pit-coal of *Lancashire*, and *Yorkshire*, but more unctious and sulphurous. The Soil here, especially about the Forest, is not so fertile; but was as pleasant as any Part of the Shire, till that abominable Destruction of the Woods, was made by the Connivance, or Negligence of the Woodwards, who like other Officers in most Places, love the Profits of their Places, more than the Pains, and seek to plunder more than preserve.

Quarries of Stone are not so plentiful as in some other Counties, but we are informed, that *Gotham* yields a Sort of rugged Stone, with such delicate Veins; as exceeds the Beauty of Marble. The Soil indeed is so rich in most Places, that the common Manure is sufficient, with the usual Tillage to keep up its Fruitfulness; but yet there hath been found in some Parts of the County, Marle of several Sorts, which is a great Improver of Lands; and may be very useful in the sandy Lands here.

This County hath some Herbs peculiar to it, or very rare elsewhere, viz.

Caryophyllus minor repens nostras, i. e. The purple creeping Mountain Pink, on a sandy Hill by the Road going from *Lenton* to *Nottingham*, and in other sandy Places.

Gramen tremulum albis Glumis, a Plant not well known, but to be inquired after by the Curious, said to grow in an hollow Lane, between *Peasely* and *Mansfield*, by P. B.

Glycyrrhiza vulgaris common Liquorish, much planted and cultivated for Sale at *Workop*, and other Places in this County, which we should not have mentioned, because

because it is now planted in so many other Places, especially about London; but because, as England affords the best Liquorish in the World for some Uses, that of this County is thought the best in England.

Lychnis Silvestris Alba, white wild Catchfly, on the Walls of Nottingham Castle, and Grounds by them.

Verbasculum pulverulentum, &c. Hoary Mullein, about Wollerton-Hall.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of this County.

THIS County of Nottingham is Part of the Diocese of the most Reverend the Archbishop of York, and tho' it hath no Ecclesiastical Dignitary that bears its Name, but the Archdeacon of Nottingham, who is at present Mr. Robert Marsden, yet here seems to be another Cathedral as it were of the Archbishop of York's, he being the Head and Patron of the ancient Cathedral Church of

Southwell, or Sudwell, which had anciently a Dean, Archdeacon, several Prebendaries, and other Dignitaries, besides inferior Officers, as in Cathedrals; though since the new Establishment by Queen Elizabeth (for in King Henry VIII's Reign, it was involved in the common Fate of the religious Houses, and so dissolved) it hath only sixteen Prebendaries, six Vicars Choral, an Organist, six singing Men, five Choristers, and one Verger. The best Account we have of it is this.

The Foundation of this Collegiate Church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is certainly very ancient, though there is a Difference among our Antiquaries about it. Mr. Camden, and Sir Edward Coke the Learned Lord Chief Justice of England, are of Opinion, That Paulinus the first Archbishop of York, having baptized the Inhabitants of the Countrey hereabouts in the River Trent, near Eboracaster, Anno 627, (which is avouched by the private History of this Church) began this Structure, or College in that Place, which soon after changed its Name to Southwell, which it now bears from a Spring, or

Well lying near it Southwards; but Dr. Thoroton tells us, that King Edgar, Brother and Successor of King Eadwy, in a Certificate in the Court of Augmentations, is said to be the Founder of it. However that be, it is on all Hands agreed, that the Foundation is ancient, viz. in the Beginning of the Saxon Times at least, though we find in our Histories little or no Mention of it, till King Edward the Confessor's Time, when Aldred, then Archbishop of York (as Bishop Godwin, *de Presul. in Vita ejus*, tells us) built an Hall at Southwell for the Canons to dine in.

As to the Dean of this Collegiate Church (as Sir William Dugdale tells us, there was at the first Erection) we can give no Account, not finding him mentioned by any of our Antiquaries; but of the Prebendaries we have clearer Information, though not so full as might be wished. The Prebends of Woodborough, Normanton, the three of Norwell, two of Oxtun, and two of South, and North Muskham, with the Sacristan, or Sexton, we suppose them to be given long before the Conquest, probably by Oskytel Archbishop of York, to whom King Eadwy, Anno 958, granted twenty Farms here for an Heritage, with all the Appertenances, because in the white Book of Southwell, (still remaining with the Chapter, and containing the Antiquities of that Church) there is nothing said of the Foundation of those Prebends. Of the Rest it appeareth by that Book, how, and when they were founded, viz. Henry I. Son of King William I. gave to Thur-

son Archbishop of York, the Church of Dunham, that he might make it a Prebend in the Church of Southwell: Archbishop Thurstan himself made, of the Churches of his Manors of North Leverton, and Bekingham, another Prebend in the same Church; but this Prebend was divided, and made two after this Manner. William Rotherfield, then Prebendary of Laverton, and Bekingham, resigning for that purpose, Anno 1291, John Archbishop of York, by and with the Consent of the Chapters of York and Southwell, did ordain the Church of North Laverton to be a distinct Prebend, and to have a Stall in the Quire next to the Sacrist, and a Place in the Chapter-House; and William Rotherfield to enjoy

Bekingham, so divided, for his Life, after which it has since continued a distinct Prebend. William the Steward of Archbishop Thurstan, gave his Land in Halton, which he held of the said Archbishop, to the Church of Southwell, and Roger Archbishop of York made it a Prebend. Pavia also the Daughter of Nigelus de Rampton, by and with the Consent of Robert Malovel her Son, not long after gave the Church of Rampton, with the Appertenances, to make another Prebend in this Church. To which the aforementioned John Romanus, adding the Church of Eaton to make another Prebend, Anno Dom. 1289, brought the Number to sixteen, thus valued of old, and now,

	l.		l.	s.	d.	qd.
1. Norwell Overhall, pars I.	42	now worth	48	1	3	
2. Norwell Palace-Hall, pars II,	30	now	27	19	7	
3. Norwell pars III.	6	now	5	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. Normanton	20	now	22	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Halton, or Halloughton	10	now	8	17	6	
6. Dunham	45	Marks, now	23	11	5	
7. Rampton	24	Marks, now	15	17	11	
8. Woodborough		now	9	17	11	
9. Eaton	10	l. now	2	11	3	
10. Muskham South	20	Marks, now	13	4	7	
11. Muskham North	34	l. now	32	5	0	
12. Oxtou pars I.	40	Marks, now	22	19	7	
13. Oxtou pars II.	40	Marks, now	24	10	0	
14. Beckingham	20	l. now	16	15	10	
15. North Laverton	5	now	4	17	11	
16. The Sacrist	1	l. 10 s. now	1	3	4	

Many Privileges were granted to this Church of Southwell by several Kings, Archbishops, and Chapters of York; all which Pope Alexander III. by his Brief confirmed in 1171. 1. That their ancient Liberties and Customs should be reserved to them inviolable. 2. That the Churches of the Prebends, and those belonging to the Chapter, should be free from Episcopal Jurisdiction, and that the Prebendaries may institute fit Vicars in them, as they have done long. 3. That both Clergy and Laity should come to their Church in solemn Procession. 4. That every Year a Synod

should be there celebrated. 5. That the Chrism should be brought to it by the Deans of the County from the Church of York, to be distributed to other Churches. 6. That at Whitsuntide, a certain small Pension called *Pentecostals*, shall be paid from every Parish, and Hamlet of the County to this Church, to be divided, to the Sacristan the tenth Part, and the Rest to be divided between the Commons of the Canons Resident, and the Prebendary of Normanton. These *Pentecostals* were thus paid, by the Parishes, in

The

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Deanery of Nottingham	3	9	0
The Deanery of Bingham	3	2	4 ¹ / ₂
The Deanery of Newark	3	16	7
The Deanery of Redford	3	10	2
The Deanery of Southwell	2	0	6

In all 15 18 7 ¹/₂

7. That the Chapter should have a View of Frank-pledge, of all their Tenants in Southwell, &c. and a Court-Lect twice a Year at the same Place, and that every Prebendary should have the like View of all his Tenants; but that the Courts of the Prebendaries should be subject to that of the Chapter, and Causes upon Error, or other lawful Reasons, should be removed thither, and there determined.

The Lands, and Tenements of this Church, besides what made up the several Prebends abovementioned, belonged to the Residentiaries, called the Commons of the Church, to the Vicars Choral, or Fabrick.

1. The Residentiaries Commons were short, and therefore *Walter* Archbishop of York, for the Augmentation of them, conferred on them the Church of *Rolleston*, which he procured of the Prior and Convent of *Thurgarton*; but still their Provision was but slender; and therefore *John* Archbishop of York, with the Consent of some of the Canons, decreed and ordained, That the Portions of Corn and Hay in the Parish of *Upton* near *Southwell*, shall for the future be for the Commons of the Canons Resident, the Chapter of York, as well as *Southwell*, consenting to it, and King *Edward I.* confirming it.

2. The Vicars Choral had also Lands of good Value in *Southwell*, &c. besides *Rawmersb* in *Yorkshire*, and the Priory alien of *West Ravendale* in *Lincolnshire*, which being a Priory alien, was purchased, by *John* Archbishop of York for three hundred Marks, of King *Henry VI.* and given to this Church to relieve the Poverty of it, which at that Time was

great, for of about sixty Persons, Canons, Vicars, Chaplains, Chantry-Priests, Deacons, Subdeacons, and Choristers, with other subordinate Officers belonging to it, there was scarce a Subsistence for forty, which moved the Archbishop to make a larger Provision for them. They had also the Rectory of *Cresal*, to which that of *Boughton* was united, and the Union confirmed by the Chapter of York in 1403, besides 4*l.* a Year from the respective Prebendaries. *John* Archbishop of York also appropriated the Rectory of *Barneby* near *Newarke*, for the more plentiful Sustentation of these Choristers. Also the Church of *St. Elen* of *Wheatley*, was given by *Jeffrey* Archbishop of York, to find Lights in this Church, and confirmed by Pope *Innocent*, and the Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, *Walter Thaney*.

3. To the Fabrick, called our Lady's Works, there were given divers Parcels of Land, to keep it in decent Repair, in *Southwell*, and *Normanton*, besides which *Henry de Southwell* gave a Rent-charge of forty Shillings a Year, which he received for Lands in *Stretton* in the *Clay*; and Sir *Walter Mallet* of *Willoughby* Knt. gave seven Acres on the West Side of his Wood, *Thirnclove*, twenty four Foot to the Perch. *Thomas de Radcliffe*, Rector of *Flintham*, gave one Oxgang in *Flintham*. Many other Parcels of Land in other Places, were given by several other pious Persons, for this End, too many in Number, and too small in Quantity to be recited.

In this Church were many Chantries founded by,

1. Mr. *Robert Lexington*, who founded three, viz. two at the Altar of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, for his Own, Ancestors, King *John's*, *Brian de Insula's*, his Father's, Mother's, Brothers, and Sisters, Souls, &c. and all his Friends, and Benefactors, of whom he had received any Thing willingly or unwillingly, for the Performance of which he gave the Church of *Barneburgh* near *Doncaster*, and some Lands there to maintain two Deacons, or Priests to Minister, and to provide Lights and Ornaments for the Altar. The third was likewise at the Altar of *St.*

St. Thomas the Martyr in the new Work, for the Souls of himself, Parents, Ancestors, Benefactors, and all the Faithful; for which he gave the Chapter of Southwell, sixty five Shillings of yearly Rent, out of eleven Oxgangs of Land in Newton, and one in Saxendale, together with the Homages, Reliefs, &c. The Priest that did the Service, to have all the Rents, and half the Reliefs.

2. Richard de Sutton Canon here, and at Lincoln, which he founded at the Altar of St. Peter in this Church, about the Year 1260, when the Vicars granted under their Seal, for themselves and Successors, that so often as Mass for the dead Brethren, and Benefactors of their Church, should be celebrated, there should be a special Prayer said for the said Richard Sutton, his Father Robert, and his Mother Alice; and that they should find a Wax-Light to burn for his Soul, at the Mass of our Lady, daily there celebrated for ever.

3. Sir William de Wydrington Kt. founded a Chantry also in this Church, at the Altar of St. Nicholas, to which he gave six Pounds of Rents, out of Lands thereabouts, to be paid yearly.

4. Andrew the Bailiff of Southwell, in the Time of Walter Archbishop of York, founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. Stephen here, and gave many Parcels of Land to it, in several Townships.

5. Henry Vavasor, Prebendary of Norwell-Palace-hall, founded a Chantry in this Church, at the Altar of St. John Baptist.

6. Robert de Lexington, after the Death of Sir Henry de Nottingham, founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. John the Evangelist, where the Body of the said Sir Henry was buried, to pray for his Soul, and settled Lands in Lincolnshire, on the Monastery of Sixil, which he obliged to pay ten Marks yearly to the Chapter of Southwell, for that purpose, and William de Gunthorpe Prebendary of Southwell, prevailed with the Chapter to give four Marks of the Sixil Rent, to a Chaplain to celebrate the Mass of our Lady, for the Souls of Sir Henry Huntington, King Edward II. &c. his own

when he died, and all the faithful Departed; to which he added of his own free Will, three Messuages, eighty Acres, of Land, fifteen and an half of Meadow, twenty of Pasture, a Fishing in Trent, and four Shillings Rent, with the Appertenances in North Carlton, and Sutton upon Trent.

7. Mr. Robert de Oxton founded another Chantry at the Altar of St. Mary Magdalen, charging five Pounds per Ann. to be paid for the Support of it, by the Monastery of Welbeck, out of some Lands he had endowed that Priory with-all.

8. Thomas Haxey, one of the Prebendaries, also founded a Chantry here, in King Henry IV's Reign, and endowed it with Lands in Bekingham, Bole, and in the Burgage in Southwell.

9. Lastly. Laurence Booth Archbishop of York, founded a Chantry at the Altar of St. Cuthbert for two Priests, who were to have twenty Marks per Ann. out of Battersey, to be paid by his Successors, the Archbishops of York for the Time Being.

At, or after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, by the two Acts of Parliament made, Ann. 1535, and 1538, giving King Henry VIII. the Revenues of them, this Collegiate Church of Southwell stood in great Repute, being esteemed, and taken for the Head, or Mother Church of the Town, and County of Nottingham, wherein was the *Sedes Archiepiscopalis*, and so was allowed by that King himself in an Act of Parliament, made Anno 1543. Reg. 34. But afterwards there was another Act granted King Henry VIII. in 1545, by the Parliament, for the suppressing Colleges, Chantries, and Free-chapels, which without any just Cause frightened the Universities, but much endangered this; however it escaped for the present, by the Death of that Prince the next Year, as most of the other Colleges and Chantries did. King Edward VI. his Son succeeded him, and then this College felt the Power of the former Act, being dissolved. 2 Edw. VI. among other Colleges, and the Manor, and Prebends granted to John Dudley, then Earl of Warwick, and after;

afterward Duke of *Northumberland*, who not long after sold them all to *John Beaumont* Master of the Rolls, Father of *Francis Beaumont*, who was Judge of the *Common Pleas*, 5 *Edw. VI.* From the aforesaid *John Beaumont* they were brought again to the Crown, by Conveyance or otherwise, and so came into the Hands of the Duke of *Northumberland* again, in whose Possession being found, when he was attainted, 1 *Mar. I.* they fell to the Crown, and were by Queen *Mary* restored to the Archbishop and Chapter again, as they remained, when Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown.

What favourable Intentions King *Henry VIII.* had to establish this College, and found it a-new, or whether he had made any such Charter for that End, which was suppressed in the succeeding Reign, we know not, but ought to believe it probable, because Queen *Elizabeth*, when she made Statutes for this College, *Reg. 27.* saith that this College was founded by her Father, and as of a Royal Foundation confirmed it, and established certain Statutes, and Orders for the good Government of it, consisting of twenty six Chapters, by which it is provided,

That Divine Service in this College be performed, as it is celebrated in the Metropolitan Church of *York*, thrice every Day.

That Sermons be preached there by the Canons, or Prebendaries every Sunday, and Holy-day throughout the Year.

That there be at least six Vicars Choral, six singing Men, and six Boys.

That the Receiver of the Rents of the College, shall come yearly to an Account upon the third, and fourth of *November*.

That the Canons shall constantly reside, and take Care that the Debts of the College be annually paid.

That there be a Sacristan, Verger, Bell-ringer, and Porter; a Master, and a Rector of the Quire, and a Master of the Grammar-School.

That to make a Chapter, there must be at least three Canons present.

That there be a Warden, or Clerk of the Fabrick, who is to take Care, that all necessary Repairs be timely, and substantially done.

That the Seal of the College be kept under three Keys, which shall be entrusted in the Hands of three several Prebendaries.

That there be Divinity-Lectures thrice, or at least twice a Week, and catechizing on every Sunday in the Afternoon.

That the Chapter do constitute under them a Vicar General, for the Exercise of their Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and a Register.

That every Canon before his Installation take an Oath, whereby he declareth his Abhorrence, and Renunciation of all papistical Doctrines and Worship, and engageth to embrace the Doctrine and Worship established by Regal Authority, and to observe the Statutes of this Church, as by her Majesty then settled.

That the Vicars and all the under Officers, shall take the same Oath, &c.

Sir *William Dugdale* in his History of this Collegiate Church, tells us, That the Bodies of *Thomas Corbridge*, *William Booth*, and *Laurence* his Brother, as also of *Edwyn Sandes* Archbishop of *York*, lie interred in it. The two *Boothes* in a private Chapel on the South Side thereof, where they had fair Monuments with their Pourtraitures thereon, mitred, and vested for the Altar; but they were much defaced, even in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, among the Popish Shrines and Images. Archbishop *Sandes* died long after, and his Monument, which stands on the North Side of the Quire near the Altar, remains whole with a long Epitaph expressing his Virtues, and Sufferings, of which we think it not necessary to set down any more, than this Part.

Edwinus Sandes, &c. Doctor of Divinity, after he had been Bishop of Worcester eleven Years, and as long within three Months Bishop of London, died in the twelfth Year of his being Archbishop of York, in the sixty-ninth Year of his Age, and on July the Tenth, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand, five hundred, eighty and eight.

Valued at 16l. 5s. 2d. Dugd. 39l. 5s. 6d. 1. Speed ex Leland; but the more true Value may be taken from the Rents of the Prebends above set down.

Of the Monasteries of this County.

NOTTINGHAM, where were Houses for the Monks of divers Orders, as there were in most Towns of Note in England, viz.

1. Friars *Carmelites*, so called from Mount Carmel in Palestine, the Place where Elias the great Prophet of the old Testament is said to live, whom they pretended to imitate in the Strictness of an holy Life. They were commonly called White Friars. The Site of their Monastery was betwixt St. James's-Lane and Friar-Lane, and denominates a Row of Building towards the Market-Place, Friar-Row. This was a religious House for Monks before King Henry II's Time, for 5 Steph. we find Mention made of *Monachi de Nottingham*, which must be either meant of the Monks of Lenton, or some religious Persons here, (which is most probable) who after became Friars *Carmelites*, which Order was instituted, Anno Dom. 1161, and was 7 Hen. II.

2. Friars *Minors*, otherwise called Grey Friars from their Habit, as the former were, White Friars, who professed after the Rule of St. Francis. To understand this Rule, we are to observe, that there were three Rules of this St. Francis, two of *Minors*, and the third of *Capuchins*. The two *Minors* did not differ in their Rule, nor otherwise, till there happened a Difference among them, which was this. Some of them would needs have a Dispensation from the Pope, to take Lands and Possessions, as the Abbies,

and other Priors had; and the Rest would not Consent to it; whereupon Part of them took Dispensations, and were therefore called *Fratres Gaudentie*, and those that were against them, and did not, were called *Fratres Observantie*. These Friars had an House here at Nottingham, near the Leene, in a Place, called the Broad Marsh.

3. An House called St. John Baptist's, on the North Side of the Town, Parcel of the Possessions of St. John of Jerusalem, who were Knights of a religious Order vowing Chastity; and most of their younger Time living in Wars against the Turks, and Saracens, before the Turks grew so powerful, as afterwards they were. 'Twas for these Hospitalers (for we find no other religious Order here, called St. John's, but them) that Walter Grey Archbishop of York, made in the Year 1241, the following Orders, and Rules to be observed by the Brothers and Sisters of it, viz. 1. That the Master, or Custos provide two Chaplains, or more, to celebrate divine Service there for ever. 2. That all the Brethren rise together to Matins, so early in the Morning, that they be finished before Break of Day, from the Feast of St. Michael to Easter; which done, then shall follow Prime and Terce, and then Mass, and After-Mass, Sext, and None. 3. That the Brothers shall mind their Business in the House, and if not hindered by necessary Occasions, shall hear Vespers,

Vespers, and Complins. 4. That they shall be all obedient to their Custos, and none shall have any Property for seven Days, under Pain of Excommunication.

5. That they shall be all cloathed and fed in common, and eat Flesh but three Days in a Week, viz. on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. 6. That the Brothers shall all lye in one Dormitory, be chaste, and sober, and wear a russet and black Habit, and some others of little Moment not worth mentioning.

4. *Plumptree* Hospital, so called from the Founder, Mr. *John Plumptree*, who built it (says Dr. *Thoroton*, about *Edward III*'s Time; but as Sir *William Dugdale* more truly and exactly tells us) by the Licence of King *Richard II*. Reg. 16. for two Chaplains, being Priests, one of which to be the Master or Custos, and for thirteen poor Widows (*Senio confectis, & Paupertate depressis*); but (Dr. *Thoroton* says) for divers poor Men, endowing the same for their Maintenance with ten Messuages, and ten Tofts in *Nottingham*, and ordaining, that the Corporation of the Town of *Nottingham*, and the Prior of *Lenton* should present to the Chantry in the Chapel of this Hospital; and the two Chantry Priests should receive for their Stipends, an hundred Shillings each, yearly, which Orders were dated *Anno Dom.* 1400. The Site of this Hospital was near the Bridge of *Nottingham*, called the *Town-Bridge*, or *Leen-Bridge*, which is to be repaired at the Charge of the Town and the whole County, as appears from the *Eyre-Rolls*, called *Ragman*, where is this Presentment given in 5 *Edw. III.* *Pons de Nottingham, vocat. Tunebridge, in defect. Villa, & totius comitatus.*

5. There was also in the Church of *St. Mary* a Guild, or Fraternity of six Priests dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and their House in the High Pavement, is called *Trinity-House* at this Day. In the same Church was a Chantry of *St. Mary*, the Chantry of *St. James*, and *Amyas* Chantry, who was a Man of great Esteem in this Town, about King *Edward III*'s Time. His House was in the *Long Row*, and from him it is still called *Amyas's Place*. From

him it came to Mr. *Allestree*, a Merchant of the Staple, and is now the Inheritance of *Henry Sherwin Gent.*

6. There was also in *St. Peter's Church* a Guild of *St. George*, and a Chantry of *St. Mary*, and another there; and in the Church of *St. Nicholas* there was a Guild, or Fraternity of the blessed Virgin *Mary*. Of all these religious Houses we have an Account in *Thoroton*, the *Monasticon*, and in Mr. *Speed*, that they were in *Nottingham*; but when they were dissolved, we find not, nor what was their Revenue at their Dissolution.

N. B. We have this Account of these Foundations from Dr. *Thoroton*, (Sir *William Dugdale* in his *Monasticon*, and Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, speaking nothing of most of them) and since that learned Antiquary hath taken so much Pains to give a full History of the Monasteries of this County, we shall follow his Steps in abridging it.

Bawtree is mentioned by Mr. *Speed*, as having a religious House, or Hospital in this County; but he tells us nothing of the Founder, Revenue, &c. but that at the Dissolution of the Monasteries it was valued at 6 l. 6 s. 8 d.

Beauvale, or *Beval*, a Monastery of *Carthusian* Monks founded by *Nicholas de Cantilupe*, and dedicated to God, and the blessed *Trinity*, in his Park of *Greisley*, for a Prior and twelve Monks, to whom he gave ten Pounds per Ann. Rents, in the Towns of *Greisley* and *Selleston*, together with the Advowsons of both Churches there, which he got appropriated. And this he did for the Glory of God, the Increase of Religion and divine Worship, and for the healthful State of King *Edward III.* *William de la Zouch* Archbishop of *York*, *Henry Duke of York*, himself, Wife, *William* his Son and Heir, &c. To which Revenue he after added his Park, three hundred Acres of Land, ten Messuages, and twelve Bovats in *Greisley*, and Common of Pasture through all his Manors of *Greisley* and *Selleston*, for all Manner of Cattle. His Son and Heir *William*, further endowed these Monks, obtaining by his earnest Supplication, a Licence of the said

King Edward III. to settle 20 l. per Ann. Lands, and Rents in the Towns of Greifly, Selleston, Watnow, &c. upon the said Prior and Convent, and their Successors, as also five Messuages, one Mill, and forty Acres of Land in the said Parishes, besides Villeins and their Sequels. This Family of Cantilupes was lineally descended from Robert de Muscham, Seneschal, or Steward to Gilbert de Gaunt, that famous Soldier in the Army of William the Conqueror, from which Gilbert the said Robert de Muscham inherited the Lordship of Ilkeston in Derbyshire, being conferred on him in the Reign of King Henry I. and here Nicholas de Cantilupe dwelt when he founded this Monastery.

Other Benefactors to this House were, 1. Elizabeth the Widow of Sir Brian Stapleton, as also William Rither and Sibill his Wife, who had a Licence of King Richard II. to give to the Prior and Convent of this House, each of them forty Shillings a Year, out of their Manors of Kirkby, Orblawers, and Kereby, for two Monks to celebrate Mass in the Church of Beauvale, for the Souls of William de Aldburgh the Elder, and Elizabeth his Wife; William de Aldburgh the Younger, and Margery his Wife; Sir Edward Balid, William Rither and Sibill his Wife. 2. Sir William de Aldburgh, who for the Soul of his Lord, Edward de Bailliol King of Scotland, and Elizabeth his own Wife, and that himself might be as one of the Founders, and the King of Scotland as a principal Benefactor, in the Participation of the special Benefits of that House, with some others of his near Kindred, did give and confirm by Deed, the Hay of Willey, and ten Pounds per Ann. Fee-farm Rent, which he had in Partnership with Edward Bailliol King of Scotland. 3. Nicholas Cantilupe the Founder, also settled upon this House at the first Foundation, the Rectory of Farnham. 4. John of Gaunt, also granted Licence to Sir William Finchenden Knt. Richard de Ravenfer Archdeacon of Lincoln, &c. to give the Manor of Etwel in Derbyshire, to this Priory to pray for him while he lived, and his, and his Wife Blanch's Souls after their Death,

which he accordingly released to the Monks of it. 5. Many other Benefactors this Priory had, insomuch that their Revenue at the Dissolution was valued at 196 l. 6 s. per Ann. Thor. 227 l. 8 s. Speed ex Lel. Most of their Estates were after the Dissolution given to Sir William Hussy, and his Heirs Male, at 21 l. 11 s. 9 d. ob. a yearly Rent, 33 Hen. VIII. but we suppose upon the Death of Sir William without such Heirs, they reverted to the Crown; and were given with the Manor of Selston, 4 Edw. VI. to Richard Morison and Bridget his Wife, and the Heirs of Richard, at 168 l. 10 s. 7 d. Rent yearly. The Lord Capel married the Heir of Morison, and with his Posterity, now Earls of Essex, they remain.

Bingham; Mr. Speed calls it a College; but Dr. Thoroton tells us it was a Guild, to which Sir William de Albroke, and Edward Baliol King of Scots, were Benefactors. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but who was the Founder we cannot find. It was dissolved in King Edward VI's Reign, Ann. 6. and granted to Thomas Reeve, and George Cotton; but some of the Lands were reserved in the King's Hands, and given by Queen Elizabeth afterwards, Reg. 17. to John Sonkey, and Purcival Grimston. Here was also a Chapel dedicated to St. Helen, to which Richard de Bingham gave five Marks yearly Rent in Nottingham, a Messuage, and one Acre of Land, for the Maintenance of a Chaplain to celebrate divine Service therein, which were given to the same Persons at the Dissolution. Sir William Dugdale does not mention this College in his Monasticon, nor doth Dr. Thoroton tell us, what the Revenue was valued at, when it was suppressed; but Mr. Speed from Leland says, it was worth 40 l. 11 s. per Ann.

Blithe, a Monastery of Benedictine Monks dedicated to God, and St. Mary; and founded by Roger de Busli and his Wife Muriel, who gave them entirely the Church and whole Town of Blithe, with all its Appendages, as is observed in Blithe above. Over and above those Things, he gave them Elleton, and its Appertenances; Becton, and whatever

belonged to it; and what he had in *Barneby*, as also the Tithes of divers Lands in *Wateley*, *Marnham*, *Appleby*, &c. for the Building of the House, and Maintenance of the Monks there serving God, and his Mother, excepting, that out of all these, every Year should be given to the Church of *Holy Trinity* at *Roan*, forty Shillings. *Idonea de Vipont*, Daughter and Heir of *John de Buisli*, did by her Deed dated 1232, confirm to the Monks, all her Ancestors Gifts, as did King *Henry II.* also, who granted besides to the Monks here, this Privilege to plead in no Hundred, Shire, or Wapentake Court, but in the Castle of *Blithe* only. *Alice*, Countess of *Augi*, or *Ew*, released to God, *St. Mary*, and the Monks of *Blithe*, the Price of Oxen, and Cows at *Blithe* Fairs, upon the Feast of *St. Dionyse*. The Monks had also five Bovats of Land in *Bevercotes*, given them by *John de Bevercotes*, in pure Alms, &c. They had many other Benefactors, insomuch that this Priory was valued at the Dissolution, at 126 l. 8 s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. per Ann. *Speed*.

Some of the Family of the *Cressyes* built an Hospital at *Blithe*, which is now called *Blithe Spittle*; and is in the Gift, and Disposal of the Lord of *Hodsak*. Mr. *Speed* tells us, that it was valued at the Dissolution, at 8 l. 14 s. per Ann.

Brodholm, a Monastery of the *Premonstratenses*, but the Founder is unknown. King *Edward II.* Reg. 12. confirmed the Gifts and Grants of divers Benefactors to this House, as *Ralph de Albeniaco*, who gave the Sisters there a certain Plain of Ground in *Saxelby*; of *Sarra* the Daughter of *Peter Goulla*, who gave the said Sisters several Lands and Tenements, as also of her Father, Brother, and Mother, which *Peter de Chaumpaigne* Knt. confirmed; of *Peter* the Son of the said *Peter de Champaign*, who gave them a Toft in *Saxelby*; and of *Walter de Clifford*, *Agnes* his Wife, and *Walter* their Son, who gave it the Church of *St. Helen* at *Thorney*, and thirty Acres of Land, with divers others. The Advowson of this Priory usually went with the Manor of *Saxelby*, which was the Estate of the

Normantons, and from them passed to Sir *John de Lyseux* Lord of *Fledburgh*, with that Manor; from whom they descended to the *Bassets* of *Normanton*, who removed to *Fledburgh*, and remained with them till the Dissolution, when it was valued at 16 l. 5 s. 2 d. per Ann. *Dugd. Speed*.

Mr. *Weaver*, exemplifying the Vices and Corruptions of the Clergy, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* relates, how that *William Fox*, Parson of *Lee* near *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, and *John Fox* and *Thomas Lingeston*, Friars *Minors* of *Lincoln*, were indicted before *Gilbert Umfrevil*, and other Justices in *partibus Lindsey*, Anno Reg. 24. 1360, for that they came to this Abbey, and violently took and carried away from thence, a certain Nun, named *Margaret de Everingham* a Sister there, and stripping her of her religious Habit, put upon her a green Gown of a secular Fashion, and with her divers Goods, to the Value of forty Shillings.

Clifton, a College, began to be founded by Sir *Robert Clifton*, who married *Alice* the Sister of *William Boothe* Archbishop of *York*. He dedicated it to the *Holy Trinity*; but died before he had finished his Design, 18 *Edw. IV.* His Son Sir *Gervase* religiously performed what his Father intended, and not only confirmed his Father's Endowment, but added something of his own; for at the Dissolution, it was valued at 20 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Felley, was first given by *Radulph Brito* of *Annesley*, by the Consent of his Heirs, to God, the blessed *Mary*, and *St. Helen*, and *Robert* the Hermite, and his Successors, and does seem then to have been nothing but an Hermitage for one single devout Man; but being afterward increased by *Reginald* his Son, who not only confirmed his Father's Gift, but added five Canons, they professed the Rule of Canons of *St. Augustin*, and were by this their Founder made to be a Cell to the Priory of *Radford* by *Workshop*. In the following Ages they found many other Benefactors, insomuch that they desiring to have their Deeds registred in *perpetuam Memoriam*, were found in Possession

tion of these Estates; The Parish Church of *Annesley*, given them by *Leonia de Raines* and *Henry de Stutivill*, her Son and Heir, for the Health of King *Henry II.* her self, Son, and all her, and their Ancestors, which Pope *Celestine III.* confirmed to them, with divers other Possessions in *Bradley*, *Lamberstorth*, given them by divers Benefactors, allowing them by the same Bull to receive, whatever Possessions they could get by the Bounty of Princes, or Offerings of faithful People, forbidding any Parson to exact Tithes of their Arable Lands, which were in their own Hands, and Pastures for their Cattle; giving them Leave to receive all Persons fleeing from the World to Conversion, and suffering none to depart, except to a stricter Rule; and if at any Time there should be a general Interdict of the Land, making it lawful for them to celebrate divine Offices with a low Voice, their Gates being shut, and all excommunicated Persons excluded.

In the Year 1260, there was an Agreement made by the Advice, and Consent of *Jeffrey* Archbishop of *York*, between the Prior and Convent of *Workshop*, and the Prior and Convent of *Felley*, whereby the Prior of *Workshop* released to the Prior of *Felley*, all Pretences to the Subjection and Obedience of his House, and all Interest in their Elections for the yearly Payment of thirty Shillings, which the Archbishop confirmed. After this, this House became more flourishing, and had many more Benefactors, especially of the Family of *Heriz*, of whom *Ivo de Heriz*, gave them for the Health of his Brother *William's* Soul, twenty Acres of Land in *Oggeston*, and *Brachinfeit*, and *John de Heriz* for the Health of his own Soul, and *Sarra* his Wife's, eighteen Bovats of Land in *Tibbifelf* to sustain two Canons in that Convent. *Jeffrey de Langley*, also for the Health of his own, Wife's, and Ancestors Souls, gave to the Prior and Canons here, his whole Land in *Essover*, on Condition, that his, and their Names should be daily mentioned in the Mass for their Benefactors; and every Year

one Mass should be celebrated with *placito*, and *dirige*, on the Day of his Death, as Prior of their House, and on the same Day for his, and their Souls, thirteen poor People should be fed, and have one white Loaf, a good Mess, and a Flagon of Ale; and another Mass for *Maud* his Wife, and then five poor to be fed as before.

In the Year 1343, *William* Archbishop of *York* appropriated the Church of *Attinghamburgh* to this Priory of *Felley*, for the Increase of four Canons more, reserving out of the Fruits and Profits of the said Church, a sufficient Subsistence for a perpetual Vicar, who was to be presented by the Prior and Canons of this Monastery. The Canons here had many other Benefactors too numerous for us to mention; only we must not omit, that King *Henry III.* by his Charter, gave these Canons the Privilege of being quit of Toll, and all Customs throughout *England*; and King *Edward I.* Reg. 34. granted them the Tithes of his Effarts in the *Hayes* of *Lindby*, *Ramwood* and *Willey*, which are within the Bounds of no Parish whatsoever. These Revenues and Privileges these Canons enjoyed till the Dissolution, when their Estates together were valued at 40 l. 19 s. 1 d. per Ann. Dugd. 61 l. 4 s. 8 d. Speed ex Lel.

The House and Site of this Priory, with all the Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, being forty Acres of Arable, twenty of Meadow, three hundred fifty six of Pasture, one Barn, and one Water-Mill, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 30. to *William Bolles* and *Lucy* his Wife; but reverting again to the Crown, were given 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mar.* to Sir *Anthony Strelley* Knt. and *Joan* his Wife, and their Heirs; but it again came to the Crown, and was conferred upon *Anthony Millington* and his Heirs, by King *James I.* at the Rent of 17 l. 3 s. who now enjoy it.

Lenton, a Monastery of *Cluniac* Monks (says *Dugdale*) but Mr. *Speed* says they were *Cisterians*, founded by *William Peverel* Earl of *Nottingham*, natural Son of *William* the Conqueror and *Adelina* his Wife, in Honour of the Holy Trinity, and
Love

Love of the Worship of God, and the common Good of the Souls of King *William* and Queen *Maud*, their own Souls, and their Parents; and by him given to the Church of *Clugni* in *France*, yet on Condition, that it should be free, paying yearly a Mark of Silver as an Acknowledgement. To this Monastery the said *William* gave this Town of *Lenton*, except four Mills, and divers other Towns and Estates, as the Tithes, not only of Corn in his Demesnes in several Places, but of his Lead, Venison as well Skins, as Flesh and Fish in his Fishery at *Nottingham*. He likewise granted them whatsoever his Men should bestow on it, for the Remedy of their Souls, viz. two Parts of the Tithes of their Demesnes for ever, which they all consented, and yielded to, and he ratified it in the Presence of the Archbishop of *York*, &c.

King *Henry I.* confirmed all these Gifts to this Monastery, and further granted them, a Fair of eight Days, at the Feast of *St. Martin*, and commanded that no Man should buy or sell at *Nottingham* during this Fair, and that all Persons coming, or going to this Fair, should be free from all Processes of Law. He also granted them Royal Liberties and Customs, viz. Sac, Soc, Tol, Them, and Ingfantheif, Quittance from Scize, Hundred, and Wapentake, Treding, Army, and every secular Exaction, except Murder, and Dane-geld. King *Stephen* also at the Intreaty of *William Peverel*, the Younger, confirmed what *William Peverel* the Elder, or himself, and other Benefactors had given; of whom *Robert Earl of Mallet*, gave the Churches of *Wigston*, and *Withingston* in *Leicestershire* to them. *Hugh de Buron* with the Consent of his Sons, gave them the Church of *Horseley* in *Derbyshire*, and *Cotgrave* in this County, with a Virgat of Land there, and some in *Almton*; and *Odo de Boney* who gave two Parts of his Demesne, and the Churches of *Barton*, and *Adinburgh*. The succeeding Kings were not wanting both to confirm these Donations, and to add more, especially King *Henry II.* and his Son King *John*, who granted them the Tithes of his Hunting (*Decimam vena-*

tionis Nostræ) in the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*. All whose Grants were confirmed by King *Edward II.* Reg. 10. insomuch that this Priory was reckoned among the rich Ones, as the Revenues at the Dissolution shew, being then valued at 329 l. 15 s. 10 s. ob. per. Ann. Dugd. Thor. 417 l. 19 s. 3 d. Speed ex Lel.

The Lands and Site of this Monastery came into King *Henry VIII.*'s Hands, by the Attainder of *Nicholas Heath* for denying the King's Supremacy, and not resigning his Monastery, and the Lands thereunto belonging at his Pleasure, upon the Account of the Act of Parliament, which had granted King *Henry VIII.* all the Abbies and their Revenues, contrary to the Doctrine then held, that the Secular Power had a Jurisdiction over Ecclesiasticks in Things Spiritual. However that Prior was attainted, and all the Lands, and House confiscated to the King, who gave the Demesne of this Abbey to *William Hicks Esq;* the Ancestor of Sir *William*, and now Sir *Henry Hicks Bar.* but many of the Lands and Tithes in *Home*, *Duston*, *Whitwell* and *Ledmore*, in the Peak of *Derbyshire*, were in Consideration of the good and faithful Services of Sir *Francis Leeké Kt.* before that Time performed, given to him with many other Lands and Tithes in *Derbyshire*, belonging to Monasteries; but out of the aforesaid Manors and Lands, there was originally reserved to the Crown a Fee-Farm Rent of 94 l. 5 s. which King *Charles II.* gave to the Right Honourable *James Stuart Duke of Richmond* and *Lenox*, who sold it to *John Gregory* of *Nottingham*, whose Posterity enjoy it, and *George Gregory* the present Owner hath obtained a Fair at *Lenton* for eight Days, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Whitsun-Week*.

In *Marisco*, i. e. In the Marsh, in the Chapel of *St. Thomas* of *York*, a Cell of a considerable Value, mentioned by Mr. Speed out of *Leland*, without any Account of the Founder, Dedication, or Benefactors; or to what Monastery, Domestic or Foreign, it was a Cell, of which we find not any Thing in other Writers; yet as he tells us, it was valued at the Dissolu-

Diffolution at 63 l. 6 s. 8 d. a great Revenue in those Times.

Mattersey, or *Maresey*, a Monastery of *Gilbertines*, founded (as Mr. *Speed* tells us) by the Ancestors of *Edward Tirland*; but Dr. *Thoroton*, who hath searched deeper into these Things, says, that the *Mareseys*, or *Matterseys*, founded this Monastery of *Gilbertines*, to which at the Foundation they gave the Church of *Gamelston*, before the Year 1192. The *Monasticon* attributes the Foundation of this Monastery to *Isabel de Chauncy*, Daughter of *Thomas de Maresey*; but this must be a Mistake, because we find (in *Test. de Nev.*) that the Prior of *Maresey* held two Bovats of Land in pure Alms, of the Fee of *Thomas* the Heir of *Roger de Maresey*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* Indeed *Isabel de Chauncy*, the Wife of Sir *Philip Chauncy* Knt. and Daughter of *Thomas de Maresey*, may be called the Founder, if any Benefactor may deserve that Name, (as we find some allowed it) for her great Generosity to these Monks. For she in her Widowhood after Sir *Philip's* Death, for the Safety of her own, and her late Husband's Souls, and those of all her Ancestors remised, confirmed and for ever quit-claimed to God, and St. *Helen* of *Maresey*, and the Prior and Convent of that House serving God, her whole Demesne, with all the Homages, and Services, of the Towns of *Maresey*, and *Thorp*, and all the Lands, Possessions, and Tenements which they had of the Gifts of her Ancestors in the said Towns, and elsewhere, with the Advowsons of the Churches of *Maresey*, *Gamelston*, *Myssin*, and *Boulton*, with free Court of her Tenants in those Towns; but then she not only in this her Feoffment, acknowledges her Ancestors to have given many Lands to this Priory, before this Settlement, but by the Deed it self it appears, that she made it in the later Part of the Reign of King *Edward I.* or Beginning of King *Edward II.* We find no other Benefactors to this House; but that the Prior 3 *Edw. III.* claimed to have for himself and his Men, Quittance in City, and Borough in Markets and Fairs, in Passage of Bridges and Ports of the Sea,

and in all Places through *England* from Toll and Pontage, and that King *Edward III.* by his Charter, which is in the *Monasticon*, confirmed all these Donations and Privileges, which they retained till the Diffolution, when it was surrendered by *Thomas Woodcock* the Prior, and four Monks, into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* being then valued at 130 l. 13 s. 0 d. ob. *Dugd.* 61 l. 17 s. 7 d. per *Ann. Speed ex Lel.* but we suspect, that the former Monastery, *De Marisco*, and this, are by Mistake divided by Mr. *Speed*, not only for the Likeness of the Name, but Nearness of the Revenues, which put together, near equal *Dugdale's* Sum. The Prior after Resignation of his House, had 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. settled on him for Life.

Newark, a certain House of Friars of the Order of St. *Augustin*, which after the Diffolution was granted by King *Henry VIII.* to *Richard Andrews*, and *Nicholas Temple*, and their Heirs. Sir *John Markham* had it afterwards, and it became at length Sir *Francis Leek's* dwelling House, and the Lord *Deincourt* his Sons; but when it came to his Son, who was made Earl of *Scarsdale*, he sold it to Mr. *Matthew Fennison* the present Owner. *Thor.* We do not find the Value.

Newsted, or *Novus locus* in *Shirewood Forest*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, dedicated to God and the Virgin *Mary*, was founded by King *Henry II.* who at the first Erecting, endowed it with the Church and Town of *Papelwick*, the Mill and Meadow of *Beskwood*, with all their Appertenances. He gave also to the Monks there, long and large Wastes lying about the Monastery within the Forest, called *Kigel*, and *Raven-shede*, and a Park of ten Acres to be inclosed as they pleased, out of the View of the Verderers, and other Officers of the Forest; and a Field of Arable Land called *Abby-field*, to hold inclosed with Hedge and Ditch, where they built a Grange and kept it in their own Tillage as their proper Demesne. The said King also gave them an hundred Shillings in Land in *Shepwick* and *Walkringham*, with the Appertenances in *Misterton* and *Walk-*
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reith, and confirmed to them what Robert de Cauz, and John Cook gave them in Nottingham. King John also, when he was Earl of Moreton, gave them other Lands, viz. seven Pounds a Year in Walkingham, Misterton, &c. which he confirmed to them when he was King, Reg. 6.

This Monastery being of a Royal Foundation had many Benefactors, as 1. Sir William Cossale Baron of the Exchequer, settled by a Fine taken at York, twelve Messuages, one Mill, eight Bovats, and sixty Acres of Land, twenty of Meadow, eighty of Waste, and twenty Shillings Rent, with the Appertenances in Cossale, Nottingham, and Bulwell, to find three Chaplains, two in the Church of St. Katharine of Cassal, and one at the Priory of Newstede, to celebrate divine Service for the Souls of himself, his Ancestors and Successors. 2. Robert de Lexington also enfeofed the Town of Sterthorpe, with the Service of the Freemen and Villeins, upon the Prior and Convent here, to whom also he gave Rowthorne in Scardcliffe, with the Appertenances in Darbyshire. 3. John de Eyvil gave to the Priory of Newstede the Advowson of the Church of Egmanton, and Pope John XXII. appropriated it to them by the Licence of King Edward II. 4. The Monks of this House, had also Lands and Houses in Nottingham. All which they enjoyed till the Dissolution, when the Revenues together were valued at 167 l. 16 s. 7 d. ob. per Ann. Dugd. Thor. 219 l. 18 s. 8 d. ob. Speed ex Leland.

Rufford, or Rugford on the Maun, a Monastery of Cistercian Monks, founded by Gilbert de Gaunt Earl of Lincoln, 13 Steph. 1148, for the Health of the Souls of King Henry his Uncle, his other Ancestors, his own, his Wife Maud's, and Son Euface's, dedicated to God, and the Church of the blessed Mary at Rievals, and the Monks there serving God, and in the Manor of Rufford. He endowed it with his Lands in Cratela, and King

Stephen, and his Son Gilbert, confirmed all he had done. They had also Lands in Kelum, given by Hugh de Muscam, a Wood called Rabage given them by Jeffrey Eicring, and Land called Wudebus given by Ralph de Hocreton; all which King Henry II. confirmed to them, and further granted them all free Customs and Liberties, as Sac, Soc, Toll, &c.

This House had many other small Benefactors, too tedious to name particularly; but the Gift of John de Vesey is not to be forgotten. He gave the Monks here, eight Bovats of Land in Rotherham in Yorkshire, and the whole Demesne of his Manor there, with all the Appertenances, and the Advowson of the Moiety of the Church of that Manor, with the Homage and Service of his Tenants, a Mill, half the Market and Fair. The other Moiety was Ralph Tilly's; but he having forfeited it to King Henry III. John de Lexington had a Grant of it, and gave it to this Abbey of Rufford, and so they became Owners of the whole Manor of Rotherham. The Abbot of Rufford had the Liberty of Free-warren in divers Parishes in this County, and some in Darbyshire, and Yorkshire, and was freed from paying of Tenth's in 1159. by Roger Archbishop of York, and his Power Legantine. King Henry III. granted the Monks here, a Privilege of freely and peaceably taking off the Forest, what Wood soever was necessary for their own Use, and that no Man should give, or sell of his own Wood, without their Licence, as it was in the Time of King Henry I. This Abbey at the Dissolution was valued at 176 l. 12 s. 6 d. per Ann. Dugd. 254 l. 6 s. 8 d. Speed ex Lel.

Mr. Weaver in his Book of Funeral Monuments, pag. 65. tells us, that he found in the Lieger Book of this Abbey, certain memorable Verses about the constant Sufferings of divers Virgins, which we have thought fit to subjoin.

Quid de Virginibus dignum loquere, aspice finem
 Fides ob veram fert mala multa fidem.
 Huic ardens lectus solidam subvertere fidem
 Nec mors ipsa potest, cui Deus ardor inest.
 Tecla feras, Agathes Ergastula, vulnera vicit
 Margarita, truces Virgo Lucia Duces
 Balnea Cecilie ferventia, nil nocuere.
 Agneti nocuit flamma furorq; nihil
 Nil ætas, nil mundus eis, nil obfuit hostis,
 Cuncta domant, superant infima, summa tenent,
 His Ornamentis fulget domus Omnipotentis.

And under the Picture of the blessed Trinity, in the Abbey Church here, these, pag. 117.

Sede Pater summâ disponit sæcula cuncta,
 Patre Deo genitus creat, & Regit omnia natus
 Omnia vivificat procedens Spiritus Almus.
 Flamma, calor, pruna, tria sunt hæc, res sed & una
 Sic ab igne calor non dividitur, neque fulgor
 Ast his unitis unus subsistit & ignis;
 Sic pater, & natus, & Spiritus sed Deus unus
 Huic laude munus, qui regnat trinus & unus,
 Huic laus & Doxa, nunc & per sæcula cuncta.

Shelford, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, erected by *Ralph Anselin*, whose Ancestor *Goisfrid* had made this Place the Head, or principal Seat of his Barony. He endowed it with a Moiety of all, or most of his Churches belonging to his Estate, as of *Gedling* in this County, and *Westborough*, and *Doddington* in *Lincolnshire*, &c. all his Lands in *Shelford*, and divers others. *Thomas Bardolfe* married the Heiress of the *Hanselins*, and so became Patron of this Monastery; but the Manor of *Shelford* being divided between the Families of *Hanselin* and *Cauz*, *Adam de Everingham*, the Heir of the *Cauz*'s claimed a Share in the Patronage of it, and a Suit being commenced before *Hugh Bigod*, Justiciary of *England*, about it, the Jury found for *William Bardolf*, that he was the true Patron, and that the Monastery was founded by *Ralph Hanselin*, of which the forementioned Donations were a good Proof: whereupon the Archbishop of *York* was commanded to admit a fit Person to be Prior there, at the Presentation of the said *William Bardolfe*. Ever-

ingham however had some Ground for his Plea, for his Ancestor *John de Birkin*, had once presented upon the Application of the Canons. This Priory at the Dissolution was valued at 116*l.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 151*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* *Speed ex Let.*

The House and Site of this Priory, with the Alms-Houses, and other Things within it, and one hundred sixty four Acres of Land, thirty of Meadow, and sixty of Pasture, with the Appertenances, were granted by King *Henry VIII.* *Reg.* 29, to *Michael Starhope* Esq; and *Anne* his Wife, and the Heirs of *Michael*, to whom the Manor was given, as above.

Stoke by Newark, an Hospital dedicated to *St. Leonard*, but the Founder is not known, nor how many it was to maintain. It is certainly very ancient, and was well endowed; for in the Time of King *Henry I.* *Ralph Deincourt* when he founded the Priory of *Thurgarton*, excepted ten Shillings per Ann. of his Gift to the Infirm in the Hospital of *Stoke*. It had many other Benefactors, though their Gifts were not great; for *Henry de*
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St. Liz gave ten Acres and an half of Land to the Master of this Hospital of *St. Leonard*, and his Successors. It had Lands also in *Newwarke*, and many other Towns within that Soc, given by several Benefactors. *Henry de Stoke* gave a Messuage; *John le Veynour*, and *Roger Moge*, some Acres of Land; *Simon Sibthorp* ten Shillings Rent; and *Thomas Ogle Clark*, a Messuage, and half an Acre, all in this Town; and *Gilbert Fitz-Lene* of *Holm* gave a Messuage, three Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow in *Holm* by *Newwarke*, to this Hospital. After the Dissolution, *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 18, granted this House and Site to *John Marsh* Esq; and *Francis Greenham* Gent. among other Things, as observed in *Stoke* above.

In the Reign of King *Edward III.* *John Chaufon* Master of this Hospital of *St. Leonard* in *Stoke*, and others, Brethren in the said Hospital, settled by their Deed, dated *An. 1332*, forty Acres of Land, and thirty Shillings of Rent, which they had obtained of their Friends, for the Profit of the said Hospital, and provided, that the Master of the same should cause sixty Masses to be celebrated yearly for ever, for the said Benefactors, &c. To this, every Master afterward was sworn at his Admission. This Deed was ratified and confirmed in the same Year, by *William* Archbishop of *York*. What the Value at the Dissolution was, we find not; *Speed* does not mention it.

Thurgarton, a Priory for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Ralph de Aincourt*, for the Health of the Souls of himself, Wife, Sons and Daughters, his Parents, and all his Ancestors; and at the Foundation thereof endowed by him at the Intreaty, and by the Counsel of *Thurstan* Archbishop of *York*, in pure Alms, with the Manors of *Thurgarton*, and *Fiskerton*, the Parks of *Thurgarton*, and all the Churches of his whole Estate at *Granby*, and *Cotes* in *Nottinghamshire*, *Swoffield*, *Haneworth*, *Scampwick*, *Kirkby*, *Braunceton*, *Timberland*, and *Blankeney* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Elmton*, and *Langwaith* in *Darbyshire*. He dedicated this House to

St. Peter, and prayed all the Sons of the Holy Church to maintain it, and left God's Favour to his Heirs, if they preserved it; but God's Anger, and Curse, if they did not, except they repented. King *Henry II.* confirmed all these Gifts of *Ralph* to the Canons serving God in it, and several others, given about the same Time by divers Benefactors; and among them the Churches of *Blackwell*, *Titbeby*, *Sutton* in *Ashwell*, &c. in this County, and *Warrington* in *Lancashire*, and the Mills of *Clive*, *Doverbeck*, *Kirtlington*, and *Spelling*; giving himself forty Acres of Land in *Tethely*, then to be esparted, and ten already esparted, free from all Regard, and Customs of the Foresters, with several other Privileges.

The Gifts of very many other Benefactors too numerous to be particularly mentioned, because most of them were small, were confirmed by King *Henry III.* and other succeeding Kings, especially *K. Edw. III.* in whose Time *Robert de Vilers* gave his capital Messuage, and whole Demesne in *Uvethorp* to the said Monks; and *Gerhard de Pharecurt* his capital Messuage and whole Demesne, Homages, and Services of his Free-holders, with Wards, Reliefs, Escheats, Villeins, Coterells, and their Catalls, Sequels, Lands, and Tenements, which certain Villeins and Natives held of him, a Wind-mill with Suit to it, as also all the Meadows, Woods, Fish-ponds, and Tenements in *Hikeling*, and *Kinalton*, and all the Homages and Services of all the Free-holders of his Land, and Fee in *Kirkby*, and *Scapwick*, in *Lincolnshire*, with many others.

The Prior of this Monastery claimed View of Frank-pledge, 3 *Edw. III.* in his Manors of *Thurgarton*, *Fiskerton*, *Crop-bill*, *Outhorp*, *Hickling*, *Granby*, and *Sutton*, and Assize of Bread and Ale in *Hickling*, and *Hoxworth*, and that the Villeins belonging to their House in the said Places, should not do any Suit to the King's Wapentake of *Bingham*, for which they produced King *Henry III.*'s Charter dated at *Marleborough*, Reg. 18. These Estates and Privileges were enjoyed by the Prior and Canons till the Dissolution, when their House was resigned into the King's Hands

by *John Berwick*, the last Prior, and eight Canons, being then valued at 259 l. 9 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. 359 l. 15 s. 10 d. Speed ex Lel.

The Site and Demefne of the Priory, after the Dissolution, was given to *William Cooper*, the King's Servant, and Cicerly his Wife and their Heirs, to *Henry VIII.* as is above observed; but the Lands and Rents in *Hickling* in this County, were by Letters Patent 6 *Edw. VI.* granted to *Lionel Duckes*, and *Edward Whitechurch*, excepting the Tithes which belonged to this Monastery, which 5 *Eliz.* were granted to *Sir Thomas Gresham* and his Heirs.

Tuxford, a College, for which *John de Longvillers* obtained a Licence of King *Edward III.* Reg. 31, to found it in the Parsonage House of *Tuxford* for five Chaplains, of whom one should be Warden, and to give them and their Successors the Advowson of the Church (which was held of the King in Capite) to pray for the healthy Estate of the said *John*, while he lived, and of his Soul when he was dead, as also for the Souls of his Father *Thomas de Longvillers*, and all the faithful departed, daily for ever; but the said *John*, not pursuing his Foundation in that Manner, the said King upon his Petition, granted him a Licence the same Year, to give the said Advowson to the Prior and Canons of *Newstede* in *Shirewood*, for their finding five Chaplains, viz. three in the Church of *Tuxford*, and two in the Church of the Convent of *Newstede*, to celebrate divine Service for the Souls of the said *John de Longvillers*, &c. as was appointed in the former Grant, having Liberty to receive the said Advowson, and appropriate it to themselves, and their Successors for ever, for the said Uses. The Restory after the Dissolution, was settled by King *Henry VIII.* on *Trinity Coll. Cambridge*.

Wallingwells, a *Benedictine* Nunnery founded by *Ralph de Cheurolcort*, who with the Consent of his Heirs, gave and granted, and by his Charter confirmed to Almighty God, and the Virgin *Mary*, his glorious Mother, a Place in his Park at *Carleton*. by the Wells, and River

streaming from the Wells, which should be called *St. Mary* of the Park, to make and build there an Habitation for holy Religion, so free, that it should not depend on any other Place; and for all religiously serving God and *St. Mary*, and living regularly in that Place, for the Remission of all his Sins, and the Safety of his own, Father's, and Mother's Souls, and for all them who for the Love of God shall help and mainrain this Place. He gave the River of the Wells to them to make Mills upon it for their Profit; Pasture in the Park for all their Beasts; Paunage for their Swine; and a Way for their Carts through it, to bring in and carry out their Corn; and Lands in *Rustock*, *West-Holm*, &c. with a great Blessing upon his Heirs, that they should maintain his Alms, and a Curse, if they should diminish it.

From this Founder it descended by the Female Heir, to the Family of *Furneux*, the Male Line of which Family is now in Being in *Darbyshire*, bearing the Name of *Roper*. This Monastery fell in the general Desolation of the Abbies, and the Revenues were valued at 58 l. 9 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dugd. 87 l. 11 s. 6 d. Speed.

The Site of this Nunnery was granted to *Richard Pipe* of *London*, Leather-seller, and *Francis Bowyer* Grocer, with other Things for twenty-one Years, 6 *Eliz.*

Welbeck, a Monastery of white Monks, or *Pramonstratenses*, founded by *Thomas de Cukeny*, whose Ancestors *Focus de Flemange* having obtained the Inheritance of an old Saxon Knight, or *Drenge*, named *Gamelbere*. His Son *Richard* became Lord of *Cukeny*; and then being a Man of great Wealth, married the Cousin of *Earl Ferrers*, and settled the two Carucats, which had been *Gamelbere's* Land, upon her. *Thomas de Cukeny* was their Son, and having been educated at Court, served the King in Peace and in War, built him a Castle at *Cukeny* in War, and being restored, founded this Abbey of *Welbeck*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* He began it in the Reign of King *Stephen*, but did not finish it, till *Henry* obtained the Crown. He dedicated it to

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St. James, and by his Charter directed to Roger Archbishop of York, gave and granted to St. *Berengarius* Abbot of *Welbeck*, and to all his Successors, and the Brethren of that Place regularly serving God, according to the Order of the *Præmonstratenses*, by the Counsel of St. *Serlo*, Abbot of *Newhus* in *Lincolnshire*, in free, quiet, and perpetual Alms, the Site of the Abbey, and all the Lands between the Abbey, and a Place called *Belgh*, consisting in Meadows, Pastures, Woods, tilled Lands, and the whole Sart nigh it; as also his Interest in the Church of St. *Mary of Cukenev*, in which the said Abbey stood; the Churches of *Etwell* in *Darbyshire*, and *Whitene*, which were in his Fee; the Mill of *Langnet*, and the whole Land of *Hirft* with the Common of Pasture. All which he gave to the Church of *Welbeck*, and the Monks serving God there, for his own, Father's, Mother's, and Ancestors Souls, and theirs, from whom he had unjustly taken any Goods.

King *Henry II.* confirmed all these Gifts of the Founder, and many others, as of *Ralph de Bellafago* of the Land of *Clun*, which he gave when the first Foundation was laid; of *Ralph Silvan* of a Wood near *Belgh*, and Common of Pasture of his Land; of *Leuric de Hurst* two Bovats, and an House in *Norton*; of *Peter de Cotes* of the Church of *Cotes*, and certain Lands and Meadows there; and of *Simon Fitz Simon* and *Isabel* his Wife, who gave the Church of *Herteswell*, and two Bovats of Land there, and a Space of Wood. In the following Reigns these Canons found many Benefactors, as *Robert de Manill* Lord of *Whitewell*, gave them a Quarry in his Land to build their Church, and Offices of their Abbey; *Ralph Basset* gave them some Mills at *Languat*; *Oliver Deincourt* gave them the Tithes of his Multure of his whole Mill of *Cresswell*; *Roger Deincourt* to sustain three Canons to celebrate divine Service in this Convent, gave his whole Land and Meadows in *Winefield*, with Common of Pasture in *Loghagh*; but excepted the Church and some Lands belonging to the Bovat of *Parkhus*; and Sir

Richard de Wiverton gave them the Town of *Dokmanton* in *Derbyshire*, which was confirmed by Sir *Richard Basset*, and *Henry Stutevill*, of whose Barony it was held.

King *Edward I.* by his Charter bearing Date, *Apr. 5. Reg. 19.* granted to the Abbey and Convent of *Welbeck*, and their Successors, Free-warren in all their Demefne Lands, consisting of twenty seven Manors in this County, *Lincolnshire*, and *Darbyshire*; and afterwards granted them his Part of the Wood, and Soil of *Roumawood*, being sixty Acres by the Perch of the Forest, and his Land at *Carberton-Storth* by the said Wood, paying 28 s. a Year for all Services; which last the Abbot had Licence to make a Park of. But the most remarkable Donation to these Monks, was that of *John Hotbam* Bishop of *Ely*, and the Composition made thereupon between the said Bishop, and *John de Nottingham* Abbot of *Welbeck*, and his Convent, viz. That for the Manor of *Cukenev*, with the Appertenances, and two Messuages, on Hundred twenty Acres of Land, eigh of Meadow, and six of Wood, with the Appertenances in *Holbeck* by *Cukenev*, the said Abbot and Convent, and their Successors, should find eight Canons in their Abbey, to celebrate divine Offices for the good Estate of King *Edward III.* and his Queen, and Children, and for the Souls of his Ancestors, and the Bishop's Father, Mother, Brother, &c. but especially for the Health of the said Lord Bishop, while he lived, and after his Death for his Soul, and for all theirs that had faithfully served him, done him any good, and all the faithful departed; as also to celebrate his Anniversary as the Founders, and on their Days of commemorating the Dead, absolve his Soul by Name, and swear that they would never diminish the Number of eight Canons, but maintain the said Celebration for ever; and never procure any Dispensation from the Pope, King of *England*, or Superior of their Order, or any other to substract from it, and if their Order should be suppressed, the Bishops should quietly enter, and peaceably

peaceably enjoy the said Manor, Messuages, and Lands; but the Act of Parliament prevented it, by giving all the Abbies, and their Lands to the King, and among them this, which at the Dissolution was resigned into King Henry's Hands, by the Prior *Richard Richmond* (alias *Benty*) and seven Canons, who had Allowances for Life, 50 l. per Ann. the Prior and the Canons small Sums, being valued at 249 l. 6 s. 3 d. per Ann. Dugd. 298 l. 4 s. 8 d. Speed ex Lel.

King Henry VIII. having this House, and the Lands thereunto belonging in his Hands, did, Reg. 30, grant to *Richard Whalley* and his Heirs, the Site of the Abbey of *Welbeck*, and all the Houses and Lands adjoining to it; with the two Granges called *Bellers* and *Hirfts*, and several Closes and Groves to them belonging, which Queen *Elizabeth* Reg. 1. gave him a Licence to sell by the Name of the Demesne of the Manor of *Welbeck*, to *Edward Osborn* Citizen and Cloathworker of London. But it reverted to the Crown in the later End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and she granted it to *Robert Booth* Esq; and *Ranulph Cotterel* Gent. It was late the Mansion-House of the Duke of *Newcastle*, and is probably his Heirs. The Buildings of the Mansion-House are noble and magnificent; but *Dr. Thoroton* tells us, that the Chapel lay desolate, being buried in the Ruins of its own Roof, in 1674, and no Wonder his Grace can over-look the Destruction of a Chapel, when King and Parliament made such Havock and Desolations in the Church in all Parts.

Wirkfop, or *Workfop*; a Monastery for Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *William de Luvetot*, a principal Man in *Huntindorshire*, in the Church of *St. Cuthbert* of *Wirkfop*. To it, afterwards by the Concession and Consideration of *Emme* and his Children, He granted and confirmed by his Deed, his Gift which he had made to God, holy Church, and the Canons of *St. Cuthbert* at *Workfop*, in perpetual Alms. 1. The whole Chapelry of his whole House, with the Tithes, and Oblations. 2. The Church of *Workfop*, in which the Canons were, with the

Lands and Tithes, and all Things belonging to the Church; and the Fish-pond, and Mill near the Church, and a Meadow adjoining to them. 3. All the Tithes of the Pence of all his Set-rents, as well in *Normandy*, as in *England*. 4. One Carucate of Land in the Field of *Workfop*, and the Meadow of *Cratela*. 5. All his Churches of his Demesne in the Honour of *Blithe*, with all the Lands, Tithes, and Things belonging to those Churches. 6. The Tithe of Pannage, Honey, Venison, Fish, Fowl; Malt, and Mills, and all other Things, of which Tithes were wont, or ought to be given, which Gifts were confirmed by King *Henry I.*

The Benefactors to this Abbey were most of them of this Family of *Luvetot*, for *Richard de Luvetot* not only confirmed his Father's Gifts, but added his Part of the Church of *Claverburgh*, and two Bovats of Land in *Herthwik*. *Cecilia de Luvetot* also gave the Church of *Dinifley* in *Hartfordshire*, which Pope *Alexander III.* confirmed to the Convent. *William de Luvetot* also the Son of *Richard*, gave and confirmed to them the Tithes of all his Rents, which he then had, or ever should have, and wheresoever on this Side or beyond the Sea. *Gerard de Furnival*, also at the Request of his Wife *Matilda de Luvetot*, granted to the Church of *St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert* of *Ridford*, (alias *Workfop*) and the Canons there, for the Health of his Soul, and his Wife's, their Ancestors, and Successors, Pasture for forty Cattle in the Park of *Workfop*, every Year from the Close of *Easter*, to the Feast of *St. Michael*. The said *Matilda*, Wife of *Sir Gerard de Furnival*, gave a Mark of yearly Rent out of her Mill at *Workfop*, to be received yearly upon *St. Luke's Day*, Octob. 18, for the Use of this Convent, who are then to celebrate the Anniversary of her Husband. *Sir Gerard Furnival* was buried in this Monastery, and with his Body gave the third Part of the Mills of *Bradfield*, with the Suit of his Men of that Soke. *Bertha* also, the Wife of *Sir Thomas Furnival*, in her Widowhood, for the Health of her own, and Husband's Souls, and her

her Brother Gerard's, gave and confirmed four Pounds of Silver, to be taken out of her Mill at Bradfield during her Life. Others of this Family of *Lauetot*, from whom the *Furnivals*, and *Talbots* are descended, were Benefactors to this House in a lower Degree.

Pope Alexander III. by his Bull dated *An. Dom. 1161*, confirmed the several Estates of these Canons, and moreover granted to them divers Privileges, as to pay no Tithes of the Cattle, and Lands in their own Occupation; to present Priests from among their own Brethren to the Bishop, to be instituted in the Parish Churches, which belonged to their House, who shall be answerable to the Bishop for the Cure of the People's Souls, and to the Priory, for the Profit of the Livings; to have a Cemetary free for the Burial of such as desire to be buried with them, saving the Rights and Dues of the Parish Churches, from whence the Dead are brought; and to celebrate divine Offices privately in the Time of a general Interdict. All these their Lands and Liberties were confirmed by King Henry II. and the Canons enjoyed them quietly, till it was dissolved by Act of Parliament with other Abbies, when Thomas Stocks Prior, and fifteen of the Canons, surrendered this Convent to King Henry VIII's Commissioners, and had Allowances for Life, viz. 50 *l.* the Prior, and

the Canons small ones, as five or six Pounds each. It was then valued at 239 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* per *Ann. Dugd.* 302 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.* Speed *ex Let.*

King Henry VIII. having the Monasteries and their rich Endowments at his Disposal by Act of Parliament, granted the whole Site and Precinct of this Monastery, and all the Messuages and Houses, and several Closes and Fields, and four Acres of Arable, to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, *Reg.* 33. to hold to him and his Heirs, of the King in Capite, by the Service of the tenth Part of a Knight's Fee, and by the Royal Service of finding the King a Right-Hand Glove, at his Coronation; and to support his Right Hand that Day, as long as he holds the Scepter in it, paying yearly 23 *l.* 8 *s.* 0 *d.* ob. Rent; but King Edward VI. *Reg.* 1. gave the Rectory of *Worksep*, and all the Tithes of Corn and Hay in the several Hamlets of this Parish thereunto belonging, to Henry Bishop of Lincoln, and the Rent of 35 *l.* a Year reserved upon the Demise made to William Chastelin Merchant of London, to hold to him and his Successors in perpetual Alms.

The Church, or Rectory of *Wissal*, alias *Wishawe*, late belonging to this Priory, and all the Lands and Tenements thereunto appertaining, King Edward VI. *Reg.* 6. granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton Gent.

The MARTYRS of this County.

IN all our Histories about the tragical Sufferings for Religion, either in the Reigns before Queen Mary, from the preaching of Wickliffe to her Time, or in her fiery Reign we do not meet with any Martyrs in this County, which last we suppose may justly be imputed to the Goodness and Mildness of the Diocesan, Archbishop Heath, who was a meek and conscientious Man, of a moderate and compassionate Temper, hating all violent and persecuting Principles and Practices; but though we find no Martyr in this County, we have a very remarkable One of it, viz. Archbishop Cranmer, who was a Native of it, and of whom we choose to speak as such in this County, not only from the Authority of Dr. Fuller (in his Worthies of this County) but because in *Oxfordshire*, where he suffered Martyrdom, we shall have many that will require Enlargement. We have already in *Kent* spoken of him as an Archbishop, and may perhaps in *Oxfordshire* have Occasion to mention, and relate his Steadiness and Courage, in opposing the erroneous Doctrines of his Times, and his learned Vindication of the Truth; but here we will confine our selves to his Sufferings, which at length concluded in his Burning at *Oxford*.

Thomas Cranmer was born at *Aselacton* in this County, of an ancient and gentle Family; and being educated in good Learning, was chosen Fellow of *Jesus* College in *Cambridge*, where being Tutor to two Sons of Mr. *Cressy* of *Waltham* Abbey in *Essex*, he resorted with his Pupils to their Father's House, and stayed there some Months, because the Plague was then at *Cambridge*. While he remained here, King Henry VIII. came down to *Waltham*, and two of his Harbingers, Dr. *Stephans* (says *Fox*, but others Dr. *Stephan Gardiner*) and Dr. *Fox* lodged in Mr. *Cressy*'s House. The King's Divorce was then going on, tho'

so slowly, that the King was much troubled about it, and these two Persons being great Promoters of it, and knowing that Dr. *Cranmer* was a Person of great Learning and Judgment, thought it a very happy Accident, that they came to the House where he was, and were very desirous to have his Judgment about the King's Divorce, which had met with so many Obstacles in the Court of *Rome*, and was opposed as unlawful by many of the Hierarchy. Having then gotten a good Opportunity of discoursing with him one Night at Supper, they requested of him to give them his Opinion about the King's Cause. To which he answered at first, that he could say little to the Matter, because he had never studied the Case, nor bestowed many Thoughts upon it; but at length said, That in his Opinion there was too much ado made in prosecuting it by the ecclesiastical Law. It would be much better, as he supposed, That the Question, Whether it be lawful to marry a Brother's Wife, or no, be discussed, and decided by Divines, and by the Authority of the Word of God, whereby the King's Conscience may be satisfied, and quieted, and the King eased of these frustratory Delays. And this may be done in the Universities of *England*, as well, or better than any foreign Nation; for the Authority of Scripture will compel any Judge soon to come to a definitive Sentence, which being once passed, the Bishop of *Rome* has no such Authority, as to dispense with the Word of God, and the Scripture; and so the Cause will have a certain and speedy End. The Harbinger Doctors mightily approved of this Advice of *Cranmer*'s, and having reported it to the King, he was greatly pleased with it, saying, *This Man bath the Sow by the right Ear*, and sending for him, employed him in Writing, and Embassies to the

the Pope, and other Princes, till his Divorce was completed; through the Judgment of the Universities at Home and Abroad; who unanimously concluded, That no such Matrimony was lawful by the Word of God, and *Cranmer* was sent to *Rome* to defend it on the King's Behalf, and maintain to the Pope's Face, that he ought not by any Means to dispense with the Contrary.

From this Time *Dr. Cranmer*, indeed, settled himself so firmly in the King's Love and Favour, that by all the Artifices of his Enemies, he never could be rooted out of it, (which hardly could ever be said of any Person else) but yet by this Advice, and his Activity in defending it, he got so many Enemies, that his Martyrdom may be commenced from hence; for his Enemies never left persecuting him, till they brought him to the Stake, as will appear from some few Instances out of a Multitude, which we shall produce.

1. The first Proof of the King's special Regard and Favour was, that upon the Death of Archbishop *Warham*, who was a great Patron of Learning, a good Canonist, and a wise States-man; but a cruel Persecutor of Hereticks. He would think upon no Person to succeed him, but *Dr. Cranmer*. The Doctor was then in *Germany*, maintaining the King's Cause against the Emperor's Divines, who were deeply engaged on Queen *Katharine's* Side, upon the Account of the Relation she had to their Master; but notwithstanding the Importance of the Embassy, the King sent a Message to him to hasten his Return; *Cranmer* received it rather with Surprise than Thankfulness, such a Promotion being above his Thoughts, and so had an Effect on him much different from what it would have had upon most others; for he had a true and primitive Sense of so mighty a Charge, and instead of embracing it with Joy and Satisfaction, he was really afraid of it, and used all his Endeavours to be excused from so great an Advancement: and because he hoped, that if he kept himself out of the King's Presence, his Majesty would

think upon some other, he upon Pretence of his Majesty's necessary Affairs in *Germany*, staid several Weeks there longer than he intended, or would have done, but for that Reason; but King *Henry's* Resolutions were immovable, and he knew, that it would be as fatal to refuse his Favours, as to incur his Displeasure; and so came over and accepted of it.

Having accepted it, he was in great Trouble of Mind about the Oaths, and many superstitious Ceremonies, which he was to pass through, holding it unlawful any Manner of Way to submit to the Pope's Jurisdiction, which when the King understood, he not only sent for the Pall, and paid the Fees for it, but allowed him to take the Oath with what Exceptions and Reservations he thought fit, which he did, with this solemn Protestation. *In Nomine Dei, Amen. Coram vobis, &c. i. e. In the Presence of God I declare to you, (viz. the Bishops of Lincoln, Exeter, and St. Asaph, by whom he was Consecrated, and the Congregation then present) That it is not my Intention or Will by this Oath (however the Words may sound) to oblige my self to any Thing, to be said or done hereafter, that either shall be, or shall seem contrary to the Law of God, the Honour and Dignity of the King, the Laws, Liberties, and Privileges of England; nor to tie up my self from speaking freely of, and consulting about the Reformation of Religion, Government of the Church, and Prerogatives of the Crown, and Good of the Kingdom, &c.* And this he did not by any inward Reservation in his own Mind, but openly, and publickly in three several Places, viz. 1. In his Chapter-House. 2. At the High Altar on his Knees, when he was consecrated. 3. At the same Place when he received his Pall.

But though he came to the Archbishopal Dignity with the King's hearty good Will, Envy and Calumny pursued him, even from the very Beginning, not only because he had appeared Chief in the Queen's Divorce, which set all her Friends, and such as were for upholding the Pope's Authority against him; but almost all the rest of the Nation,

tion, who favoured the old Religion, and cared not for a Change, or found their Gain in Popish Trinkets, as Roods, Altars, Tapers, and many other Things. These Men, both Priests and Lay-men, racked their Invention to find out scandalous Stories, which might in common Vogue render him incapable, or unworthy of so great an Honour. Thus he was slandered.

1. As an Hostler, and a Person of no Literature, or ingenuous Education. The Ground of this Calumny was this, That after his Marriage, when he left his Fellowship, he placed his Wife at the Dolphin in Cambridge, with a Relation of hers, who was the Wife of the Master of that Inn, or Tavern, and on that Account was often there, though at the same Time he was Divinity Reader in Buckingham College. Of this Slander a Parson in the northern Parts was convicted, and being informed of to the Lord Cromwell, was apprehended, imprisoned, and should have been severely punished; but the Archbishop's Grocer being his Kinsman, made such Application to him, that upon humbling himself, and begging Pardon, he was forgiven, though Cromwell was not pleased with the Archbishop for doing it.

2. Others alledged against him, that he was altogether incapable of a Bishoprick, because he was guilty of Bigamy, or marrying of two Wives, contrary to the Apostle's Constitution, 1 Tim. iii. 2. which says, *A Bishop must be the Husband but of one Wife.* This Objection seems weighty, because it is founded upon a divine Authority, but 'tis no less slanderous, because the Objectors could not but know, that the Text is meant of one Wife at a Time, contrary to the Usages of the Age the Apostle lived in, of having many Wives at once. It is not Bigamy to have two or more Wives successively; for as St. Paul says of the Woman, it is true of the Man, *If the Wife be dead, the Husband is at Liberty to marry another Wife without Blame,* Rom. vii. 3. Indeed by the popish Canons of those Times, single Matrimony did unqualify a Person, though never so good or learn-

ed, from a Bishoprick, but Dr. Cranmer did not think himself bebarred from Marriage by any Authority of the Pope, or Councils, having the Scripture to justify him in so doing; and being persuaded, that it was one Sign that the Church of Rome was departed from the Faith, that it forbids a whole Order of Men, of like Passions with others, to marry; and had rather they should commit Fornication. But since these false Reports could not hinder the King's good Intentions, another Report was set on Foot, to render him contemptible, and his Authority null, viz.

3. That he was not consecrated by any Bishop, but was thrust into the Sec by the King alone, but the Falshood of this Calumny appears from the publick Registry of the Transactions of Cranmer's Time now in *Dockers Commons*, wherein it is recorded, that he was consecrated solemnly by John Longland Bishop of Lincoln, John Voysey, alias Harman Bishop of Exeter, and Henry Standish Bishop of St. Asaph, whom none, that are conversant in the Canon-Law, can deny to be a sufficient Number for such a Performance; which the Romanists must allow, because he consecrated some of their Bishops, as Thirlby, Kitchen, &c.

But since the King's Affections were so linked to Cranmer, that he would not accept of any Excuse from the Archbishop himself, nor take Notice of the Objections of his Enemies, but he was settled in the Archbishoprick against their Wills; they found there was no other way to satiate their Malice in his Ruin, but some way or other to root him out of the King's Favour, and to that End they framed many Accusations against him, chiefly by the Instigation of the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Stephen Gardiner, his inveterate Enemy, of which we shall give two or three Instances.

1. The first Accusation against him was brought to the King by his Privy Council to this Effect. That the Nation was so infected with Heresies, and Hereticks, that it was dangerous for his Majesty to leave them unreformed, least they should be the Cause of such Tumults,

mults, as had lately been stirred up in Germany by their Means; and that the Archbishop and his Chaplains, by their Preaching had filled the Realm with them. The King, being sensible of the Design, demanded of them, who were his Accusers; but they replied, That the Archbishop being a Privy Councillor, no Man dare appear against him; but if his Majesty give them Liberty to imprison him in the Tower, there would be Proofs, and Accusations enough against him.

The King seeing them earnest to have the Archbishop imprisoned, granted their Request, and allowed them to commit him, the next Day; but in the Night sent him Word of it, and told him of his Accusers. The Archbishop answered. *He was well content, because by a Trial he could shew that he was not worthy of the many Slanders, that are cast upon him.* Lord, says the King, when he heard his Answer, *how simple a Man art thou? Do you not know how you are hated by all the World, and how great Enemies you have? I see, you'd run Head-long into your own Ruin, if I'd suffer you. Do you consider how many false Knaves may easily be procured to bear Witness against you? But your Enemies shall not prevail. However, when the Council sits to Morrow and sends for you, wait on them; and if they charge you with that Matter, and threaten to commit you to the Tower, require of them, as one of the Council, to have thy Accusers brought before them, and hear thy Defence; and if they will not be satisfied, but will send you to the Tower, take my Ring (which the King pulled off and gave him) and say, I Appeal to the King's own Person, and leave my Cause to him; and thereupon shew them the Ring, as a Token of the King's discharging them from any further Proceeding against him.* The Council meeting the next Day, sent a Gentleman Usher for the Archbishop, who presently came; but when he came to the Council-Chamber could not be let in, but was forced a While to wait among Pages, and Lacquies; and being called in, nothing would avail him, but he must go to the Tower; whereupon he produced the King's Ring, to the great

Amazement of the Council, and put a Stop to their Designs. The Earl of Bedford was not surprized, but spake aloud. *Did not I tell you, that the King would not suffer the Archbishop's Finger to Ake, much less his Life to be touched, and advised you not to regard Tales and Fables against him.* The Ring being thus delivered, the whole Council arose, and carried the Ring to the King, who received them with an angry Countenance, and said, *He thought he had had wiser Men of his Council, than he found them to be, who made the Primate of the Realm to wait at their Door, as a serving Man;* He was content they should try him as a Counsellor, but not as a mean Subject; He perceived that they acted maliciously against him, and would have tryed him to the uttermost, could they have had their Wills. At these Words, one of the Council excused them, declaring, *what they did was not out of any Malice to him, but for his Purgation.* Whereupon the King replied, *Well, well, my Lords, make no more ado, Go and be Friends with him; and so they shook Hands with him and departed; for the Archbishop was of a most forgiving Temper.*

2. The Accusation brought against the Archbishop by the Privy Council having met with such ill Success, his Enemies thought to effect their Purpose by bringing an Accusation against him to the Parliament, and to that End caused Sir John Gostwike Knt. to charge the Archbishop openly in the Parliament House, with preaching certain Sermons at Sandwich, and reading several Lectures at Canterbury, wherein were contained manifest Heresies against the Sacrament of the Altar, and other Points. The King was soon acquainted with this Accusation, and said, *How comes Gostwike, who dwells in Bedfordshire, or Buckinghamshire, to hear my Lord of Canterbury's preaching in Kent? I know him well enough.* Go to him, said the King to a Gentleman of his Privy Chamber, and tell him, that if he does not go to the Archbishop, and reconcile himself to him, I'll pluck his Gossin's Feathers so, that he shall never again have an Heart to slander our Metropolitan, or any other

other learned Man. Sir John made no Delay to obtain a Reconciliation from the Archbishop, by himself (confessing, who set him on work, and begging Pardon) and by his Friends Intercession, which being granted, the Archbishop pacified the King, and so this Matter was concluded without any Trouble to the Parliament.

3. But neither of these Disappointments discouraged his Enemies so far, as to lay aside their Designs; but rather to lay their Plots deeper, which after some Time they thought they had so framed, that his Ruin would be unavoidable. His antient Enemies procured, that not only the Prebendaries of his Cathedral Church of Canterbury, but also the most famous Justices of Peace in the County of Kent should accuse him, and article against him and his Chaplains, for preaching erroneous Doctrines, within his Diocese. The Articles were well drawn up, and subscribed, and being presented to his Majesty by Men of such Credit, there was no Doubt (as they thought) but the King would conceive an high Indignation against him, and cause him to have condign Punishment. When the King had received them, he read them, and putting them into his Sleeve, crossed over to Lambeth, to shew them the Archbishop. The Archbishop having read them, on his Knees begged of the King to appoint a Commission to examine into the Truth of them, which he accordingly did; and by the Activity and Contrivance of Dr. Lee, one of them, the whole Conspiracy was detected to proceed from the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. London, some Justices of Kent, the Suffragan of Dover, and Dr. Barber a Civilian. These two last the Archbishop had both well promoted, and much delighted in their Company, and Conversation; whereupon having gotten their Letters, He called them into his Study under a Shew of taking their Advice, as he had often done before, and said to them, *You are Men, in whom I have had great Confidence and Trust; and now I must consult with you in a Matter of Importance, I am greatly abused, by certain*

*Persons to whom I have communicated my Secrets from Time to Time; for they have not only revealed my Secrets, but accused me of Heresy, and set up themselves Witnesses against me: I desire you to tell me, how I shall behave my self towards them; and what ought to be done to them? Why, says Dr. Barber, they deserve to be hanged. Nay, says the Suffragan, hanging is too good for them, and if there wanted an Executioner, I'd be the Hangman. At these Words the Archbishop lifted up his Hands, and said, Merciful God, whom can a Man trust? There is no Faith in Man, never Man was handled, as I am; but thou, Lord, hast always defended me, and lent me one good Friend the King, without whose Protection I could not live one Day, &c. I praise thy Name, and therefore. And then pulling their Letters out of his Bosom, said to them, *Know ye these Letters, my Masters? With that they fell down on their Knees, and desiring Forgiveness, discovered by whom they were tempted to it. The gentle Archbishop replied, God forgive you, and make you both good Men, I perceive their is no Fidelity among them. If such Men as you cannot be trusted, what should I do alive? And so dismissed them. The other Letters were preserved in order to the punishing the rest of the Conspirators; but a Parliament soon after met, and a general Pardon issuing out, nothing more was done.**

4. Other Calumnies were also brought to the King against him, to lessen his Esteem with his Majesty, viz. That the Archbishop being intent upon making a Provision for his Wife, and Children, did keep a slender and niggardly Table, not worthy to be accounted the Hospitality of a mean Gentleman, much more of an Archbishop, who has so great a Revenue. This Accusation they procured Sir Thomas Seymour, a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, whose Sister the King had married, to relate to the King, as a fair Opportunity should offer, which he accordingly did; and the King having heard it, said only, *We'll talk of this Matter another Time. About a Fortnight after, the King was washing his Hands a little before Dinner, and S^r Thomas held*

held the Ewer, and when he had done, He bad Sir Thomas go forthwith to my Lord of *Canterbury*, and bid him not fail to be with me at two in the Afternoon. Sir Thomas went away presently, and found the Archbishop at Dinner, the Hall full of Strangers, and Servants at four Tables, and being conducted to the Chamber, where the Archbishop was, delivered his Message, dined with him, and returned immediately to the King. Being come into the Presence, His Majesty asked him, whether he had been with the Archbishop? And he said, yes, and that he would wait on him at the Time appointed. *And did not you dine with him?* said the King; *Yes*, said Sir Thomas, and fell down on his Knees, and begged the King's Pardon for the great Untruth he had lately told him about my Lord of *Canterbury's* House-keeping; for I assure your Highness, I never saw so honourable an Hall in this Realm (excepting your Majesty's) in all my life, in better Order, and so well furnished, which I could not have believed, except I had seen it. Ah, saith the King, have you at last espied the Truth? He was a very Varlet that told you this false Story. Good Man he spendeth all that he hath in House-keeping. The Archbishop after this quietly enjoyed himself during the Rest of King Henry's Reign, and all his Son's King Edward's; but being overpersuaded to subscribe King Edward's Will, by which Queen Mary was deprived of her Succession to the Throne, and the Lady Jane Gray, the Daughter of Henry Duke of *Suffolk*, of the Royal Line by Mother's Side, established Queen after his Death; He with many other Nobles fell under Queen Mary's Displeasure, as soon as she, by the Help of the Commons, especially those of *Suffolk*, obtained the Crown; for

5. The Archbishop, with all the said Peers, except the Dukes of *Northumberland* and *Suffolk*, &c. were attainted of High Treason for the said Subscription; but upon better Advice, she discharged all the Rest upon their paying certain Fines; but the Archbishop could not, by all the Intercessions his Friends could make for him, get the like Pardon, the

Queen having an old Grudge against him, for the Divorcement of her Mother, which was heightened by his Opposition to her Religion in her Father's Days, and the Abolition almost of it in her Brother's. The Archbishop being thus condemned for High Treason, was kept in the Tower a While; but the Queen being well assured that he unwillingly subscribed, and that on that Account deserved a Pardon as much, if not more than the other Subscribers, who did it more willingly, she pardoned the Treason, but laid a Charge of Heresy upon him, which with the Bishops she had contrived to work his Destruction; but under some Shews of Obstinacy and Incorrigibleness, and therefore removed him to *Oxford*, to undergo some Disputations with the learned Men there by which if he were just convinced, he should dye.

About the tenth of April 1554, the Archbishop, Dr. *Cranmer*, was carried down to *Oxford*, Prisoner with Dr. *Rialey* Bishop of *London*, and Dr. *Latimer* Bishop of *Worcester*, where divers Doctors, and other Graduates, were appointed by the Queen's Majesty out of both Universities, to dispute against him upon these Questions, viz.

- I. Whether the true and natural Body of Christ, be really in the Sacrament, after the Words of Consecration spoken by the Priest, or no?
- II. Whether in the Sacrament, after the Words of Consecration, any other Substance doth remain, than the Substance of the Body and Blood of Christ?
- III. Whether in the Mass be a Sacrifice propitiatory for the Sins, both of the Quick, or Living, and Dead?

On the fourteenth of the same Month these Doctors, and other learned Men, began their Disputations with *Cranmer*, and the Profocutor, after a short Speech, offered the aforesaid Questions to the Archbishop, and asked him to subscribe them. The Archbishop took them and read them over three or four Times, and

and then answered *negatively*. That they were all false, and against God's holy Word. The Disputants urged many Arguments against his Assertion to prove the Affirmative, *viz.* That the natural Body of Christ, which was conceived, and born of the *Virgin Mary*, was really present in the Sacrament, by virtue of God's Word pronounced by the Priest; That the Substance of the Bread and Wine did not remain after that Consecration; and that the Sacrifice of the Church in the Mass is propitiatory, as well for the Quick as Dead; but the Archbishop had too much Learning to be won by Sophisms, and too much Christian Courage to be born down by Authority; and therefore, after many Meetings, remained firm to his Judgment of the Nature of the Sacrament, which he delivered in answer to the three Questions thus, *viz.*

1. In the first Conclusion, if ye understand by this Word really, *reipsa*, i. e. in very Deed, and effectually; so Christ by the Grace, and Efficacy of his Passion, is indeed, and truly present to all his true and holy Members; but then the Sacrament ought to be celebrated according to divine Institution in the Bread, and the Wine, as a Memorial of the Body slain, and Blood shed, and then whosoever, for Man's Tradition, denieth the Cup of Christ's Blood to Lay-men, they manifestly resist the Command of Christ, forbidding that, which he hath appointed to be done, and are like those Scribes, and Pharisees of whom our Lord speaks, *Mat. xv. 6, 7. Ye Hypocrites, ye have rejected the Commandments of God for your Traditions. In vain you worship me, teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men, ver. 9.*

But if ye understand by this Word really, *corporaliter*, i. e. corporally, so that by the Body of Christ, is understood his natural and organical Body, this Proposition doth vary not only from the usual Phrase of Scripture, but is clean contrary to the holy Word of God, and the Christian Profession for the Scripture doth testify, and the Catholick Church hath ever believed, that Christ at his

Ascension did leave the World, and being seated at the Right Hand of God, doth and shall there remain till he comes to Judgment.

2. His Answer to the Second was, That true Bread, and true Wine, remained in the Eucharist after Consecration, as Signs, and Seals to us of God's Promises, making us certain of God's Gifts towards us. Of the Bread indeed, Christ spake these Words, *Eat, for this is my Body*; and of the Wine, *Drink, for this is my Blood*. But the Fathers call this Speaking of Christ, tropical, figurative, anagogical, and allegorical; and thus expressed their Meaning. That although the Substance of Bread and Wine do remain, and are received by the Faithful, yet Christ hath changed the Appellation thereof, and called Bread by the Name of his Flesh, and Wine of his Blood, *non rei veritate, sed significante mysterio*, not that they are so in very Deed, but that they signify them in a Mystery, and are so not carnally, but spiritually; and being administered, after the Institution of Christ, and received by Faith, are to the Communicants a Memorial, a Pledge, a Token, a Sacrament, and Seal of the Death and Passion of Christ, and all the Benefits of it; and on that Account the Receivers are not to look at the Bread and Wine, but raise their Minds to Christ, who sits at the Right Hand of God.

3. To this he replied, That the Oblation of Christ, which he offered to God the Father upon the Altar of the Cross, for our Redemption was of such Efficacy, that there is no more need of any other Sacrifice for the Redemption of the whole World; for all the Sacrifices of the old Law he wholly took away, performing that in very Deed, which they did signify and promise: Whosoever therefore shall fix the Hope of his Salvation upon any other Sacrifice, he is fallen from the Grace of Christ, and doth an Injury to Christ's Blood; for God laid upon him the Iniquities of us all. *He entered into the Holy Place once by his own Blood, having obtained eternal Redemption for us; Once in the End of the World he appear-*

ed to put away Sin by the Sacrifice of himself: He was but once offered to bear the Sins of many, Heb. ix. Whosoever therefore shall seek and depend upon any other Sacrifice for Sin, maketh the Sacrifice of Christ of no Validity, Force, or Efficacy; for if that be sufficient to procure the Remission of Sins, what need is there for any other? And if there be a Necessity for any other, this is not sufficient. The Christian Sacrifices are Thanks and Praise, confessing Christ's Name, Amendment of Life, Repentance, and Mercifulness to the Poor.

After this, many learned Men entred into discourse with the Archbishop, but could effect nothing, that they aimed at by Disputation; wherefore having kept him in Prison three Years almost, the Doctors and other Divines sought all Means to bring him to a Recantation, first carrying him to the Dean of *Christ Church's* Lodgings, and entertaining him there with Respect and Plenty, allowed him much Liberty, and some Recreations, yet procuring some in the mean Time to allure him by Promises, or frighten him by Threatenings to depart from his Steadfastness. These Men represented it to him, 1. That it would be so acceptable a Thing to the Queen, as well as for his Soul's Health, that she would not only restore him to his former Dignity, but grant him whatever he desired to augment his Estate, or Honour. 2. That he might prolong his Life by it, and live in Estimation and Ease, Wealth and Prosperity all the rest of his Days, much profiting the Age he lived in by his Learning and Virtues. 3. That if the Desire of Life did not affect him, yet he ought to consider, how grievous it is to dye in the Flower almost of his Age, and Height of Dignity, and that under the most grievous Torments in the Fire. These Flatteries and Insinuations he long Time withstood, but at length was overcome. He subscribed a Recantation to this Effect. That he renounced the Heresies of *Luther* and *Zuinglius*, and all other Doctrines contrary to God's Word; That he did confess one Holy Catholick, visible Church, out of

which is no Salvation, and of which the Bishop of Rome is the Head; That he believed the Sacrament of the Altar to be the very Body and Blood of Christ, under the Forms of Bread and Wine; That as to the other six Sacraments, and Purgatory, he held, as the Church of Rome judgeth, and was sorry, that he ever held or thought otherwise; and concluded, That he did submit to the Catholick Church, and Head of it, and also to the King and Queen, and would ever obey them, as a faithful Subject. This Recantation was first printed and published through the whole Nation, and was gladly received by the Queen, who had now gotten a fair Opportunity to revenge her old Grudge, and was resolved to put him to Death; and as if she had resolved to damn his Soul, as well as destroy his Body, got all Things ready for his Execution, and he never so much as acquainted with it; but he by some Indications spelling out the Design, was in a Readiness for it. Dr. Cole was appointed to preach the Sermon on that fatal Day, and in it told him. That as G.d's Mercy was such, that he did not punish Offenders according to their Merits, yet it was mixed so with Justice, that he did not suffer some Offenders to go unpunished, tho' they repented, as he did David's Adultery, and Numbering the People. The same Thing (said he) hath happened to this Doctor, to whom, though Pardon and Reconciliation is due according to the Canons, seeing he hath repented of his Errors; yet there are Causes, why the Queen and her Council have adjudged him to Death, of which these are some.

1. That as a Traitor, He dissolved the lawful Matrimony of the King her Father, and her Mother, and banished the Pope's Authority out of the Realm, while he was Metropolitan, by persuading her Father to assume the Title, and Jurisdiction, of the supream Head of the Church of England.

2. That he had been an Heretick, from whom, as from the Author, and only Fountain, all the heretical Doctrines, and schismatical Opinions, that have of many Years past prevailed in

England, have first arisen and sprung up; and of which he had been not a secret Favourer, but an open Defender almost all his Life, both by writing and preaching, to the great Detriment of the Catholick Church.

3. That the Law of Equality did require it, that as the Death of the Earl of Northumberland of late, did make a just Retribution for the Death of Sir Thomas More the Lord Chancellor, who died for the Church; so there should be one to make even for Dr. Fisher Bishop of Rochester's Sufferings, for which none was so fit as Archbishop Cranmer. Other Reasons (he said) the Queen and Council had for this Execution, but they did not think meet to communicate them to the People.

The Archbishop all this While stood upon a Stage of a moderate Height, over against the Pulpit, and when Dr. Cole had ended his Sermon, and the People were going out of Church, he called upon them to return, and that they might not doubt of the Archbishop's Conversion, hear what he will declare to them, according to his Promise. The Archbishop hereupon began his Speech, first desiring their Prayers to God for the Pardon of his many and great Sins; and then having given them several Exhortations to set their Minds upon God, and the World to come, and not dote on this World; to obey the King and Queen willingly, and gladly, as God's Ministers; to love as Brethren; and lastly, to be very charitable to the Poor at this Time, when the Poor were so numerous, and Provisions so dear. And having thus done, he farther added,

That being now come to the End of his Life, after which he must live for ever, with Christ, or Devils, it was now Time not to dissemble; and therefore whatever he had said, or written in his forepast Life, he would declare his Faith without any Colour, or Hypocrisy, and thus began. *I believe in God the Father Almighty, &c.* and so recited the whole Creed, *And I believe every Word, and Sentence taught by our Saviour Christ, his Apostles, and the Prophets of the old and new*

Testament, and then said, I come now to the great Thing, that hath troubled me more than any Thing I ever did, and that is, Setting forth a Writing in the Form of a Recantation contrary to the Truth, which here I renounce, as written by my Hand for Fear of Death, but contrary to my Thoughts, or Conscience, and forasmuch as my Hand hath first offended, when I come to the Fire, it shall be first burnt. And as to the Pope, I refuse him, as Christ's Enemy, or Antichrist, with all his false Doctrines. And as to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, I believe, as I have taught in my Book written against the Bishop of Winchester, and other Explinations of mine delivered in Writing, in the Disputations at Oxford.

At these Words, all the Standers-by were astonished, and amazed, as being notably deceived in their Expectation, but above all the Doctors, who were beguiled of their Hopes, began to fret, rage, and fume. Some accused him of Hypocrisy and Falshood, which not denying, he said, *He ever loved Simplicity, and had never dissembled till now, which he lamented with Floods of Tears;* and beginning to speak more of the Sacrament, and Pope, Cole from the Pulpit cried out, *Stop the Heretick's Mouth, and take him away.* Whereupon certain Friars pulled him down from his Stage, and posted him to the Fire, where being tied to the Stake with an Iron Chain, he thus demeaned himself when the Wood was kindled, and the Fire began to come near him, he stretched out his Arm, and put his Right Hand into the Flame, which he held so stedfast and immovable (saying that he wiped his Face with it once) that all the Spectators might discern it to be burnt off before his Body was touched; when the Fire came to his Body, he endured it with such Constancy and Stedfastness, that he seemed to move no more, than the Stake to which he was bound. His Eyes were lifted up to Heaven, and all he was heard to say was, *O my unworthy Right Hand, and, Lord Jesus receive my Spirit,* and so in the midst of devouring Flames gave up the Ghost.

Bishop

Bishop Godwin (*De Prasul.* p. 203) relates this further memorable of his Death, that after his whole Body was reduced to Ashes, his Heart was found entire, and untouched, which by some is alledged as an Argument of his hearty Love to the Truth; though Fear prevailed so much over him in his outward Actions, that he was guilty of many and

great Failings. His Foes indeed made it a Sign of the Obduration and Hardness of his Heart; but though an hard Heart is indeed a spiritual Judgment, yet every Heart is of Flesh, and subject as much to outward Accidents, as the rest of the Body. And why it was not consumed by Fire with *Cranmer's* Body, 'tis probable, God preserved it whole for its Sincerity.

The Sufferers for their Loyalty, and the Constitution of the Church, may worthily have a Place here, next after the MARTYRS.

DR. Humphry Babbington was a Fellow of *Trinity College Cambridge*, and Minister of *Keyworth* in this County, of which Places he was deprived by the usurping Powers, being ejected from the first by Violence, as the other Fellows in most Colleges in *Cambridge* were, and sequestred from the latter; one *Philip Ormeston* being put in by the Sequestrators. He lived to be restored to his Fellowship, (and as we suppose to his Living) and became Vice-Master of his College. He was a Writer against Popery in the Reign of King *James II.* and died a Benefactor to his College, as also to the Building of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, to which he gave fifty Pounds.

Edward Bigland, B. D. Rector of *Great and Little Leak* in this County, besides his Living, which was sequestred, was plundered of all his Personal Estate to a great Value, and had a Temporal Estate of an hundred Pounds *per Ann.* which lay some Years under Sequestration. He was also seized and carried Prisoner towards *Nottingham*; at which Time being forced to lye in a Waggon in the Field, he got so much cold, as it struck him into a Palsy, of which he died. He was succeeded by Mr. *Moor*,

who conformed at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and so kept the Living to his Death.

Dr. *Marmaduke Moor*, Rector of *Ord-sal*, was sequestred from his Living, for playing at Cards three several Times with his own Wife; and afterwards his Estate was declared forfeited for Treason, by an Act of the Rump, Nov. 18, 1652.

Roger Rusted, Rector of *Holm-Pierpoint*, and Brother of *Tobias Rusted*, that charitable Gentleman, who founded several Scholarships in *Jesus College Cambridge*, for Clergymen's Sons, of a good Value, and did many other pious Acts, had this Rectory sequestred, and taken from him, but lived to the Restoration, and being again possessed of this Living, enjoyed it many Years after.

The Estates of many Gentleman of this County were sequestred, and they were forced to pay large Compositions, almost to their Undoing, before they could come again into the Possession of them, for the Maintenance of their Family, viz. Sir *John Digby* of *Mansfield Woodhouse* who paid a Composition of one Thousand fifty eight Pounds; *Gervase Lee* of *Norwell Esq;* who paid five Hundred

sixty Pounds and Charges; Sir *Gervase Clifton* of *Clifton*, who paid seven thousand six hundred twenty-five Pounds; *Robert Butler* of *Southwell* Esq; who paid six hundred seventy-nine Pounds; *Richard Mollineux* of *Twefshall* Esq; who paid two hundred fifty Pounds; *Robert Mellish* of *Bugnall* Esq; who by Losses, and Sequestrations was damaged in his Estate three thousand nine hundred eighty-six Pounds, with many others not come to our Knowledge.

The Ministers ejected by the *Bartholomew Act* for Non-conformity in this County, were many more, than those of the Church of *England*, being twenty-nine to twelve; but 'twill be hard to understand how so many could be possessed of the Livings of this County, unless the established Ministers were turned out; but however that be, the ejected Clergy, (though many of them were learned, pious, and deserving Men, in this, and other Counties) had no Reason to expect better Fare, nor perhaps so good, as they found, being many of them the Trumpets of the late Rebellion, and having no other Titles to their Livings and Preferments, than what the usurping Powers had given them, which

being removed, they could not but be sensible they lay open to the Enemy. *i. e.* the contrary Party, and could hope to enjoy nothing they were in Possession of, but by their Permission, and upon their Terms. And did the King, and the episcopal Men turn them out with Plunderings, Sequestrations, Imprisonments and Compositions for their temporal Estates, as those Persons were, into whose Places they were put? No, They might many of them have kept their Livings, if they would have accepted them on the Terms offered by the Government, and if they would not they still kept their temporal States, and might have ever after lived in Peace, if they had not disturbed the Government with their private Conventicles, under a Pretence of preaching the Gospel, of which there could be no Need, when it was (as praised be God it still is, and we hope ever shall be) preached in every Parish sincerely, out of which their Congregations were, and are gathered to the great Discontent of the Incumbents, and Disunion of the People of the Nation in Christian Love, and Neighbourhood one with another.

Of the CHARITY SCHOOLS of this County.

A *Nnesley*, a School for the Teaching of fourteen Boys, how maintained, or by whom founded, we have not any Information.

Best-Thorp, commonly called *Bestrup*, a School set up for the Teaching of the Children of the Place, for which End there is an Estate of five Pounds a Year, settled for ever upon it, besides the Contributions of charitable Persons.

Bingham, a School erected for the Teaching and Instructing of thirty poor Boys, upheld by the Contributions of the Inhabitants, and neighbouring Gentry.

Bridgford East, a School for the Educating ten Boys in Reading, and their Catechism, maintained by some charitable Persons.

Finningly, a School begun, and maintained by the Minister of the Place, but since is improved to the Education of eight Boys, which are cloathed, as well as taught.

Gonalston, a School for six Boys.

Harworth, a School for twelve Boys, which are taught at the Charge of certain charitable Persons, who contribute towards it.

Haringworth, a Gentlewoman hath given forty Shillings a Year, for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Place.

Hartshorn, here is twelve Pounds per Ann. given for the Teaching of the poor Children of the Place in general.

Mansfield, a pretty large School for the Teaching of thirty-six poor Boys, upheld by a Subscription of twelve Pounds per Ann. This School was erected in the

Year 1702. One Mr. *Brunts*, who died in the Year 1711, hath left four Pounds a Year to this School, for the Increase and better Maintenance of it, and further hath settled on it four Pounds a Year more, to put one poor Boy a Year more an Apprentice to some Trade.

Markham East, a School for twelve Boys, and eight Girls, which are all cloathed, partly upheld by Contributions, and partly by ten Pounds a Year given to it for ever.

Newarks, a considerable School for thirty-six Boys, supported by Contributions of the Inhabitants, and neighbouring Gentry.

North-Collingham, a School, but we have no further Account of it.

Nottingham, here are three Schools, in the greatest of which are taught twenty-five Boys, which are cloathed, and ten other Children which are not, and twenty Girls. This School is maintained by Subscriptions, and the Collections made yearly, at the Sermon made to recommend the Charity.

There is another School in this Town, in the Parish of *St. Mary*, where are thirty Children taught. To maintain this School, besides some Contributions, a Part of the Offertory at the Sacrament, is allowed.

Of the third School we have no particular Account.

West-Hallom, a Charity-School, mentioned in our Catalogues without any Description, how maintained, or when erected.

Places

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Adbolton	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	2 13 9	19 17 6
Adonburgh	Broxtow	V. Nottingham.	4 6 8	18 15 0
Arnold	Broxtow	V. Nottingham.	7 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 11 8
Aslahton	Bingham	Bingham	a Chapelry.	
Averham	Thurgarton	R. Newark	20 0 0	
Babworth	Hatfield	R. Redford	14 19 2	
Barnaby in the Willows	Newark	V. Newark	5 9 9	25 19 6
Barton in the Beans	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	19 3 9	
Basford	Broxtow	V. Nottingham.	8 7 6	14 15 8
Beckingham	North Clay	V. Southwell	6 5 5	38 00 0
Beefton North	Broxtow	V. Nottingham.	4 15	25 10 6
Bevercotes	Hatfield	the Church fell down about sixty Years ago.		
Bilburgh	Broxtow	V. Nottingham.	3 12 6	37 6 8
Bilthorpe, or Bilstrop	South Clay	R. Redford	5 1 8	49 00 0
Bingham M.	Bingham	R. Bingham	44 7 11	
Bleasby	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4 00 0	17 12 0
Bliith M.	Hatfield	V. Redford	14 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 00 0
Bliith Hosp.	Hatfield	H. Redford	8 14 2	
Blodworth	Broxtow	V. Southwell	4 00 0	24 2 0
Bole	North Clay	V. Redford	4 13 4	21 00 0
Boughton	Hatfield	Had a Church anciently, but now has none, before Dissolution.		
Bothumfall	Hatfield	V. Redford	5 6 8	
Bridgeford East	Bingham	R. Bingham	19 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bridgeford West	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	16 14 0	
Broughton Sulney	Bingham	R. Bingham	11 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bulwell	Broxtow	R. Nottingham.	5 5 10	33 10 0
Bunny	Rushcliffe	V. Bingham	6 15 0	16 5 0
Burton Joree, cum Bulcote	Thurgarton	V. Nottingham.	4 19 2	25 0 0
Calverton	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4 0 0	19 0 0
Carcalfston	Bingham	V. Bingham	6 1 10	30 14 8
Carlton in Lindrick	Hatfield	R. Redford	15 13 4	
Caunton	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4 2 1	27 14 4
Clarebrough	North Clay	V. Redford	9 15 5	35 0 0
Claworth	North Clay	R. Redford	26 10 10	
Clifton	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	21 6 10	
Clifton North	Newark	V. Newark	7 7 1	37 0 0
Codgrave una pars	Bingham	R. Bingham	10 7 3	
Codgrave altera pars	Bingham	R. Bingham	9 14 9	
Cokeney	Hatfield	R. Redford	9 8 6	20 0 9
Collingham South	Newarke	R. Newark	14 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Collingham North	Newarke	V. Newark	8 14 2	8 15 0
Colwick	Thurgarton	R. Nottingham.	6 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cartlingstock, or Costock	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	7 18 4	
Cotes	North Clay	a free Chapel.		

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Cotham	Newark	V. Newark	7 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 0 0
Coulston Bassett	Bingham	V. Bingham	8 7 4	
Cropwell Bishop	Bingham	V. Southwell	5 3 4	25 13 0
Crumwell	Thurgarton	R. Newark	13 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Darlton	South Clay	a free Chapel	now in use	
Drayton East, <i>cum membris</i> }	South Clay	V. Redford	9 3 4	
Dunham	South Clay	V. Southwell	4 13 4	49 10 0
Eaton	South Clay	V. Southwell	4 13 4	49 5 10
Edingley	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4 0 0	20 00 0
Edwinstow or Edensfow }	Hatfield	V. Redford	14 0 0	
Egmanton	South Clay	V. Redford	4 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 00 0
Eikering	Newark	R. Newark	9 16 0	14 00 0
Elkesley	Hatfield	V. Redford	3 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 00 0
Elston	Newark	R. Newark	9 8 9	
Elton	Bingham	R. Bingham	8 0 5	
Eperston	Thurgarton	R. Nottingham.	13 1 8	
Eastwood or Eastwayte }	Broxtow	R. Nottingham.	4 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 5 0
Everton	North Clay	V. Redford	7 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 0 0
Exton <i>alias</i> Oxton	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	6 00 0	23 10 0
Exton in Crop- well, a Preb. }	Thurgarton	Southwell	22 19 7	
Exton <i>altera</i> Preb.	Thurgarton	Southwell	24 10 0	
Farrington	Newark	V. Newark	6 13 4	
Farnsfield	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4 00 0	26 15 0
Finningfield	Hatfield	R. Redford	13 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Fledborough	Thurgarton	R. Newark	9 7 6	
Flintham	Bingham	V. Bingham	6 2 6	32 0 0
Gamston	South Clay	R. Redford	11 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gedling	Thurgarton	5 R. Notting.	14 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gonalston	Thurgarton	2 V. Notting.	6 16 8	
Gotham	Rushcliffe	R. Nottingham.	7 19 2	
Granby	Bingham	R. Bingham	19 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gryesley	Broxtow	V. Bingham	6 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 14 6
Gringley on the Hill }	North Clay	V. Nottingham.	8 5 0	11 0 0
Grove	South Clay	V. Redford	7 18 4	
Hablesthorp	North Clay	R. Redford	11 14 2	15 0 0
Halmistun <i>alias</i> Hallaughton }	Thurgarton	had a Chapel	anciently.	
Hartworth <i>alias</i> Harworth <i>cum</i> <i>membris</i> }	Hatfield	Preb. Southw.	8 17 6	
Hawksworth	Bingham	V. Radford	5 9 7	
Hawton	Newark	R. Bingham	8 13 8	
Hayton	North Clay	R. Newark	17 13 4	
		V. Redford	4 15 5	26 0 0

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's	Books.		
Headon	South Clay	R. Redford	15	12	6	
Hickling	Bingham	V. Redford	4	3	4	36 16 8
Hockerton	Thurgarton	R. Bingham	18	8	4	
Holle	North Clay	R. Newark	9	9	4	
Holm Pierpoint	Bingham	V. Retford	4	13	4	
Horringham	Thurgarton	R. Bingham	15	7	6	
Houghton	Hatfield	a Church without any settled Revenue.				
Hucknall Torcard	Broxtow	a Chapel anciently belonging to Tickhill.				
Kelham	Thurgarton	V. Nottingham.	4	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 0 0
Keyworth	Rushcliffe	V. Newark	19	8	4	
Kilvington, or } Chelvington }	Newark	R. Bingham	7	5	0	
Kirkby in Ashfield	Broxtow	R. Newark	6	12	1	48 7 0
Kirtlington	Thurgarton	R. Nottingham.				
Kirton	South Clay	V. Southwell	3	13	4	20 0 0
Knesal	Thurgarton	V. Redford	7	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Kneton or } Kneveton }	Bingham	V. Newark	10	00	0	44 0 0
Kynolton	Bingham	V. Bingham	4	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0 0
Kynston	Rushcliffe	V. Bingham	7	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lambley	Thurgarton	an unendowed Chapel.				
Langar	Bingham	R. Nottingham.	10	18	3	
Lanam or Lancham	South Clay	R. Bingham	10	7	11	
Laxton, alias } Lexinton }	South Clay	V. Redford	5	3	4	22 11 6
Leak East	Rushcliffe	V. Newark	11	0	0	38 10 6
Lenton	Broxtow	R. Bingham	25	4	7	
Leverton South	North Clay	V. Nottingham.	9	2	6	12 16 1
Leverton North	North Clay	R. Redford	6	13	4	
Limbey	Broxtow	V. Southwell	5	0	0	12 14 1
Linby	Broxtow	R. Nottingham.	4	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Littleborough	North Clay	R. Nottingham.	4	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0
Lowdham	Thurgarton	hath a Chapel for divine Service in use.				
Mansfield	Broxtow	V. Nottingham.	4	18	4	41 9 6
Marton	Hatfield	V. Nottingham.	7	7	6	
Markham East } cum W. Dray- } ton }	South Clay	here was anciently a Chapel.				
Markham West } cum Bever- } cotes }	South Clay	V. Redford	11	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Marnham	Thurgarton	V. Redford	7	12	1	
Mattersey alias } Mersey }	Hatfield	V. Newark	8	19	2	40 0 0
Merriel, or } Merriel-bridge }	Hatfield	V. Redford	6	8	9	34 2 0
Miffen	North Clay	here was a Chapelry of old.				
Miserton	North Clay	V. Redford	6	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 10 0
		V. Redford	10	5	0	17 10 0

More-

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
More-house	South Clay	had anciently a small Chapel.		
Muskham South	Ditto	V. Southw.	40 0 0	38 15 0
Muskham North	Ditto	R. Southw.	13 4 7	
Muskham Preb.	Ditto	V. Redford	4 19 7	7 10 0
Netheley South	Thurgarton	Preb. Southw.	32 5 0	
Newark M.	Newark	R. Southwell	6 14 0	
Normanton by Gresthorp	Thurgarton	V. Newarke	21 5 1	
Normanton upon Sore	Thurgarton	Ditto	4 5 0	35 14 0
Northwell	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	7 11 0 ¹ / ₂	
Northwell Overhall	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4 12 11	35 0 0
Northwell pars Secunda	Ditto	V. Southw.	4 12 11	17 10 0
Northwell pars Tertia	Ditto	Pr. Southw.	48 1 3	
Nottingham St. — Mary's	Ditto	Ditto	27 19 7	
— St. Nicholas	Town of Nottingham.	Preb. Southw.	5 0 2 ¹ / ₂	
— St. Peter	Ibid.	V. Nottinghama.	10 5 0	
Nuthal	Ibid.	R. Nottinghama.	2 16 8	15 7 9
Ordal	Broxtow	Ditto	8 7 6	12 19 0
Orfton	Hatfield	Ditto	3 14 9 ¹ / ₂	31 0 0
Ofington	Bingham	R. Redford	19 10 7 ¹ / ₂	
Owthorp	Thurgarton	V. Bingham	12 4 6	44 6 0
Oxton. See Exton above	Bingham	R. but Church not endowed.		
Plumbtree	Rushcliff	R. Bingham		23 4 0
Radford	Broxtow	R. Bingham	19 19 7	
Rampton	South Clay	V. Nottinghama.	3 9 4	23 0 0
Ratcliff upon Sore	Rushcliff	V. Southwell	10 0 5	36 17 2
Ratcliff upon Trent	Bingham	V. Bingham	6 13 4	
Rayton West	Hatfield	Ditto	4 12 0	
Redford East	North Clay	V. Redford	11 18 1 ob	
Redford West	Ditto	Ditto	5 5 0	
Remston	Rushcliff	R. Redford	9 13 4	
Rossington	North Clay	R. Bingham	13 2 6	
Roulston	Thurgarton	R. Redford	11 1 4	
Ruddington	Rushcliff	V. Newark	10 1 3	
Flawford the Mother-Church is turned into a Burial-Place.	Rushcliff	V. Bingham	6 13 4	14 3 4
Saunby	North Clay	R. Retford	14 8 6 ob	
Scarle South	Newark	V. Newark	5 2 6	29 2 0
Screiton or Screveton	Bingham	R. Bingham	6 19 2	43 3 0
Shelton	Newark	R. Newark	6 14 4 ob	
Selston	Broxtow	V. Nottinghama.	5 0 0	6 7 0
Sireston	Newark	Chap. Newark		0 13 5

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Snenton	Thurgarton	Chapelry				20	0	0
Southwell	Ditto	V. Southwell	7	13	4	9	3	4
Stanford	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	9	7	6			
Stanley	North Clay	R. Redford	14	8	6			
Stanton	Newark	R. Newark	16	13	1 ob			
Stanton on the Would	Rushcliffe	V. Bingham	2	13	3 ob	43	0	0
Stoke	Newark	V. Newark	8	0	0	36	1	11
Strelley	Broxtow	R. Nottinghama.	6	4	9	17	10	0
Sturton	North Clay	V. Redford	5	7	3 ob			
Sutton upon Ashfield	Broxtow	R. Nottinghama.				14	7	0
Sutton upon Trent	Thurgarton	V. Newark	5	6	8	29	19	8
Sutton Bonnington S. Michael }	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	15	2	1			
St. Ann	Ditto	Ditto	4	17	6			
Sutton upon Lound cum Scroby }	Hatfield	V. Redford	10	0	0			
Teverfal or Tersal	Broxtow	R. Nottinghama.	9	19	2			
Thorney	Newark	V. Newark	4	7	6	15	1	6
Thorp in the Clods	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	12	9	4 ob			
Thorp by Newark	Newark	R. Newark	8	0	0			
Tilnes South and North	North Clay	R. Bingham				14	11	1
Thurgarton	Thurgarton	a free Chapel.						
Tithby cum Cropwell	Bingham	R. Bingham	15	9	4 ob			
Trowel, one Moy. }	Broxtow	R. Nottinghama.	4	14	4 ob	40	0	0
the other Moy. }			4	14	4 ob	45	0	0
Truswell East	South Clay	R. Redford	8	1	5 ob	40	16	4
Truswell West	Ditto	Ditto	9	16	0 ob	40	3	4
Tuxford M.	Ditto	V. Redford	4	14	9	22	13	11
Upton	Ditto	Headon is the Parish-Church to it.						
Upton	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	11	5 ob	35	14	0
Walesby	Hatfield	V. Redford	6	1	3	29	13	9
Walkeringham	North Clay	Ditto	7	11	5 ob	30	0	0
Warfop	Hatfield	R. Redford	22	18	2 ob			
Weston Hercy and Normanvile }	Thurgarton	R. Newark	19	2	11			
Wharton	Bingham	V. Bingham	5	6	8	28	10	0
Wheatley South	North Clay	R. Southwell	6	14	2	23	13	4
Wheatley North	Ditto	V. Redford	3	18	11 ob	49	0	0
Widmerpole	Rushcliffe	R. Bingham	14	16	0 ob			
Wilford	Ditto	Ditto	18	17	6			
Willoughby on the Would }	Ditto	V. Bingham	6	18	6 ob	21	7	4
Winthorp	Newark	R. Newark	7	11	0 ob			
Wifale	Rushcliffe	V. Bingham	4	11	0 ob	20	0	0
Wollaton	Broxtow	R. Nottinghama.	14	2	6	44	13	0
Woodborough	Thurgarton	V. Southwell	4	0	0	13	0	0
Workfop	Hatfield	V. Redford	12	4	2			

N. B. That all such Livings, as do not in their real Value exceed fifty Pounds are exempted for ever from paying Tenths, by Act of Parliament made in the Reign of Queen ANNE.

NOTTINGHAM SHIRE	Nottingham	Graysley Ck	Brinsley	Papplewick	Kirby	Mansfield	Warso	Blyth	Milerton	Grinley on the Hill	Redford	Widdrayton	Materley	Littleburgh	Greschoep	Tuxford	Newark	Chelford	Southwell	Willoughby	Normanton	Grandby	Codlingstoke
Rugby N	13	11	11	8	8	6	7	11	15	13	0	6	12	12	7	5	9	10	7	19	21	15	18
Bingham E	6	10	12	9	13	14	20	24	27	24	21	18	24	20	14	16	8	3	6	7	11	3	8
Allerton N	11	13	12	9	9	7	6	10	13	11	7	5	10	10	7	4	10	12	8	20	22	17	10
Scrooby N	25	23	21	19	18	15	6	2	5	4	5	8	3	9	13	10	10	23	19	31	34	27	30
Codlingstoke	5	0	12	11	14	16	24	18	33	30	26	23	29	28	21	22	16	8	13	3	4	8	95
Grandby W	8	13	15	12	16	16	22	26	29	26	23	20	26	23	16	18	9	6	9	7	12	104	
Normanton N	8	11	13	14	16	18	27	31	36	33	30	27	33	32	25	15	20	12	16	6		106	
Willoughby SE	7	11	14	13	16	18	25	30	33	31	27	24	30	29	21	23	15	18	13		105		
Southwell NE	9	10	11	7	10	9	14	17	20	18	14	11	18	15	8	10	5	5	108	NOTTINGHAM			
Shellford NE	4	8	10	7	10	11	18	11	25	23	19	16	22	20	13	14	8	103					
Newark NE	12	14	15	11	14	13	16	18	20	18	14	12	18	14	7	10	100						
Tuxford NE	17	16	16	12	13	10	7	9	10	8	5	2	8	7	4	117							
Greschoep NE	17	17	17	13	13	12	11	12	13	11	8	6	11	7	112								
Littleburgh N	23	23	23	19	19	16	11	9	7	6	6	6	7	115									
Materley N	25	23	22	19	18	15	7	3	3	2	4	7	124										
Widdrayton N	18	17	16	13	13	10	5	7	9	7	3	117											
Redford N	21	20	19	16	15	13	6	5	6	4	106												
Grinley on hill N	25	24	22	20	19	16	9	5	2	123													
Milerton N	27	26	25	22	21	18	11	6	125														
Blyth N	22	21	21	18	16	13	5	120															
Warso N	16	16	15	13	11	8	117																
Mansfield N	11	8	7	5	3	111																	
Kirby NW	9	5	3	4	102																		
Papplewick N	6	4	4	115																			
Brinsley NW	7	3	107																				
Graysley Ck NW	5	106																					



Nottingham in Compas Newark
110 Miles



Redford



Sends
VIII Members
to
Parliament
has
9 Market Towns
and
108 Parishes
is divided into
8 Hundreds
containing
56000 Acres
17554 Houses
and about
105000 Inhabitants

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

INGHAM

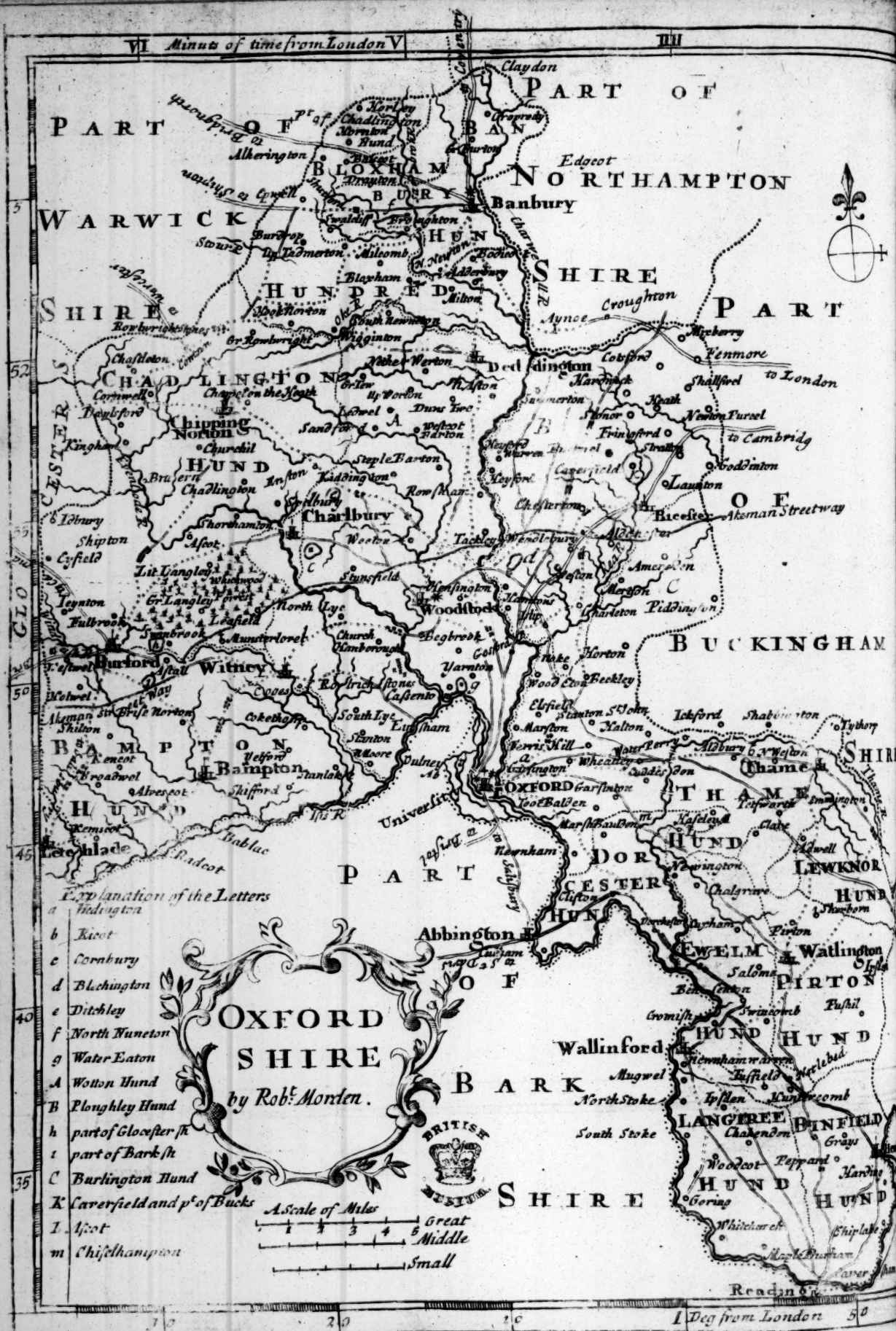
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Oxfordshire.



OXFORDSHIRE, called by the Saxons at their first Entrance, Oxna-fops-rcype, but afterwards Oxen fops-rcype, was Part of the Country of the *Dobuni*, to which Name its Situation exactly answers, (especially the North-East Parts of it, as *Otmore*, and the adjacent Places) as lying low, and level. It is an inland County, being encompassed with *Buckinghamshire* on the East; on the North, where it ends in a Cone, with *Northamptonshire* on the one Side, and *Warwickshire* on the other; on the West with *Gloucestershire*; and on the South, where it is widest, with *Berkshire*; from which it is divided by the River *Isis*, as far as *Dorchester*, and from thence by the *Thames*, which with a circling Stream incloseth the most southern Part of this County. It is one Hundred thirty Miles in Circumference, in which are contained fifteen Market-Towns, two Hundred and eighty Parishes, five Hundred thirty-four Thousand Acres of Land, and nineteen Thousand and seven Houses. It is forty-seven Miles distant from *London*, and has in it one of the noblest Universities of the World.

The most ancient Inhabitants of this County were those *Britains*, who possessing this County, and *Gloucestershire*, were

called *Dobuni*, as Mr. *Cambden* rightly styles them; but we find nothing memorable of them, save some Pieces of Coin, which Dr. *Ploet* met with in his Search after the Antiquities of this Shire, viz. three *British* Coins, one shewing an Horse with the Inscription CVNO on the one Side, which puts it out of Doubt, that it is a Coin of King *Cunobelin's*; and on the Reverse an Ear of Corn, and CAMU, denoting the Place of its Coinage to be at *Camulodunum*, his Royal City. This is a different Coin from that, which Mr. *Cambden* mentions, of that Prince. It was dug up at *Wood-Eaton*, near the House of Mr. *Nourse*, amongst old Foundations.

Another was dug up at the same Time and Place, but without any Inscription, but having something like a Chalice, and a crooked Lineation engraven upon it with a forked Kind of Figure, and a small Crescent. The Doctor guesseth, that this was *Cunobelin's*, because Mr. *Cambden* hath given us some Pieces of his with a Crescent upon it. A Third was dug up at little *Milton*, adorned with two Faces on the Obverse, and an ill shapen Horse, and a Wheel under him on the Reverse, which though it wants an Inscription, yet he guesseth it to be the Money of *Prasutagus*, King of the *Iceni*, and the two Faces are his own and his Queen's *Boadicea*.

dicea, whose Coin after her Husband's Death, bore the last Stamp, to shew the Strength and Velocity of her Arms. These Coins as all, or most of the *British* were, were concave on the one Side, and convex on the other, and all Gold, or at least *Electrum*, which is a Sort of Metal, compounded of Gold and Silver, either natural, or proportioned by the Artifts.

After *Julius Caesar* had found a Way into *Britain*, though he himself got little else (as *Tacitus* tells us) but dry Blows, being valiantly opposed by the *Britains*, yet the *Romans* in after Times never left their Inroads, till they became at length Masters of the greatest Part of the Isle. And though they are long since departed from it, yet they have left behind them some Things memorable, of which the most considerable are their publick Ways, which though now broken and discontinued by various Accidents, yet have such large Tracts remaining, that by an easy Conjecture they may be discovered to Satisfaction. They were of two Sorts, 1. *Basilical*, Consular, or Pretorian, because all Misdemeaners committed in them, came under the Cognizance of the King himself only. They were called by the Conqueror, King *William I.* *Chemini majores*, the greater Ways, from the French Word *Chemin*, a Way; and of this Sort there were but four in *England*, viz. *Watling-street*, the *Fosse*, *Erming-street*, and *Ikenild-street*, two of which ran through the Isle from Sea to Sea, and two the Breadth. 2. *Vicinal* Ways, which lead from Colony to Colony, City to City, and Borough to Borough. All Misdemeanors committed upon these Ways, fell under the Cognizance of the Earl, who was the Chief military Governor of the County, or his *Vice-comes*, i. e. the Sheriff. These Ways were called by the Conqueror, *Chemini minores*, i. e. the lesser Ways.

Of the four greater *Roman* Ways, there is one, that passeth through this County, viz. *Ikenild-street*, which in many Places, by which it passes, retains the old Name at this Time, though in some few others its Name is corrupted into *Acknil*, *Hackney*, and *Hackington* Way; but tis plain,

the same Thing is intended by them all. It reaches in this County from North-East to South-West, entring at the Parish of *Chinner*, out of *Buckinghamshire*, and going out over the *Thames* at the Parish of *Goring*, into *Berkshire*. This Way was not cast up in a ridged Bank, or laid out by a deep Trench, as the others were, because it lies under the *Chiltern* Hills on a firm, fast Ground, having the Hills themselves as a sufficient Direction. It passes through no Town, or Village in the County, but *Goring*, and seems to come from *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Kingdom of the *Iceni*, from whence it is thought to take its Name, *Icenild*, or *Ikenild*. This Way is pourtraied in the Maps for this County by a double Row of pointed Lines. We are more particular in describing this Way, because *Cambden* takes no Notice of it; and Sir *William Dugdale* (*Warw.* p. 568.) seems to oppose it.

Among the *Vicinal* Ways, or *Chemini minores*, there is also one in this County, mentioned by *Antoninus* in his *Itinerary*, called *Gual-ten*, that is in *British*, *Antiquum vallum*, that went between *Ad Pontes*, now called *Colebrooke*, and the old City *Gallena*, now called *Wallingford*, which stood not formerly where it now doth, but between *Mungewell* and *Newnham-Warren*, which both stand by the *Thames* Side in this County. It is an high ridged Way, or Bank, now called *Grimes-Dike*, and goes single, till it comes to the Woods near *Tuffield*, or *Nuffield*, where it appears double with a deep Trench between, which our learned Dr. says, induces him to believe, that that Part of it, which is next *Wallingford* was formerly so too, and from thence is called *Grimesditch*, so designed, that the Carriages, going to and from *Wallingford*, should not meet one another. From *Tuffield*, this Way holds on its Course through the Woods to the River *Thames*, a little below *Henley*, where it goes over into *Berkshire* again.

Besides this, our Author tells us, there hath been another *Roman* Way cast up between the old City *Alcester*, or *Aldechester*, and *Gallena*, or *Wallingford*, whereof

Part

Part is to be seen at this Day, running quite cross *Otmore*, by *Beckley Park-Wall*, through a *Wook* near *Stockers*, where crossing the *Worcester Road*, it goes by *Stafford-Grove*, and *Heddington Quarries*, through *Magdalene*, and *Brazen-nose* Colleges Coppices, over *Bullington Green*, by the two *Baldens*, over the *River Thame* at *Benson*, and so to *Wallingford*. This Way indeed is very crooked, but he supposes it was done to take *Oxford* in the Way, as Occasion should serve; because about the Parish of *Beckley*, there remains at some Places, plain and evident, a *Diverticulum*, or By-way, tending towards *Oxford*, which is to be seen entire and perfect, having been anciently paved, by a Bank in the Division of the Grounds. This By-way passeth by *Elisfield* to *Heddington*, where, upon the Top of the Hill, there seems another Way to have branched out, and passing between that and *Marston-lane*, goes over the River about *Holy-well Church* to *Beaumont*, which is the old *Bellisium*, where *Tho. Redburn*, in his *Chronicon Hydense*, says, that the University before its Restoration by King *Alfred*, was situated. There was also another Way from *Alcester*, directly leading to *Oxford*, whereof there is a Part remaining about *Nokes*, which passing through the *Perlué-grounds*, crosseth the *Worcester Road* to *Drunsbil*, where about forty Years since, were dug up several Roman Urns, and Coins, and so to *Oxford*, though it be not to be discovered further.

To these Roads, our Author adds his Description of the old Roman Way, called *Ace-mans-street*, leading through this County to *Bath*, called *Ace-mans-cester*, *Urbs agrotorum hominum*, both the Place, and Way leading to it, having their Names from the sick Persons, or Men with Aches, that travelled thither for Cure, which he the rather does to rectify a Mistake in Mr. *Cambden*, who seems to suppose this Street to have come from *Wallingford*, and passed by *Alcester* to *Banbury*, which our Dr. says, he wonders that learned Antiquary should be so much overseen in, since he could not but know, that neither End of such a

Way could tend towards the *Bath*, which he acknowledges to be the old *Ace-manner-cear-ter*.

The true *Akeman-street* then, or as some call it *Akeham-street*, and others *Akerman-street*, after it hath left *Buckinghamshire* enters this County at a Village called *Black thorn*, from whence it passes without any raised Bank, close by *Alcester*, as far as *Chesterton*; but then the Bank appears high as it goes by *Kirklington*, and over the River *Cherwell* through *Woodstock Park* in a direct Line to *Stunsfield*, where breaking off, it goes over the River *Evenlode* to *Wilcot*, and so to *Ramsden*, a little beyond which, it is seen at *Witry Green* a little Way, but then there are no Signs of it at *Astally*, and in the Fields, till it comes to *Bradwell Grove*, where it appears plain, and so holds on its Course into *Gloucestershire*, and so to *Bath*, the old *Akemancester*. Out of this Street there were several Branches, as was usual in most such Ways, viz. two near *Kirklington*, one at the Town's End pointing just upon the *Portway*, and the other crossing the *Portway* and running as far as *Fritwell*, which the Inhabitants call *Wattlebank*, but in an old Terrier, *Avesdich* is said to be its Name. There are two other Branches that come out of this Street, the one in *Woodstock Park*, from whence it runs towards the Tree called *Oak and Ash* near *Glimpton*, the other near upper *Kiddington*, where it has its Period; but runs as far as *Ditchley*, where being turned into a Ditch, called *Grimsdike*, it gives Name to that Place. Our Author guesseth, that these two Ways tended to *Rata*, or *Leicester*, and *Manduesfedum*, i. e. a Village, called the *Wall* in *Staffordshire*. There are two Banks also with a Trench between them, called *Dyke Hills*, in this County, near *Dorchester*; but our Author will not allow them to be Part of any Roman Way, but being attended, as a String to a Bow, by the River *Isis*, he will have it a Fortification which *Publ. Ostorius*, who was the Pro-pretor here in Britain under *Claudius*, is said to have made upon the Rivers *Antona*, and *Sabrina*; or else some of the Out-works of the Fortifications

on *Long-wittenham* Hill, on the other Side of the Water, which was perhaps the *Sirmodunum* of the ancient *Britains*.

Nigh to these raised Ways, thus cast up by the *Romans* they placed their *Tumuli*, i. e. the Sepulchres of their Generals, or other valiant Persons, that died in the Wars here, because by the Laws of the XII. Tables, it was not allowed to bury in their Cities, or Stations. The Reason, why they did so, was, that Passengers might be put in Mind of their Mortality (as Mr. *Cambden* thinks) but our Doctor gives another Reason, which is, That it being esteemed a great Honour to have a large *Tumulus*, such Men were buried by these Ways, that Passengers might add daily to the Heap, it being accounted a Piece of Piety for every one that passed, to throw not a single, but usually three Handfulls of Earth upon every *Tumulus*, or Heap. These *Tumuli* were Hillocks in Form like a Cone, Dr. *Plot* tells us, that he found two of these Hillocks in *Oxfordshire*, the one upon the *Pretorian Way*, viz. the *Portway*, called *Plowly-hill*, in the Parish of *Fritwell*; and another on the West-side of that Branch of *Akemanstreet*, that comes out of *Woodstock-part*, called *Astal-Barrow*, from the Saxon Word *Beopz Collis, aceruus*, an Hill, or Heap. Upon these High-ways, also, it was usual with the *Romans* to erect Pillars of Stone, whereon they inscribed the Distances from their Cities, and Stations, whence the Phrase, *ad tertium, quartum, &c. Lapidem*, i. e. to the third or fourth Stone, signifies so many Miles. One of these Stones lyes on a Bank close by *Akemanstreet*, not far from *Astal-Barrow*.

There is another Sort of *Roman* Antiquities in this County (as it is also in some others) which is worth our taking Notice of, which is, a Sort of Pavement made of small Bricks or Tiles, not much bigger than Dice, of which the *Roman* Generals, amongst their other Baggage, used to carry a Quantity sufficient to pave the Place, where they fixed the Generals Tent, or *Pratorium*. These, if they were made of small square Marbles of diverse natural Colours, were called

Lithostrata; but if of small Bricks or Tiles artificially tinged with various Colours, annealed and polished, *Pavimenta tessellata*, or *Opus Musivum*, and both termed *Asarota*, for their not being to be swept, but wiped with a Sponge. Of the latter Sort of these Pavements, two have been found in this County, the one at *Great Tew*, discovered by the Plough, consisting of a Matter softer than Marble, cut into Squares, somewhat bigger than Dice, of four different Colours, viz. Blue, White, Yellow, and Red, all well polished, and set in the Figure of close Wheels. Another was found at *Steeple-Aston*, consisting likewise of Squares of diverse Colours, and set in curious Figures, but oblong, and placed perpendicular to the Horizon. Some Urns also have been found in this County, as in a Place called *Busby-Leighs*, between *Brightwell* and *Chalgrave*; but having nothing particular to relate of these, we shall refer our Reader to the large Account we have given of Urns in *Norfolk*.

These are all the Monuments of the *Roman* Power and Greatness yet remaining among us in this County. The *Saxon* Heptarchy succeeded them in the Isle, the *Britains* being forced to call in the *Saxons* to defend them against the Invasions of the *Scots*, and *Picts*. This County of *Oxford* was a Part of the great Kingdom of *Mercia*, which being made up of many other Counties, affords us nothing particularly remarkable in their Time, except that the *Danes* made some Incursions into this Shire, under *Swane* their King and General, wasting the Towns and Villages with Fire and Sword, and left some Monuments of their erecting, as *Kenner's-Barrow* near *Shipton* under *Whichwood*, the large Barrow at *Stanton Harcourt*, and that at *Adwell-cop*, the Middlemost of which is by our Antiquaries supposed to be a Memorial for some great Person; but the other two were set up for some inferior Commanders, tho' perhaps eminent Soldiers, because they are of the *Rudiores ex Solâ terrâ*. After the *Saxons*, and *Danes* became one People, we find little or nothing remarkable transacted by them in this Shire,

Till *William the Norman* entred this Part of the Isle, and being victorious over King *Herald*, disposed of the *Saxons* Estates among his great Men, who had furthered and assisted him in his Expedition, in a most liberal Manner; and in this Shire as largely as any, for he gave to

Manors.

<i>Milo Crispin</i>	33
<i>Robert D' Oily</i>	42
<i>Hugh de Anbrincis.</i>	5
<i>Henry Ferrers</i>	7
<i>Judith Countess of Northumberland</i>	2
<i>Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall</i>	1
<i>William Earl of Warren and Surrey</i>	2
<i>Ralph de Mortimer.</i>	1
<i>Alberic de Vere</i>	2
<i>Jeffrey de Magnavil</i>	3
<i>Walter de Clifford</i>	3
<i>Hugh Fitz-Ausulph.</i>	1
<i>William Pecorel</i>	2
<i>Richard de Curcy</i>	3
<i>Hugh de Bolebec</i>	1
<i>Osbert Gifford</i>	1

So that the *Saxons*, if they were suffered to enjoy any small Possessions of their own, it was under the *Norman* tyrannizing Lords, of whom we shall have Occasion to speak often, in giving an History of the County in the Order following.

This County hath been, for the better Government of it, long divided, as it still continues, into fourteen Hundreds, viz.

Wotton. Ploughly. Leawknor. Langtree.
Banbury. Bullington. Pirton. Binfield,
Bloxham. Bampton. Dorchester. or
Chadlington. Tame. Ewelme. Henly.

Of which we shall give as full an Account, with the Towns, and Villages contained in them, as we can find in our Histories, or by modern Informations, as followeth.

I. WATTON Hundred.

We begin with this Hundred, not only because it lies southward, but on the Ac-

count of the Situation of the City of *Oxford*, which not only gives Name to the County, but indeed is the Glory of it, and therefore ought to have the first Place. This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Ploughley*; on the North with that of *Banbury*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Chadlington*, and *Bampton*; and on the South with *Berkshire*, from which it is divided with the River *Isis*. The Chief Place in it is the City of

OXFORD, in *Saxon* *Oxen-ford*, a delicate and most beautiful City, (says *Mr. Camden*) whether we respect the Stateliness of the private Buildings, the Neatness of the publick Structures, or the Healthiness and Pleasantness of the Situation; for the Plain on which it stands is walled in with woody Hills, which keeping out on the one Side the pestilential South Winds; on the other, the tempestuous West Winds; admit only of the purifying East Wind, and the North Wind, that disperses all unwholesome Vapours, all which rendering this Place most healthful and delightful, induced the *Saxon King Alfred*, to begin the Foundation of that University here, which hath by the Donations of generous Benefactors, in Imitation of that Royal Example, long since grown to be the most celebrated Fountain of Wisdom, and Learning, not only in this Isle, but perhaps in the whole World. In our historical Relation therefore of this Place; we shall begin with the Town, and then proceed to the University established in it, as far as we can have any Light in our Writers about them.

This City without Controversy is very old, being built according to our Writers, viz. *David Tavenfis*, *John Rosse*, *Radulphus Agas*, &c. above a Thousand Years before the Coming of Christ, by *Memprick*, a King of the Britains, from whom, for some Time, it bore the Name of *Caer-Memprick*, or the City of *Mempricius*, but it did not always hold this Name, even in the Times of the Britains; for as *John Rosse*, or *Rouse*, tells us, it was called *Caer Bessa*, and afterwards *Rydychen*, which in the British Tongue

Tongue signifieth, the *Ford of Oxen*, and sometimes *Belloſitum*, or *Beaumont*, from its pleasant Situation; and at length this City being much defaced, and impaired by the Incurſions of the *Saxons*, when King *Vortigern* had reſtored it to its firſt Luſtre, it was called from him *Caer-Vortigern*, i. e. *Vortigern's City*. Mr. *Cambden* ſeems to account this Original of this City fabulous, ſaying, Some Writers fancy this City in the *British* Times to have the Name of *Caer-Vortigern*, and *Caer-Vember*, as if it were built by God knows what, *Vortigerns*, or *Mempries*. But whatever it was under the *Britains*——but 'tis probable Mr. *Cambden* had not ſeen theſe antient Authors, upon whoſe Authority the Antiquity of this City depends, or if he had, there are many learned Men, who have a juſt Eſteem of their Relation concerning it, and will not eaſily give into his Opinion.

But however it fares with *Oxford*, as to its Antiquity under the *Britains*, it is certain, that the *Saxons* upon their Settlement here, found ſuch a Place as they called *Oxen-ropſ*, probably from the old Name *Rydychen*, which was of the ſame Signification, and is confirmed by the *Welſh*, among whom it bears the Name of *Rhid-Ychen*. Mr. *Leland* indeed, with ſome Shew of Truth, will have the Name taken from the River *Ouſe*, in *Latin* *Iſis*, and ſo believes it to have been antiently called *Ouſford*, and ſo much the more, becauſe the little Iſlands, which that River makes thereabouts, are called *Ouſney*. But theſe People being no Favourers of Learning, had no Reſpect for this Town, though the Seat of the Muſes, for as their Settlement, and the greateſt Part of their Reign (eſpecially while the Heptarchy remained) was remarkable for the continual Ruin, and Subverſion of Towns, and Cities; ſo this Place ſuffered the common Fate of others, and for many Years, till King *Alfred's* Time was famous for nothing, but the Reliques of *St. Frideswide*, a Virgin of high Eſteem, for the Sanctity of her Life, and firſt reputed a Saint; for that, when by a ſolemn Vow ſhe had devoted her ſelf to the Service of God

and a ſingle Life, Earl *Algar* courted her for a Wife, and perſuing her, in Flight was (as the Story goes) miraculoſly ſtruck blind. This Lady built here a religious Houſe, as a Trophy of her preſerved Virginity, *Anno* 700, into which ſeveral *Danes* flying for Refuge from the general Maſſacre committed on them in this Town (and all over *England* at the ſame Time) by the Order and Intigation of King *Ethelred*, were deſtroyed by the *Saxons* and their Adherents, and the Houſe burnt with them. But afterwards that King repented him of the Fact, and having cleaned the Sanctuary, rebuilt the Monastery, reſtored all the old Endowments, and added new Poſſeſſions to it, *Anno* 1004, which about an Hundred Years after, *Roger* Biſhop of *Sarum*, who was Lord Chief Juſtice, Chancellor, and Treafurer, gave to one *Wimund* a learned Canon Regular, who ſettled in it a perpetual Society of Regular Canons for divine Service, according to the Faſhion, or Devotion of thoſe Times.

Among the many Devaſtations made by the *Danes* after King *Alfred's* Time, the Towns of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, were both dreadfully conſumed, and burnt by thoſe barbarous People, inſomuch, that all Studies ceaſed in both thoſe Places (as *Radburn* tells us) for above one Hundred and thirty Years; but at length *Oxford* was rebuilt, and Scholars returned to their ſeveral Colleges, or Places of Abode; but it was not long before the *Danes*, to revenge the general Maſſacre of their Country-men (abovementioned) ordered by King *Ethelred*, upon a certain Day, and at one Hour, for the utter Deſtruction of their Race, and the Extirpation of their Power here, which was executed here with more than common Cruelty, (for many of the *Danes* flying into the Churches for their Security, were ſlain without Mercy, even while they were embracing the Altars,) fell upon this Town with utmoſt Rage and Fury, and not only without any Compaſſion deſtroyed the Citizens, who might juſtly be ſuppoſed to have an Hand in the bloody Tragedy of killing their Brethren, but aſſaulting the Scholars

lars by Surprise, butchered them in a most inhuman Manner; and though some few escaped by hiding themselves from the Rage of that unrelenting People; yet by this Means the Place was left void for some Time. *Swane* was their King, or Captain at this Time, and was so successful in this Expedition, through the Terror that his Soldiers begat in exercising all Acts of Hostility upon the People, and making Havock of their Estates and Goods, that he took many Cities, had whole Counties coming to make their Submission, and forced even *Ethelred* the King himself, his Queen, and Children, to fly into *Normandy* to *Richard II.* her Brother, for Safety. But they did not stay their long, for the next Year *Swane* sickened and died, whereupon the *Danish* Army and Fleet, made his Son *Canute*, or *Knute* their King; but the Nobility and States of *England*, preferring their native Sovereign before a foreign Prince, sent Messengers to recal *Ethelred*, being ready to receive him, if he would promise to govern them for the future with more Clemency, than he had before done, to which he freely consenting, was restored to his Throne. *Knute* hereupon getting to his Ships for fear of *Ethelred*, who was coming upon him with a great Army, sailed from *Lindsey*, which had joyned with him in ravaging the Country, and stopping a while at *Sandwich*, where he took the Hostages that were given his Father from all Parts to secure their Subjection, and with slit Noses, cropt Ears, and chopt off Hands, set them on Shore, and returned with the Spoils, that his Father and himself had gotten, into his own Country to make greater Preparations for another Invasion.

King *Ethelred* in the mean Time to increase the Sum of Revengement with the more Wrath (as *Mr. Daniel* speaks) called a general Assembly of Parliament at *Oxford* (which we suppose the first in *Dr. Phe's*, and *Dr. Ayllo's* Catalogue) and by the Authority and Concurrence of his States, caused many of the *Danish* Nobility to be murdered, and among them *Sigiswith* and *Morcar* Earls of *Nor-*

thumberland, whom the false *Edric*, Earl of *Mercia* (who had an Hand in every Mischief almost done on both Sides) inviting to his House under a Pretence of feasting them, barbarously caused them to be slain; and the King, as if he had been in the Conspiracy, seized their Estates, and taking Possession of their Lands, made their Dependants subject to him. Their Servants, and others, that attended them, mutinying for the Deaths of their Masters, whom they defended as long as they could; fled into the Church to save themselves, but were with it burnt. *Knute* in this Time had provided two Hundred Ships richly gilded and adorned outwardly, and well filled with Arms, and all Sorts of Provision, and setting Sail for *England* arrived at *Sandwich*, with a great Army gathered out of his own, and the neighbouring Nations, and without Resistance had all the West Parts surrendered up to him, giving him Security for their Obedience by Hostages, and obliging themselves to furnish him with Horse and Armour. False *Edric* was entrusted by the King with a Navy of forty Ships to oppose *Knute's* Design, but he revolted to him, and left the Nation to the Power of the merciless Invaders, who being opposed by the Inhabitants of *Canterbury*, after a short Siege took it, and to Revenge the Blood of the *Danish* Nobility abovementioned, burnt it, murdered Archbishop *Alphegus* with eight Hundred Citizens, and so departed; yet sparing the Monastery of *St. Augustin*, because the Monks had largely bribed them. *Ethelred* languishing in Mind for these Troubles soon after died; and *Edmund*, Surnamed *Ironside*, succeeded him. Between these two martial Princes, *Edmund* and *Canute*, there was a long struggle for the Kingdom, first in several pitched Battles, and then in single Combat, in all which, *Edmund*, for the most Part had the better; but both Sides being at last wearied with the Miseries of a destructive and doubtful War, were easily persuaded to a Peace on these Terms: That the Kingdom should be divided between them, *Edmund* to have the Parts coasting upon *France*, and *Canute* the

the Rest. *Edmund* enjoyed his Part not quite a Year, his Death's Wound being given him treacherously at *Oxford*, as was thought by *Edric*, at the Instigation of *Knute*, who promised him great Reward for it. By *Edmund's* Death, *Knute* obtained the absolute Dominion of the whole Kingdom, which he governed with better Justice, than he got it; for first he punished with Death, all such as were concerned in the Murther of King *Edmund*, dismissed his Navy, and that he might oblige both *English* and *Danes* to live peaceably under his Government, he called a general Assembly, or Parliament, in which it was ordained, that both Parts should observe the Laws of King *Edgar*, and *Ethelred*. Here many wholesome Laws were established, of which some are found in Mr. *Lambard's* Collection of *Saxon* Laws; others, especially such as concerned Religion, were used a long Time after, and some continued in Practice to this Day; which are on that Account more worthy of our particular Notice, *viz.*

1. That all decent Ceremonies, tending to the Increase of Reverence and Devotion towards God, should be used in all Churches, as Need required.
2. That there shall be no Markets, Fairs, Assemblies, or other secular Actions, practised upon the Lord's Day, unless in Cases of absolute Necessity.
3. That all Christians should receive the Eucharist, or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at least three Times in every Year.
4. That if a Priest killed a Man, or committed any other notorious Crime, he should be deprived of his Order and Dignity.
5. That a married Woman convicted of Adultery, shall have her Nose and Ears cut off.
6. That a Widow marrying within twelve Months after her Husband's Decease, shall lose her Joynture and Dowry.

These Laws and many of the like Nature, were made at this Parliament, whereby Sin and Looseness were much restrained, and the Nation for the present, peaceably and justly governed.

Harold the Son of *Canute* succeeded his Father, yet not without some Struggles and Difficulties; for being reputed the Son of *Elgiva* his Wife, or rather Concubine, *Hardicanute*, the Son of *Emma*, the Relict of King *Ethelred*, and *Edward* the Son of King *Ethelred*, having, as they thought, a better Title, made Friends to obtain the Crown. Earl *Leofric* with the *Danes* and *Londoners*, stood for *Harold*; the *English* contended for *Edward*; and another Party stood up for *Hardicanute*; All Things now tended to Confusion; Whereupon it was advised by the Heads of each Faction, that the Difference should be determined by a publick Assembly. The Place appointed for it was in this Town, where, after a long Debate, the major Part concluded, that the Kingdom should be divided between *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, the former to have all the Counties on the North Side, and the latter all on the South Side of the *Thames*; but *Hardicanute* being absent in *Denmark*, *Harold* seized the whole Nation; but *Ailnoth* with the Clergy being for Queen *Emma's* Children, would not Crown him, till, by Threats and Promises, he was at length brought to it.

Harold reigned four Years, and *Hardicanute* his Brother two; but neither of them did any Thing memorable for, or in this City, leaving the Throne to a more generous and beneficent Prince, King *Edward*, Surnamed the Confessor, who restored to the City and University, what the *Danish* Kings had deprived them of, and put the City into a flourishing Condition again. For,

In the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, there were, within the Walls of this City and Suburbs, reckoned seven Hundred and fifty Houses, besides twenty-four Mansions on the Walls, which paid for Toll, Gable, and other Duties, to the King, twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and six Sextaries of Honey; and to Earl *Al-*

gar,

gar, ten Pounds *per Ann.* but upon the Coming of King William I. this City, with many Places of the Kingdom, being not able to bear the Insults and Oppressions of the Normans, rebelled against him; but consulting with their Passions rather than their Abilities, were not in a Condition to endure a Siege; and so the King, as soon almost as he had laid his Siege, took it; for, as some say, Part of the Wall on the North Side, fell down of its own Accord, and opened an easy Entrance to all his Troops. King William being thus in Possession, was ever after jealous of the Fidelity, both of the Town it self, and the Parts adjacent; and caused Robert D' Oiley, a Norman, who had obtained a large Portion of Land from him in this County, as a Reward of his Services, to build a Castle on the West Side of the City, fortified with large Trenches and Ramparts, in Order to repress the Insolence of the Inhabitants, and neighbouring Villages, which he accordingly did, and withal beautified and repaired the Walls of the City, then much decayed, and built a Church in the Castle, dedicating it to St. George, for secular Canons of the Order of St. Austin. Oxford, after this, became cheerfully subject to the Norman Government, insomuch, that we find in our Histories, our Kings residing often in it, or near it, and upon Occasions summoning Parliaments, and Councils to it, in Order to the transacting the great Affairs of the Kingdom, of which we shall give some remarkable Instances; but shall first relate an Accident which happened in this Reign to the Jews residing here. They had amassed great Riches, and purchased so many Houses in S. S. Martin's, Edward's, and Aldate's Parishes, as gave them the Names of the Old, and New Jury; in one of which they built a Synagogue, in which some of their most learned Men taught the Hebrew Tongue to the young Students, and their Priests offered Sacrifices, and performed their other divine Celebrations; but growing Insolent, were guilty here, as well as elsewhere, of great Crimes, for which they were driven out

of the Nation. 1. They oppressed both the Scholars and Citizens, with such excessive Interest of Money, that the Scholars plundered their Houses, and took away great Sums of Money from them by Way of Reprizal. 2. In a solemn Procession, both of the University and Town, a certain Jew (set on work as was supposed by his Brethren) snatched the Cross, which was carried before them out of the Bearer's Hand, and throwing it on the Ground trampled on it. 3. They counterfeited the Convent of Osney's Seal, to the great Damage of the Abbey. 4. They refused to yield any Obedience to the Authority of the Chancellor of the University, and Sheriffs of the County. And 5. Enticed the young Students to turn to their Religion and be circumcised. For these and other Crimes of less Note, they rendered themselves unworthy of the Favour of the Government, and so were banished.

We shall now proceed to give an Account of the Assemblies, or Councils met here in the Order we find them mentioned in our Histories, viz.

King William Rufus in the Beginning of his Reign, Anno 1088, being molested in his Government by Odo Bishop of Bayeux his Uncle, who envying the Greatness of Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, by whose Councils the King was chiefly guided and directed, raised a Faction against him in Favour of his elder Brother, Robert Duke of Normandy; and having excited that Prince to come into England, to Claim his Right, engaged many of the most powerful Peers of the Kingdom to joyn with him, to settle him in his Right, as Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland, Jeffrey Bishop of Constance, Roger Bigod Earl of Norfolk, and many others. These Nobles had made such Insurrections in all Parts of England almost, that had Robert arrived Time enough, he might without any great Difficulty have obtained the Crown. William observing this Posture of his Affairs, was greatly disturbed, and vigorously proceeded to the Suppressing these Insurrections; and to That End, assembled in this Town many Bishops, Earls, and

and natural *Engliſh*, with *Lanfranc* at the Head of them, and declaring his Intentions to promote the Good and Welfare of his People, adding many ſpecious Promiſes of his Gratitude, and Favour, they all aſſured him of their Aſſiſtance, which having obtained, he ſoon diſperſed the threatening Storm, and forced the Leaders to leave the Kingdom. But their Eſtates were left in the King's Hands, who beſtowed them upon ſuch of his Followers, as had ſerved him faithfully during this War; and as to the *Engliſh*, who had contributed much to the effecting this ſudden Calm, he promiſed to eaſe them of their Taxes, give them better Laws, and allow them free Liberty of Hunting in his Foreſts; but with his Fears, his grateful Thoughts vaniſhed, and his Promiſes, if they were not forgotten, were not performed, which produced him many further Troubles.

King *Stephen* having obtained the Crown after the Death of his Uncle, King *Henry I.* immediately after his Coronation, *Anno 1136*, went to *Reading* in *Berkeſhire* to attend his Funeral, his Corpſe being brought out of *Normandy*, where he died, which being performed, he required to this Town, and having ſummoned thither a Council of his Lords, and other Eſtates of the Realm, amongſt other Things promiſed before the whole Aſſembly, (to engage the Hearts of his People to him more firmly) That he would put down, and quite aboliſh that Tribute, which for a long Time was cuſtomarily gathered after the Rate of their Acres, or Hides of Land, commonly called *Danegilt*, which was two Shillings each; Alſo, that he would provide, that no Biſhops Sees, or other Benefices, ſhould remain void, but immediately after their Vacancy ſhould be beſtowed again upon ſome ſuitable Perſon, to ſupply their Place; That all Liberties, Cuſtoms, and Poſſeſſions, heretofore granted to the Church, ſhould continue in full Force; That all Perſons, and Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, ſhould belong only to the eccleſiaſtical Judicature; That none but Clergy-men ſhould intermeddle with the Vacancies of Churches, or any Churchman's

Goods; That, as for what was paſt, he would not ſeize upon any Man's Woods, as being forfeited, by a Law made in his Predeceſſor's Days; That all ſuch, as had killed any of the King's Deer in his Woods, ſhould loſe the Inheritance of their own, though any private Man had killed his Deer in his Woods; but all ſuch Uſages, and other bad Exactions, uſed in the Lands, relating to Foreſts, and the like, ſhould be aboliſhed, and the ancient Laws reſtored. He alſo at the ſame Time granted a Licence to all, that would, to build Caſtles, Towers, or other ſtrong Holds, for the Defence of themſelves, upon their own Grounds. This he did, knowing that tho he was made King by the general Election of the Clergy, and People of *England*, and was confirmed by Pope *Innocent*, that the Empreſs *Maud*, King *Henry's* Daughter and Heir, would put in her Claim, and ſoon diſturb him in the Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom; and therefore thus he ſecured his Interests, and by many other Means, which yet proved ineffectual, For,

King *Stephen*, upon a Report of the Empreſs's Deſign of coming into *England*, began unſeaſonably, as well as raſhly, to ſecure himſelf againſt her, by diſabling ſuch Perſons from aſſiſting her, as he ſuſpected were moſt able, if not moſt willing, among whom by the Whiſpers of ſome Noblemen that were about him, who envied the Grandure and Magnificence of ſome of the Biſhops, *Roger* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and *Nigel* Biſhop of *Ely*, were the Chief. Theſe Biſhops, by his Permiſſion, had built ſeveral Caſtles upon their Lands, which made the King ſo jealous of their Fidelity, that he could not think himſelf ſafe, till he had ſtripped them of their Power, which he ſoon found an Opportunity to do; for having ſummoned a great Council to meet at *Oxford*, there happened a Quarrel between the Retinue, and Servants of the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and *Alan* Earl of *Britaign*, about their Lodgings, in which many were wounded, and one Knight was killed by the Biſhop's Men.

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The King taking Advantage of this Riot, sent for the Bishops, and required Satisfaction of them for their Servants Breach of the Peace; for which nothing less would serve, but to deliver up their Castles (which were those in the *Devizes*, *Sherburn*, *Malmsbury*, *Salisbury*, and *Newarke*) into his Hands, as a Security for their future Fidelity: Satisfaction they were willing to make, but not to Surrender their Castles; which so angered the King, that he immediately imprisoned them, threatening that they should have neither Meat, nor Drink, till he had their Castles, on which they resigned them; and the King found in the Bishop of *Salisbury*'s forty Thousand Marks, which he seized by Way of Forfeiture, and with that Money purchased *Lewis* the French King's Friendship, and *Constantia* his Sister, for his Son Prince *Eustace* his Wife.

This severe Treatment of the Bishops, created the King so many Enemies, that the Empress thought she had now a good Opportunity to come over into *England*, and joyn with the disaffected Party, which she did accordingly, with a small Body of Men, under the Command of her Brother, *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*. Upon their Arrival, *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and great Numbers of Malecontents, joynd with them, so that they had got together a strong Army, with which the Empress marched to *Lincoln*. King *Stephen* was as vigilant as his Case required, and following the Empress thither, joynd Battel with her Forces under the Earl of *Gloucester*, (the Empress being fled) but was conquered, and taken Prisoner; and being first sent to the Empress, then at *Gloucester*, was from thence sent to *Bristol Castle*. *Stephen* now lost all his Royal Dignity at once, and *Maud* was elected, by the Clergy, and Nobility, in a general Synod at *Winchester*, Queen of *England*, as the Daughter and Heir, of the peaceable, glorious, and incomparable King *Henry*. The Empress being thus established, grew so haughty, that she soon disobliged both her Friends and Foes. Her Friends by slighting their Nobility, and denying the *Londoners* their

Petition, viz. That she would mitigate the rigid Laws of her Father, and put King *Edward*'s in full Force; her Enemies by denying to Release King *Stephen*, upon his Queen's Petition, though she promised, that she should still enjoy the Crown, and her Husband should become a Monk, or Pilgrim; for which she offered many great Persons for Pledges. Thus King *Stephen* being irrecoverably lost for the present, the Queen sent to her Son *Eustace*, to gather an Army out of *Kent* with Expedition, with which the *Londoners* joyning, sought to Surprize the Empress then in their City, and setting King *Stephen* at Liberty, make her Prisoner in his Room; but she was apprized of their Design, and fled in the Night to *Oxford*, which in all her Difficulties she ever found true to her, out of love to her Cause, and the Memory of her Father.

King *Stephen*'s Friends being thus disappointed, his Queen made incessant Application to the Bishop of *Winchester*, her Husband's Brother, who had been the chief Instrument in settling the Empress on the Throne; but having been lately disobliged by her denying his Petition, that his Nephew *Eustace* might enjoy his Father's Honours, and Lands in *Normandy*, he began to listen to her sorrowful Intreaties, and at length resolved to assist him to the utmost; whereupon joyning with Prince *Eustace*, the *Londoners*, and *William* *Ypres*, besieged the Empress, and her Friends, in the Castle of *Winchester* (whither she had a little before removed from *Oxford*) and because they could not take it, set the City on fire, which obliged her to change her Quarters, and so with no small Difficulty, marched out with her two Brothers, *Robert* and *Reginald*, who led her Forces. The King's Forces pursued her, and slew many of her Men, taking some Prisoners, and among them Earl *Robert*, who after six Months Imprisonment, was exchanged on equal Terms for King *Stephen*, and so both were at Liberty now to prosecute the War. *Robert* was thoroughly sensible of what the Consequents of their Release

would be, and foreseeing the Increase of *Stephen's* Power, and his Sister's Declension, went into *Normandy* to solicit her Husband *Jeffrey's* Assistance; but he having Troubles at home, could not leave his Country, and so sent some Forces only with *Robert*, and with them his Son Prince *Henry*, then about twelve Years old, into *England*. The Empress in the mean while had strongly fortified herself at *Oxford*; and King *Stephen* as vigorously besieged her for two Months, till at length the Besieged were starved into a Surrender; but the Empress had first made her Escape, by issuing out at a Postern in the Night, herself and Attendants being cloathed in white, to deceive the Eyes of the Sentinels, and trudging over the River, then frozen over and covered with Snow, through Ice and Snow, through Ditches and Valleys, got safe, first to *Abbingdon*, and then by Horse to *Wallingford* Castle, to the great Joy of her Friends. *Robert*, and Prince *Henry*, who arrived in the Time of this Siege, laid Siege to *Warham* Castle, hoping to draw off the King from the Siege of *Oxford*; but failing in that Design, they having taken the Castle, went to the Queen at *Wallingford*. After this, four Years or more, the Contest continued between *Stephen* and the Empress, and their Parties with various Success, yet rather with the Advantage on *Stephen's* Side; but at length the two grand Supporters of the Empress's Cause, having lost their Lives, viz. *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, and *Milo* Earl of *Hereford*, the Empress was obliged to leave *England*, and retire to *Normandy*, where she continued till her Death.

But Prince *Henry* her Son, whom she left under the Government, and Tuition of Earl *Robert*, was before settled by him at *Bristol*, under the Care and Instruction of one *Matthews* a School-master there, to be educated in Learning, and trained up in good Behaviour; and here he continued four Years, when his Father sent for him, promising, if Need were, to send him back again with all convenient Speed. *Henry* was joyfully received by his Parents, but *Robert* his Uncle be-

ing dead, soon after his Departure, he did not return into *England* for the Space of two Years, and four Months. King *Stephen* thinking himself rid of his Enemy, fell to his old arbitrary Proceedings, plundering and robbing Towns, Abbies, and Villages, by his hired Soldiers, which coming to Prince *Henry's* Ears, kindled in him a fervent Desire of going again into *England*, to recover that Kingdom. King *Stephen* was then besieging *Wallingford*, which *Henry* hearing of, as soon as he was landed, and finding himself assisted with such great Numbers of Men, as immediately came to him, went and raised the Siege, after which not only that Town, but many other Castles, and Towns yielded to him; as *Reading*, *Beertwell*, &c. This Success of *Henry*, made such Noblemen, as were of *Stephen's* Party, to make some Motions of coming to an Agreement with him, which the King complying with, the Duke and he came to an Interview near *Wallingford*, the River there running between them. Prince *Eustace* was much offended at his Father's Condescension, and having reprov'd him for it, departed from Court in a Rage, and passing through *Cambridgeshire*, came to *Bury St. Edmund*, where having seized upon the Corn belonging to the Abbey, and growing in the Country about it, because his Demands of Money for his Soldiers were not granted, as he sat down to Dinner, he fell into a Frenzy, and died soon of it, and was buried at *Feverham*, by his Mother *Matilda*, who deceased a little before. King *Stephen* having thus lost his Heir, to whom he thought to leave the Kingdom, bent his Mind entirely upon a Peace, which having been first agreed upon at *Winchester*, was a little after ratified and confirmed at this Town, where the two Princes met and saluted each other, *Stephen* taking *Henry* for his adopted Son, and *Henry* revering him as his Father; after which, all the Earls and Barons of the Land there assembled, swore Fealty to Duke *Henry*, with a Reservation of their Allegiance due to King *Stephen* as their Sovereign Lord, and supreme Governor,

so long as he lived. The Articles of the Peace made, and concluded lately at *Winchester*, concerning the Succession, a general Amnesty, Demolishing of Castles, Reforming Disorders, Immunities of the Clergy, and the current Coin were there ingrossed, and registred in perpetual Remembrance, about the Feast of St. Hilary, 1154.

In the Year 1160, there was a Council assembled at *Oxford* again, about certain *Dutchmen*, of the People called *Vaudois*, or *Waldenses*, who held Opinions in Religion contrary to the Faith of the *Roman Church*. They had before spread their Opinions thro' *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, where they mightily increased. Thirty of them, or more, were lately come into *England*, Men indifferently learned, and having for their Principal, or Leader, a Person named *Gerard*. Being summoned before the Council to be examined upon certain Points of their Profession, the aforesaid *Gerard* undertook to answer for them all, and in the first Place protested they were all good Christians, and had the apostolical Doctrine in all due Reverence. And being further examined as to Particulars, what they thought of the Substance of the God-head, and the Merits of Christ, they answered rightly, and to the Point; but being examined about other Articles of the Religion then received, they swerved much from the Doctrines of the Church, holding that Prayer was not more holy in one Place than another; That the Pope was Antichrist; That the Clergy of the Church of *Rome* were apostatized, and the very Whore of *Babylon*, described in the *Revelation* of St. *John*. And in the Use of the divine Sacraments, they derogated such Grace from the same, as the Church by her Authority had then ascribed to them (as Mr. *Hollingshed* words it.) And because they would not be persuaded to renounce their Opinions, they were condemned, and by the Order of the Council burnt in the Forehead with an hot Iron, and in the coldest Season of the Winter, stript naked from the Waste upward, and so whipped out of Town, with a Proclama-

tion made, that no Man should dare to receive any of them into their House, or relieve them with Meat or Drink, or any other Way, insomuch, that many of them were starved to Death here; but the two Leaders (as Mr. *Fox* out of *Illyricus* tells us) *Gerard* and *Guisburne*, were sent to the Pope, and by him put to Death.

The Contest between King *Henry II.* and Archbishop *Becket*, growing remediless the Obstinacy of the latter, who was fled to the Pope, and having engaged him firmly to him, poured forth *Anathema's* upon the Kingdom, and threatened an Interdict: the King summoned his great Council at *Oxford*, *An.* 1166, and by general Consent decreed, viz.

1. That no Man should presume to bring Letters from Pope *Alexander*, or *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, containing an Interdiction of the Realm, upon Peril of being punished, as a Traitor to to the King, and an Enemy to the Kingdom.
2. That no religious Person or Priest, should be permitted to pass the Seas, or come into the Nation, without Letters of safe Conduct from the Justices for Passage, and from the King to return.
3. That no Man should Appeal to the Pope, or Archbishop, nor hold any Plea by their Appointment, upon Pain of Imprisonment during the King's Pleasure.
4. That if any Person, either spiritual or temporal, should obey an Interdict, he should be banished with all his Lineage, and all his Possessions and Goods forfeited into the King's Hands.
5. That all spiritual Persons, that had Benefices in *England*, and abode beyond the Seas, should have Warning to return into *England* within four Months, and if they failed, the King should seize them.
6. That the Bishops of *London*, and *Norwich*, should be summoned to appear before the King's Justices, to answer.

answer for interdicting the Lands of Earl *Hugh*, and excommunicating him.

7. That the *Peter-pence* should be gathered, and kept for the King's Use.

King *Henry II.* in the Year 1176, divided the Nation into six Circuits, which remain almost the same to this Day, save that *Oxfordshire*, *Berkshire*, and *Hampshire*, belonged to the *Norfolk* Circuit, which now are joyned with the western Counties; and having settled some other publick Affairs, went to *Oxford*, and there held a Parliament, at which he created his Son *John* King of *Ireland*, having first had a Grant, and Confirmation of it from Pope *Alexander*. To this Parliament also resorted all the Chief Rulers, and Governours of South and North *Wales*, and having sworn Fealty to the King against all Men, became the Leige-people of the King's of *England*. This being done, the King gave to *Rice ap Griffin*, the Prince of South *Wales*, the Land of *Merionith*; and to *David ap Owen*, the Lands of *Ellesmere*. At the same Time also he divided the Lands and Possessions of *Ireland*, with their Services to his Subjects of *England*, and *Ireland*, thus, viz. to the *English* he gave, 1. To *Hugh Lacy* the Lands of *Meth*, and the Appertenances, for the Service of an Hundred Men of Arms. 2. To *Hugh Fitz-Adelm* his Sewer, he gave the City of *Wexford*, with the Appertenances and Services. 3. To *Robert de Poer* his Marshal, he gave the City of *Waterford*; but the City and Castle of *Dublin*, he committed to the safe keeping of *Hugh Lacy*. To the *Irish* Lords, he granted to two of them the Kingdom of *Cork*, for the Service of forty Knights; and to three other Lords, the Kingdom of *Limerick*, for the Service of the same Number of Knights, reserving to himself and his Heirs, the City of *Limerick*, and one Cantred. But all these Persons, to whom these Lands and Dominions were assigned, were obliged to take Oaths of Fealty, to bear true Allegiance to him-

self, and Son *John*, and pay the Services appointed for the said Possessions.

In the Catalogue of Parliaments, which met at *Oxford* after the forementioned, and are set down in Dr. *Plot's* History of *Oxford*, and Dr. *Atliſſ's* History of the University there, there is said to be a Parliament in the latter End of this King's Reign, called *Parliamentum magnum*, but we can find no particular Account of it in any of our Histories.

Nor of a Council held here in the Reign of King *Richard I.* but of this King we find, that this City wherein he was born, being very dear to him, he granted to the Citizens many honourable Privileges, as making the Mayor his Butler at the Coronation Feasts, and allowing the Citizens to have two Aldermen, (King *Henry III.* added the other two) and incorporating them into the same Rights and Liberties, in as ample a Manner as *London*; then enjoyed them which Benefits the Citizens had so just a Sense of, that when the King in his Return from the holy Land, was taken Prisoner by the Duke of *Austria*, as he passed through that Country, and could not be released without the Payment of an hundred Thousand Pounds; this City out of a loyal Gratitude to him for his former Kindnesses, raised, and cheerfully contributed a large Sum towards his Redemption.

In the Reign of King *John*, Anno 1204, there was a Parliament held at *Oxford*, in which there was granted to the King, of every Knight's Fee, the Sum of two Marks and an half; neither were the Bishops, Abbots, or any other ecclesiastical Persons exempted, by Means whereof he first incurred the Hatred, and Displeasure of the Clergy, and consequently of many other of his Subjects, who therefore failed him in their Assistance, when he had most need of them, by which Means he suffered much Damage, which otherwise he might have prevented.

In the eleventh Year of King *John*, Anno 1208, it happened that a Priest slew a Woman of this Town of *Oxford*, and

and because the Officers of the Place could not find out him that had committed the Murder, they laid hold upon three other Priests, or Scholars, who were not guilty of the Fact, and straitway hanged them without Trial. This Piece of barbarous Cruelty so frightened the whole University, that the Scholars departed in great Numbers, and did not return a long Time after; but some of them repaired to *Cambridge*, and others to *Reading*, to apply themselves to their Studies there, leaving *Oxford* void. Four Years *Oxford* remained in this desolate Condition, and because they could find no other Way to recover their former Prosperity, the Burgeses of the Town, hearing that the Cardinal of *Tusculum* was come into *England*, and resided at *Westminster*, came to him to obtain Absolution of their Offence, in that through Presumption, and Heat of Passion the three Scholars were hanged, to the Terror of all the Residue. The Cardinal readily granted their Desire, and absolved them, injoyning them this Penance, That they should strip themselves out of their Apparel at every Church in the Town, and going bare footed with Scourges in their Hands, should require the Benefit of Absolution, of every Parish in their Town, saying the *Psalm*, *Miserere*, &c. after which the Scholars by Degrees returned.

While Wars continued between King *John* and his Barons, these last had sent for *Lewis* the Dauphine of *France* to come over to them with a good Assistance of Soldiers, promising him the Crown, if they proved victorious, of which they did not doubt; but not obtaining their Designs in King *John's* Life, they began to relent, and change their Resolutions, when his Son *Henry* (now stiled King *Henry III.*) succeeded him, he was but nine Years old, and the Barons on both Sides, not thinking it just to punish the Iniquity of his Father upon his innocent Child, began to study Methods of composing the national Quarrels, and to that End first agreed to a Truce with *Lewis*, and the disaffected Barons; and then proceeded to settle the

Kingdom in a firm Peace, by dismissing *Lewis* and his Army. *Lewis* and his Party assembled at a Council at *Cambridge*, and the Lords that adhered to the King, met at this Town, where there was many Debates, and Consultations about the present miserable Condition of the Realm, and many Endeavours, and Attempts, to have concluded some Agreement between the two Parties; but nothing could be effected, nor would *Lewis* and his Friends agree to a longer Continuance of the Truce, though the Barons on the King's Side offered to surrender to them the Castle of this Place; whereupon the War was renewed on both Sides with great Vigour. The Earl of *Pembroke* raised an Army for the King, and besieged *Mount-sorrel* in *Leicestershire*; and *Lewis*, *Lincoln*; but finding that the Barons on his Part acted coldly, and many of them left him, he began to despair of Success; and being further under the Pope's Curse, for warring against *Henry*, and disappointed of the Aids his Father had sent him, he at length accepted of the Tenders of Agreement, and having compounded for a Thousand Pounds (the *French* Historians say fifteen Thousand Marks) to release his Title to the Kingdom, give Possession of all the Castles he had in his Hands, and set at Liberty all the Hostages in his keeping, he departed out of the Nation, with his Soldiers, about the Feast of *St. Michael*, 1218.

In the Year 1221, King *Henry* kept his *Christmas* at this Place; but amidst the Jollities of the Season, which were carried on with great Magnificence, there sprang up fresh Disturbances; for *William de Fortz*, Earl of *Albemarle*, incited by *Fulk de Brent*, and some other Malecontents, upon some Discontent left the Court without Leave in the Night, and fled to the Castle of *Bitnam* in *Lincolnshire*, which they fortified, furnished with Corn from the Canons of *Bridlington*, pillaged the Town of *Deeping*, and under a Shew of repairing to Parliament, seized on the Castle of *Fotheringay*, and committed many other outrageous Acts, in Contempt of the King, and

Breach

Breach of the publick Peace. The King's Forces soon reduced the Castle of *Bitham*, whereby the Earl being much discouraged from future Attempts, though many others in other Places had followed his pernicious Example, came and humbled himself to the King, and through the Intercession of *Walter* Archbishop of *Yrk*, and *Pandolf* the Pope's Legate, was with his Complices, and Followers, set free from Punishment, or Ransom, upon the Account of former good Services done for himself, and his Father King *John*.

In the Year 1222, 6 *Hen. III.* *Stephen* Langton Archbishop of *Canterbury*, held a Council in this Town, for the Reformation of the State Ecclesiastical, and the Religion of the Monks, in which Synod two Men were brought before him, that had been lately apprehended, each of them calling himself *Chrifst*, and preaching many Things against such Abuses, as the Clergy in those Days practised, and to prove the Truth of what they pretended themselves to be, they shewed certain Tokens of Wounds in their Bodies, viz. in their Hands and Feet, like unto those that our Saviour received, by being nailed to the Cross. Being examined by the Council, they were found to be Impostors, and therefore condemned to be nailed to a Cross of Wood, which was accordingly executed, in a Place called *Arhebery*, and they remained so nailed, till they were dead. There were also at the same Time, two Women condemned, for taking upon them the Name, and Person, the one of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, and the other of *St. Mary Magdalene*. These Women being convicted of Forgery, and Imposture, were ordered to be inclosed up between two Walls, where they remained till they died.

Anno 1223, 7 *Hen. III.* Upon the Occasion of a Marriage, then celebrated between *John*, Son of *David* Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*, Sister's Son of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, to the Daughter of *Lion* Prince of *Wales*, as it were to procure a final Accord between the said *Lion*, and *Ranulph*, King *Henry* held

his *Christmasts* at this Town, and departed after *Twelfth-tide* to *London*, where he soon after called an Assembly of his Barons, to advise with him, &c.

In *February*, Anno 1227, 11 *Hen. III.* The King called a Parliament in this Town, at which the King openly declared unto the whole Assembly, that being now one and twenty Years old, he was of lawful Age to govern himself, without any to have Rule over him, and so whereas hitherto he had been governed, first by the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord Protector, while he lived, and afterwards by the Bishop of *Winchester*, and others, he now would take the Government wholly upon himself, and appoint whom he pleased to administer in all Places of Profit and Trust under him; and accordingly he removed his Governors, from him, as was supposed to be done by the Advice of *Hubert de Burgh*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In the same Parliament also, the King did cancel and disannul the two Charters, the one intituled *Magna Charta*, and the other *Charta de Foresta*, (on which Laws the Liberties and Privileges of the Nation did chiefly depend) after the same had been used through the whole Realm for the Space of two Years, (for the King having confirmed them in the Parliament holden at *Westminster*, Anno 1225, Reg. 9, they were immediately sent forth, and proclaimed in every County of the Realm) pretending they were of no Value, because they were sealed and signed while he was under Age. This Action of the King was heinously taken, though all the Blame was laid at the Lord Chief Justice's Door, and proved the Foundation of the Wars between this King and his Barons, for the greatest Part of his Reign; for after it the Disgust was much increased, by engaging, and appointing all such as claimed any Manner of Charters of Liberties, (the religious Orders not excepted) that if they desired to enjoy their Privileges, for the future they must renew their Charters and get them confirmed with the King's Seal, otherwise they should be null and of no Advantage to to them.

What

What was to be paid for such Renewals, was left wholly to the Discretion of the Chief Justice, by whom the King was entirely governed, and so the whole Nation paid soundly for the King's being of Age, and changing his Ministry.

Anno 1237, 21 Hen. III. Cardinal *Otho*, or *Ottoboni*, came into England, as a Legate from Pope Gregory IX. and was received with all due Reverence and Honour, by the King and his Nobles. Soon after he was arrived, he assembled a Synod at London, in which he made several Ordinances for the Regulation of the Clergy; but not acceptable to diverse young Priests and Scholars, whereupon when the Legate came some Time after to Oxford, and lodged in the Abbey of *Osney*, the Scholars desirous to see him, and pay their Duty to him, (as they esteemed it) pressed upon the Gates to get into the Abbey, but the Porter endeavouring to keep them out by Force, and giving them ill Language, they rushed in upon him, and so there began a Fray between them, and the Legate's Servants, who took the Porter's Part. In this Riot, which caused a great Noise, the Legate's Cook, who abused a Scholar, was killed, and the Legate himself fled to the Court at *Abingdon*, to complain of this great Affront to the King, who being thereby incensed, sent the Earl of *Warren* with a Body of armed Men, to rescue the Legate's Servants, and apprehend the chief Offenders. The Earl as he was ordered, took thirty Scholars, with one *Odo* a Lawyer, and carrying them to *Wallingford* Castle, committed them to Prison; the Legate in the mean Time, in Revenge of this Injury, denounced *Anathema* against all the Rioters, and in the Issue so managed the Matter, that the Regents, and Masters of Arts, of the University, were constrained to go to London to him, and there to go barefooted through *Cheapside* unto *St. Paul's* Church, and there ask him Forgiveness; after which, with much ado, they obtained an Absolution, and the thirty Scholars were released from their Im-

prisonment in *Wallingford* Castle, after some Months Confinement.

On the Day of the Purification of our Lady, Anno 1246, Reg. 31, there was a Robbery committed upon certain *Jews* in this Town, for which Fact forty-five of the Offenders were put in Prison; but at the earnest Request of *Robert Grosbead* Bishop of *Lincoln*, they were released at the King's Command, because no Man appeared to impeach them of any Breach of the Peace, or other Crime; the *Jews* either not knowing them, or not willing to have them punished.

In the following Year the Pope, notwithstanding the Promises made to the King's Embassadors, who were sent on Purpose to him, to complain of his Exactions, and Oppressions, to relieve the People in that Respect, but the Year before, sent over his Agents to gather greater Sums of Money from the Clergy, as one *Marinus*, and *Johannes Anglicus* a Friar Minor. They had not the Title of Legates, to continue the Privilege, that the King had given them, That no Legate should come into the Realm without his Licence; yet because their Business was to gather Money, they bred great Discontents among the People, which caused a Parliament to be called in this Town, about the Reformation thereof; but though they could not but generally dislike it, yet it was unanimously agreed on, that they should for once have eleven Thousand Marks to be levied upon the Spirituality, exempt Persons, and Places, to be excused.

A little after the Feast of *Ascension*, Anno 1258, 42 Hen. III. A great Number of *Poitouvins* came into England, with the King's half Brethren, *Aimer*, *William*, *Guy*, and *Jeffrey de Valence*, and *Lusignan*, who being greatly advanced by the King's Favour, became so haughty and proud, that they had the *English* Barons in Derision. Such Presumption as this, the *English* Peers could not bear, and therefore complained to the King of it, who at length yielded, that for the Reformation of this, and many other Abuses,

Abuses, and Disorders, a Parliament should be called, and accordingly it met at London, but was from thence adjourned to Oxford, there to assemble, about the Feast of St. Barnabas. This Parliament by some Writers is called *Insanum Parliamentum*, i. e. the mad Parliament, because the Lords came to it with great Retinues of armed Men for their own Safe-guard, (as they pretended) and caused many Things to be enacted therein, contrary to the King's Pleasure and Royal Prerogative; for the Lords at first determined to demand the Confirmation of their ancient Charter of Liberties, granted by his Father, and promised by himself, declaring openly, that they would not spare for any Loss of Life, Lands, or Goods to obtain it: requiring further, a Grant of several other Things necessary for the good State of the Common-weal, to be established, and enacted; whereupon after many Debates, the Ordinances were made,

1. That all the *Poitevins* shall depart the Kingdom, together with such other Strangers as came along with them, and that neither the King, nor his Son Prince Edward, should in any secret Manner aid them against the People.

2. That the King, and Prince Edward his Son, should take an Oath to stand to the Decrees, and Ordinances of this Parliament, and with all speed restore the ancient Laws, and Constitutions of the Realm, which they both did; constrained to it rather out of Fear, than out of a good Will to do it. Some of the Nobility nearly related to the King, refused to take the Oath, and particularly Henry, the Son of Richard King of the Romans, the King's Brother, who excused himself by his Father's Absence, as not having his Consent. To whom the Barons answered, That if his Father would not joyn in the Agreement with the Baronage, he should not possess one Furrow of Land in the Realm.

3. That such a Chief Justice should be chosen, as should do Justice, as well to the Poor as the Rich, without any Respect to any Person whatsoever.

4. That according to a Scheme laid down among themselves, (which Matthew of Westminster says, was at first broached by the disloyal Bishops) four and twenty Persons should be chosen, twelve by the King, and twelve by the Nobles and Commonalty; who having regal Authority in their Hands, should take the Government of the whole Realm upon them, and should from Year to Year provide for the due Elections of Justices, Chancellors, Treasurers, and other Officers, and see to the safe keeping of Castles belonging to the Crown, always reserved to the King the highest Place at all Meetings, and giving him Salutations of the greatest Honour in all Places, especially in Parliament, which was ordained to meet three Times a Year, at Seasons appointed.

These Statutes have ever since, or at least a long Time, been called *The Provisions of Oxford*; not so much surely (though some are of that Opinion) because the Barons went to this Parliament so well provided, what to demand, and with sufficient Forces to carry their Points, as from the Nature of the Statute, which was made to enable certain Persons, to provide all Things necessary for the good, and necessary Administration of the Government, and for the Ease, and Benefit of the whole Realm. These Statutes were most of them put into immediate Execution; the *Poitevins* left Oxford immediately upon their being passed, but fled no farther than to their Brother, *Aumer de Valence*, then Bishop of Winchester, with whom, he having several Castles, they hoped to abide in Safety; but perceiving, that they should not be out of Danger, since the Barons resolved to pursue them, they departed the Realm, with a great Number of their Countrymen and Adherents. They had contrived to carry out of the Nation with them, great Quantities of Treasure; but Richard Gray, the watchful Chatelain of Dover, suffering none to pass that Way out of the Nation unsearched, seized it into his Hands for the King's Use. The King, and Prince, for

for a Time acted according to their Oath, and allowed the Nation to enjoy the Benefit of the great Charters, the King going some Time into *France* to settle his Affairs there, but soon after his Return began to employ all his Thoughts, how to recover his Royal Power, and throw off the Burthen the Nobility had laid upon him; and to that End sent to the Pope, and at length obtained a Dispensation, absolving him from the Oath to the *Provisions of Oxford*, after which he prepared for the Wars, which he had afterwards with the Barons. But however, the Barons proceeded in their Methods of Reformation, appointed a new Lord Chief Justice, removing Officers, punishing Offenders, and discouraging of Strangers, and particularly were most severe upon such *Poisoners* as remained in the Land; because the Earl of *Gloucester*, labouring under a dangerous Weakness, had all the Symptoms of Poison, which was charged upon some Transactions which they had with *Walter Scoteny*, the Earl's Servant, who was put to Death for it; because, though the Earl recovered, his Brother died of the same Disease.

About the Nativity of the *Virgin Mary*, Sept. 8, King *Henry III.* called a Parliament at *London*, at which the Lords, both spiritual and temporal, were present, and in a full Assembly openly protested, That the Statutes, and Provisions made at *Oxford*, did not oblige him to observe them; because contrary to what the Barons had promised, he was charged with the Burthen of his Debts; and therefore since he had obtained of the Pope an Absolution of his Oath, both for himself, and People, he requested to be restored to all his former Royal Prerogatives. The Barons in some Heat replied, that they could not with Consciences go against their Oaths, and therefore would defend the Articles, as long as they had a Day to live, and so were departing; but the Bishops interposing, brought both Parties to an Agreement, to refer all Matters in Controversy, between them, concerning the *Provisions of Oxford*, to the *French King*;

who was then at *Bulloigne*. The King, Queen, and Prince therefore, with diverse of the Nobles on the one Side, and the Earl of *Leicester*, and his Complices on the other, soon after sailed over to *Bulloigne*; and having opened, and debated all Matters in Difference between them, before the *French King*, He gave this express Sentence, That all, and every of the Statutes, and Ordinances devised at *Oxford*, should from thenceforth be utterly void; and all Bonds, and Promises made by the King for the Performance of them, should be annihilated, and cancelled. The Barons highly displeased with this Award, refused to stand to it; and so both Parties being returned home, prepared for War. The King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Edward*, managed the Quarrel on the King's Side, whom having secured in *Windsor Castle*, then in the Possession of the Prince, they gathered a good Body of Men, and went by *Reading* and *Wallingford* to *Oxford*. Being got thither, there came to them the Lord *Henry*, Son of the King of the *Romans*, *John* Earl of *Warren*, *Roger Clifford*, *Roger Leibourn*, *Haimon le Strange*, and *John de Vaux*, who had revolted from the Barons to the King's Side, by the Prince's Procurement; because he had promised to every one of them as a Reward by his Charter, to give them fifty Pounds Lands a Year, to assist the King his Father, and him against the Barons.

About *Midsummer*, 1319, 12 *Edw. II.* A certain Person named *John Poidras*, or *Ponderham*, a Tanner's Son of *Exeter*, coming to *Oxford*, and there thrusting himself into the King's Hall, that stood without the Walls, gave it out that he was the Son and right Heir of King *Edward I.* and that by Means of a false Nurse, he was stolen out of his Cradle, and this *Edward II.* the present King, being a Carter's Son, was brought in and laid in his Place; so that he by Means thereof, was brought up in great Hardships in the North Part of *Wales*. He was at first disregarded, as a Person distracted; but blazoning abroad his pretended Title, it was ordered, that he

should be apprehended; but he being warned of it, fled to the Church of the White Fryars here, trusting to be safe, because of the Privileges of that Place, King Edward I. being the Founder of it; but still standing to his Opinion, so that it began to be credited, he was taken out of the Church, and carried to *Norshampton*, where he was arraigned, condemned, and executed as a Traitor, in a Place called the *Copped-Oaks*. At his Death he confessed, that in his House a Spirit appeared to him in the Likeness of a Cat, and among other Things assured him, that he should be King of *England*.

Anno 1325, 19 Edw. II. Queen *Isabel*, Sister of *Charles* then King of *France*, and Wife of the said King *Edward*, was sent with her Son *Prince Edward* (afterwards King *Edward III.*) into *France*, to make up some Differences between her said Husband and Brother; and staying longer than the King would have had her, was recalled by Proclamation, which she resolved to obey; but being highly displeased, both with the King her Husband, and the *Spensers*, who she knew hated her deadly; and by their Counsels misled her Husband, both to her, and the Nation's Prejudice, contrived not to be reconciled; but to stir up the People to a Rebellion, by which she thought to Revenge her manifold Injuries. The Queen was a wise Woman, and being sensible, that the *Spensers* had removed all good Men from the King's Council, and placed none but their Dependants about him, she could have no Hopes of his Love, but by removing of them: Wherefore having provided a Body of two Thousand seven Hundred fifty-seven Men, and armed them, out of *Heinault*, she with her Son, and Army, set sail for *England*, and landed at *Orwell Haven* in *Suffolk*, Sept. 25, where as soon as she arrived, 'twas wonderful to see, how fast the People resorted to her, with the Earl *Marshal*, Earl of *Leicester*, diverse Barons and Knights, and almost all the Bishops; with whom she marched to *St. Edmund's Bury*, where she put out a Proclamation, requiring all Men to

Hope for Peace, except the *Spensers*, and Chancellor *Baldock*, with their Assistants, who were publick Enemies of the Realm; forbidding her Followers to take any Thing from any Man, and promising two Thousand Pounds to any Person, that should bring her the Head of the younger *Spenser*. This brought the *Londoners* to declare for her; whereupon she turned her March towards the King in *Wales*, and in her Way came to *Oxford*. Here she staid a While, and People came to her from all Parts, and among them *Adam de Tarleton* Bishop of *Hereford*, who having been accused for raising Rebellion, and aiding the Barons, was severely fined by the King. He met the Queen here; and made a pithy Oration to the Army, telling them, that the Queen, and her Son were returned into *England*, and had taken Arms for no other End, but to prosecute the *Spensers*, and reform the Abuses introduced by them, and so ease the Nation of the Tyranny of those evil Councillors, exhorting them with Patience to bear the Troubles and Dangers, which must be undergone in pursuing the Enemy; but Victory would bring its Reward with it, besides the Advantage, which would proceed from the Queen's Liberality, who would use all her Endeavour to encourage particular Persons, and advance the general Good of the Kingdom. From this Place the Queen went with her Army to *Gloucester*, and so to *Bristol*.

King *Henry IV.* after the deposing of King *Richard II.* being settled on the Throne, the Abbot of *Westminster*, who had heard him say, when he was Earl of *Derby*, That Princes had too little, and religious Men too much, was afraid that, if he continued King long, he should put his Thoughts in Execution, and seize the Revenues of the religious Houses for his own Use, to which his Monastery, being so near his Court, lay most exposed; and upon that Account contrived, how to find out the Inclinations of the Nobility, that he might by bringing them into a Conspiracy with him, work the Ruin, and Destruction of King *Henry*, and restore King *Richard*, who

who he knew was a favourer of a monastick Life. Diverse of those Lords, which outwardly pretended to favour King *Henry*, he observed to with his Confusion, others were openly dissatisfied, and many kept their Sentiments to themselves, whom having a little sounded in Conversation, he resolved to engage, and to that End invited them to a Feast, and after Dinner which was very sumptuous, brought them into a private Chamber to Consultation. The Chief of the Nobility that were at this Meeting, were *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, and *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Kent*, *John Mountacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Edward* Earl of *Rutland*, Son of the Duke of *York*, *Hugh Lord Spenser*, *John* Bishop of *Carlisle*, *Sir Thomas Blunt*, and *Magdalen* a Priest, a Man like King *Richard* in Stature, and Lineaments of Body. Many Discourses and Proposals were made among them, how they should bring their Designs to pass; but the Device of the Earl of *Huntington* was followed, viz. That they should take upon them a solemn Just, to be enterprized between himself, and twenty on his Part, and the Earl of *Salisbury*, and twenty on his Side, at this Town of *Oxford*; and that King *Henry* should be petitioned to be present at that martial Pastime; and when he was intent in seeing the Combatants, certain Persons should fall upon him, and slay him, and so King *Richard* (who was yet alive) should be set at Liberty and restored to his Royal State. This they all engaged to stand firmly to, by an Indenture of six Parts; and the Earl of *Huntington* went to the King at *Windsor*, earnestly to request him to vouchsafe his Presence at *Oxford*, on the Day appointed at their Justs, and be the Judge, which King *Henry* suspecting no ill, cheerfully granted, and so much the more, because the Earl was his Brother-in-Law. The Conspirators having thus far carried their Point, went home to their several Dwellings, and the Earl of *Rutland* to his Father, the Duke of *York*. This Earl carried with him a counter Part of the Indenture abovementioned, in his Bo-

some, which his Father having discovered, while they were at Dinner together, would needs see it, and so the Plot was discovered to the King. But this not being known to the other Lords, they all met at *Oxford* at the Time appointed, but the Earl of *Rutland*, by whose Absence they found their Designs to be discovered, and therefore resolved to effect that by Force, which had been closely contrived; and having dressed up *Magdalen* in Royal Apparel, and named him King *Richard*, gave it out that King *Richard* by Negligence of his Keepers, was escaped out of Prison, and then marched with a strong Army to *Windsor*, where King *Henry* was, to destroy him. King *Henry* wisely foresaw his Danger, and flying by Night to *London*, soon gathered a Body of twenty Thousand Men, and went strait to *Hounslow Heath*, there to expect his Enemies; but they distrusting their Company, and fearing the King's Power, retreated by *Barkamstead* to *Cicester*, where quarrelling among themselves, they were dispersed by the King's Friends, and many of them taken. The Earl of *Huntington* was beheaded at *Pleshy* in *Essex*; the Earls of *Kent*, and *Salisbury* at *Oxford*, in a Place without the North-gate, called *Greenditch*, and the Lord *Spenser* at *Bristol*; and many others hanged and quartered, as in Cases of Treason, as *Sir Thomas Iunt*, *Sir Bennet Cely*, Knt. and *Thomas Winterel*, Esq; at *Oxford*, and *Magdalen*, &c. at *London*, and all their Heads set upon *London-Bridge*, for a Terror to others.

King *Henry* after this, was very careful and studious, how to prevent great Concourses of People, and caused a Statute to be made, forbidding great Numbers of Attendants, Servants, or other Retainers to Noblemen, and Gentlemen of Name, or Estates, unless upon the King's Coronation-day, the Instalment of Bishops, Weddings of Peers, and the Commencements of the Universities.

In a Council held at *London*, Anno 1408, 11 Hen. 4, the Doctors of the Universities of *Cambridge* and *Oxford*, with the rest of the Clergy there assembled, debated whether they ought to withdraw from the Pope, the usual Payments

ments of Money, and their accustomed Obedience, seeing that contrary to his Word, and Promise solemnly made, and confirmed by Oath, he did withdraw himself from the Place where (according to Covenant) he should have been present to advance an Agreement, and Concord in the Church.

Upon Queen Mary's Accession to the Crown, but after Wyat's Rebellion, the Queen offended with the *Londoners*, as Favourers of Wyat, summoned a Parliament to this Place to gratify the Citizens, who with the Universities (as we shall shew afterwards) had shewed themselves very forward in her Service, and particularly in restoring her Religion, falsely called Catholick. Great Preparations were made for this Meeting, not only by the Queen's Officers, but the Citizens, and Inhabitants of the Country round about; but the Queen's Mind altered, and the Parliament was soon after adjourned to *Westminster*, where the Queen propounded two Matters, chiefly to be settled with their Consent, *viz.* her Marriage with Philip Prince of Spain, and restoring the Pope's Power and Jurisdiction in England; the first was without any great Difficulty agreed to, but the latter was not then obtained.

April 10, 1554, 1 Mar. I. Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, Nicholas Ridley Bishop of London, and Hugh Latimer late Bishop of Worcester, who had been made Prisoners in the Tower of London, from the Time of Queen Mary's Accession to the Crown, were conveyed by Windsor to Oxford, there to Dispute with the learned Men and Divines, about the popish Doctrines, which were sent thither by the Convocation, then sitting at London with the Parliament, for that Purpose; of Oxford, D. D. Weston Prolocutor, Cole, Chadsey, Py, Harpsfield, and Smith; of Cambridge, Young, Seton, Watson, Atkinson, Pheckenham, and Sedgwick; who being assembled in St. Mary's Church, April 13, convented the Reverend Prisoners before them, and examined them severally about their Opinions.

In October 1555, 2 Mar. I. the Bishops of Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol, were

sent in Commission to Oxford, by the Pope's Authority, to examine Ridley and Latimer upon certain Articles, containing Doctrines, which they had preached, which if they would not recant, and consent to the Pope's Doctrines, they had Power to give Sentence upon them as Hereticks, and deliver the secular Power to be executed. As to the Doctrines they had taught, they constantly averred them to be Truth, but forasmuch, as the Bishops aforesaid had declared, that they acted by the Pope's Commission, neither Ridley, nor Latimer, would pay them any Reverence, but kept their Caps on their Heads, which the Bishop of Lincoln being angry at, ordered the Officers to take of their Caps.

July 11, 1625, 1 Car. I. the Parliament, which had set three Weeks at Westminster, was adjourned to Oxford, there to meet the first Day of August following, because the Plague much increased in London, and the adjoining Parts. They met accordingly, and the Divinity Schools were appointed for the House of Commons, and the Galleries above, to the House of Lords. The King in a Speech recommended to them the carrying on the War with Spain and the Emperor, for the Recovery of the Palatinate, which having begun by their Advice, he could not Doubt of their Assistance in. He had provided all Things ready for the Expedition, and wanted nothing but Supplies of Money from them to carry the War on, which he doubted not but they would readily and speedily grant. And because some ill-minded Men had aspersed him, as favouring Popery, he solemnly declared his firm Adherence to the established Religion, and concluded with an unusual Condescension, the Veiling his Crown. The House of Commons was so far unconcerned at this affectionate Speech, that passing by the King's Desires, they fell into various Debates, and at length agreed upon two Petitions, the one concerning Religion, and the other against Grievances, to be offered to his Majesty; but these being waved for the present,

when the Parliament came to Oxford, Mr. Mountague, and his Book, intituled *Appello Casarem*, was ordered to be examined, many Grievances alledged, and a Complaint made of popish Priests, but the main One was, *Buckingham's* being so much in Favour. To these the King gave a full and fair Answer, and thereupon urged them to a speedy Grant of a Supply, which some indeed were forward for; but Sir *John Ellicot*, and others, were of a contrary Opinion, and urged, that the Nation should be secured from domestick Foes, before they engaged against foreign, meaning the Duke. In these Heats the Lord Keeper *Williams* advised the King to adjourn them, till after *Christmas*, which the King was willing to comply with, provided they would grant him a speedy Supply; but *Buckingham* and his Friends meeting at *Woodstock*, where the Court resided, censured these Transactions of the Commons, as spiteful and malicious, which rendred them not fit to be continued, to which Advice the King hearkening, though *Williams* did all he could to prevent it, dissolved the Parliament, to his own great Disreputation, both at home and abroad; for hereby Foreigners saw how little the King could do without a Parliament, and how little the Parliament would do for him, upon which Account the Emperor and King of *Spain*, apprehended no great Trouble to ensue upon their Disposal of the Count *Palatine's* Dominions, and so were very easy in what they had done.

In the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, this Place bore a considerable Share in the Miseries, and Misfortunes of War, which we shall relate with as much Brevity, and Clearness as we can. The King's Troops under Sir *John Byron*, were the first that entred this Town, with a Design as was supposed, to garrison it for the King; but the Lord *Say*, being then Lord Lieutenant of this Shire, and being then in the Country, took the Alarm, and sent to Mr. *Whitlock*, and the rest of the Deputy Lieutenants, to gather together

what Forces they could, and meet him at Oxford, to remove the Lord *Byron* from thence; *Whitlock* and the other Deputy Lieutenants readily obeyed his Orders, and met the Lord *Say* and his Regiment of Dragoons, with a gallant Company of Horse, and several Companies of the Lord *St. John's* Regiment of Foot; of which when Sir *John Byron* heard, and that they were upon the March towards him, he quitted the Town upon their Approach. The Lord *Say's* Forces were three Thousand in all, and with them he entred the Town without Resistance, and was welcomed by the Townsmen more than by the Scholars; yet the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, waited upon the Lord *Say*, and protested all of them, their Duty to the Parliament, but with Desires of Peace; and withal engaged themselves not to act any Thing against the Parliament.

While these Forces remained here, the Officers being met in Council debated the Consequence of the Place, and argued, That the Town being strongly situated, and the Country about it very plentiful, the King might probably make this his Head Quarters, and so much the more, because the University was not well affected to the Parliament's Cause; to prevent which, they advised the Lord *Say* to place a good Garrison in it, and well fortify it, and Mr. *Whitlock* was named for the Governor; the Townsmen were very forward in consenting to it; but the Lord *Say* would by no Means hearken to these Proposals, in Favour to the University, and Country, alledging that in his Opinion, 'twas very improbable, that the King would settle there; however when some of the Company moved his Lordship to seize upon the Plate in the several Colleges, that it might not be made Use of any Ways for the King's Service, he, and the Deputy-Lieutenants went to the several Colleges, and took an Engagement of the Heads, That their Plate should be forth coming, and should not be made use of by the King against
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the Parliament. Sir *John Byron* marched from this City to *Worcester*, which he took in for the King.

Soon after the Battle at *Edgehill*, in *Warwickshire*, which was fought *Octob. 23, 1642*, the King's Forces, calling themselves victorious, as did also the Parliament's Army, marched into this Shire, where the Town of *Banbury*, which was garrisoned by the Parliament with two Regiments of Foot, and a Troop of Horse, surrendered without Blows to the King, and the Soldiers unanimously turned over to the King's Side; and from thence with his whole Army the King marched to *Oxford*, where he found his most convenient Quarters. Hither the Parliament sent a Petition to the King to desert his Army, and return to the Parliament; but that not being complied with, the Houses sent diverse Propositions to his Majesty, which being granted, the Nation might be restored to Peace. The Propositions were these,

1. That the King should disband his Army, and return to his Parliament, leave Delinquents to their Tryal, and all Papists should be disarmed.
2. That a Bill be passed for abolishing of Bishops, &c. as also such other Bills, as shall be presented towards a Reformation, obliging Recusants to abjure the Papacy, removing malignant Counsellors, settling the Militia as the Parliament desires, preferring such Persons to Offices, as the Parliament shall name, and taking in all that have been put out of the Commissions of Peace.
3. That a Bill be passed to vindicate the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the five Members; to enter into an Alliance for the *Palatinate*, and to grant a general Pardon, with an Exception of the Earl of *Newcastle*, Lord *Digby*, and some others; as also another,
4. To restore Parliament Members to their Offices, and make good their Losses.

On the other Side, the King proposed,

1. That his Revenues, and all his Magazines, Towns, Ships, and Forts, should be restored to him.
2. That whatever has been done contrary to Law, and the King's Right, be recalled.
3. That all illegal Power claimed, or acted by any Order of Parliament, be disclaimed.
4. That as the King will consent to all Laws made against Popery, and for a Reformation, so he desires a Bill for preserving the *Common-Prayer-Book* against Sectaries; and that all Persons excepted against in the Treaty, be tried by their Peers, with a Cessation of Arms, and a free Trade.

The Parliament having obtained of the King a safe Conduct, sent their Commissioners, viz. *Algernon* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke*, *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, *Mr. Whitlock*, &c. to *Oxford*, where they were received by the King in *Christ-Church* Garden, and kissed his Hand, and then the Propositions for a Treaty were read, but nothing more done, till *March 4*, when the Treaty was renewed; but because the Parliament's Commissioners were tyed up to treat with none, but the King himself, and their Instructions were such, as they dare not shew the King, the Treaty went on but slowly, though such was the King's Goodness, that he allowed them an Access to him at all Times, and would often attend their Debates till Midnight, such was his great Desire of Peace. Once they thought they had gained their Point in one of the most material Matters, and promised themselves Success on that Account; but after a short Recess, his Majesty changed his Mind, and gave them this Answer, to carry to the Parliament, viz.

That as soon, as he was satisfied in his first Proposition, and as soon, as the Members

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Members of both Houses should be restored, and his Majesty, and both Houses shall be secured from tumultuous Assemblies, (which he conceived could not be done, but by removing the Parliament to some Place twenty Miles from London, such as they should agree on) his Majesty would disband his Army, and return to his Parliament. This Answer the Commissioners would not have had sent, but the King was over-persuaded to send it, and upon the Receipt of it, the Houses presently sent their Orders to the Commissioners to return to the Parliament, which they obeyed, and so the Treaty, which had continued about six Weeks, became fruitless, to the great Trouble and Disappointment of such, as loved the Peace of their Country.

The Commissioners being come to the Parliament, had the Thanks of both Houses given them, for their prudent Management of their Negotiation, and a Vote being passed, That the King had no Mind to a Peace, they ordered their General to march with their Army toward the King, and oppose his Motions, The King at the same Time did all he could to make good his Ground, making Reading a Garrison, which he filled with a Regiment of Horse, and two Thousand Foot; which having done, he marched with the rest of his Army to this City, resolving to stay here all the Winter; but at the same Time he placed a good Garrison at Wallingford, a Place of great Importance, within eight Miles of this Place; and another at the Brill, a Town upon the Edge of Buckinghamshire, having a Third before at Banbury, and Abington being the Head Quarters of the Horse. By this Means his Majesty had gotten all Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, entirely into his Power, except the inconsiderable Division about Windsor, where the Parliament Army lay. The King had about him at this Time, for his Privy Councillors, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Richmond, and Marquess of Harford, the Earls of Southampton, Bristol, and Newcastle, with some other Lords, and Ministers of State, as the

Lord Digby, Lord Keeper Littleton, Lord Falkland, Mr. Hyde, &c.

But though the Parliament had in a Manner resolved never to seek to his Majesty, the Citizens of London were so desirous of a Peace, that by their earnest Petitions to them, That they would send such Propositions, and Addresses to his Majesty, as might be consistent with his Honour to accept, and produce an happy Peace, they could not avoid a Compliance, especially since they found, that many other Places would follow their Example: Whereupon they resumed their former Pretensions for Peace, and least the Citizens should desire Peace upon any other Terms, than they had before offered, they procured a Common Council, which would comply with their Designs; and so a Petition was drawn up to this Purpose, That they were greatly troubled, that his Majesty should suspect their Loyalty, since they abhorred all other Thoughts, than what are loyal, and protested, That they would defend the Protestant Religion, and his Majesty's Royal Person, Honour, and Estate, with their Estates, and Lives. Therefore upon their bended Knees they besought his Majesty to return to his Parliament, with his Royal, but not Martial Attendance, for the Settlement of Religion, Liberties, &c. This Petition was brought to his Majesty in this City, by some of the Aldermen, and Common Council of London, and being read by him, he gave this Answer to it. That he believed, that the much greater Part of the Citizens were full of Duty, Love, and Loyalty to him, but awed by those Persons, who were the Causes of the Tumults and War; That he could have no Confidence in the well-affected Citizens, because the Government of their City was in the Hands of a few desperate Persons of no Reputation; That if the Citizens would all return to their Duty, he would Pardon all but Pennington, Ven, Fulke, and Manwaring; if not, the Miseries consequent upon Rebellion, would unavoidably fall heavy upon them, to their perpetual Infamy.

famy. This Answer the King sent by a Servant of his own, least it should be suppressed, and the Messengers, who heard it read, promised, that they would procure a Common Hall, that it might have its due Effect upon the Minds of their fellow Citizens; but the Houses knowing the Contents of the Answer, ordered the Mayor not to call a Common Hall, till they should direct, and when they had so done, sent the Earl of *Manchester*, and Mr. *Pym*, to harangue the Meeting, and tell them, what an high Esteem the Parliament had for their City, and would use their utmost Endeavours, to procure their Safety and Happiness, and promote their Trade, and all their other Interests; exclaiming against the wounding Assertions, (as they termed them) in the King's Answer. All which they did with such florid Flattery, that the Citizens being captivated by their Eloquence, made loud Acclamations, saying, we will live and dye with the Parliament.

But notwithstanding the Parliament seemed averse to the Peace, when the Citizens were desirous to procure one, because if ever a Peace was made, they'd have it on their own Terms; yet the general Inclination of the Nation tended so much that Way, that they dared not but seem earnest to obtain it, though the leading Members perhaps wished for nothing less. Wherefore they dressed up another set of Articles much to the same Effect; as the former, and his Majesty gave a particular Answer to them, adding only this more, that there should be a Cessation of Arms, and a free Trade during the Time of the Treaty. The Parliament received this Answer, but proceeded to other Matters, with little or no Regard to it, so that the War went vigorously on on both Sides, which the King supposing the Treaty to be still on Foot, was very uneasy at; and sent a Message to the Parliament, to remind them of the Cessation of Arms, requiring them to appoint when it should begin, and if they approved of it. The Majority of the Houses being desirous

of Peace resumed the Debate, and so a Treaty was agreed on, and the Cessation begun; but after many tedious Debates and Conferences, only the first Proposition was canvassed and examined, but that was not agreed to, because though the King was willing to disband his Forces, and return to his Parliament, yet he was desirous to know upon what Terms, and in what State and Condition he should be when that was done; and finding that he should be stripped of all Power, and only a King in Name, he could not consent to that, and so the Treaty ended, and the War revived with a more formidable Aspect; on the Parliament Side, the Earl of *Essex* besieged *Reading*, Sir *William Waller* took *Hereford*; and on the other Side, Prince *Rupert* took *Litchfield*, and sent a good Body of Men into the *North*.

Many other Sieges and Rencounters passed between the Armies, as at *Hopton-Heath*, *Gloucester*, and *Newbury*, in which the King's Forces had perhaps the better, though with considerable Losses, inasmuch, that when the King returned to *Oxford* from *Banbury* Fight, there appeared nothing but Dejectedness, Discontents, and secret Grumbings in the Army; every one almost accusing the other of want of Courage, and Conduct in the Field; and they that were not in the Army blaming them all for their Failings, and gross Oversights. The Sieges, (they said) were not well managed, but they might have been reduced in much less Time, if they had been skilfully undertaken. The Lord *Wilmot* was blamed for not engaging the Earl of *Essex* in his March through an open Country; nor was Prince *Rupert* himself without some Reflections, and Reproaches for suffering the Earl of *Essex* to march down a long steep Hill, in the Vale of *Gloucester*, without any Molestation; and Sir *John Culpeper* was loaded with Execrations for advising the Siege of *Gloucester*, though all the Officers consented to his Advice; nor was the Temper of the Court better than the Army, but the King was mightily molested

sted by both; for he was continually vexed with Persons importuning him for Honours, especially the Earl of *Holland*, who having been of the Parliament's Side, was returned to the King, and behaved himself bravely in the last Battle, expected to be restored to his Places in the Bed-chamber, Council, and King's Favour, which not finding, though the Queen had promised him them, he retired, and got into the Parliament Quarters, where though he was not very kindly entertained, yet this Revolt from the King discouraged many other Noblemen, and Persons of Account from coming over to him, as the Earl of *Northumberland*, &c. About this Time a Letter written by Dr. *Daniel Featly*, to the the Archbishop of *Armagh*, Dr. *Usher*, was intercepted, and immediately carried to the Committee. The Archbishop was then with the King at *Oxford*, and the main Clause in it was this; *I understand, that the Deanery of Westminster, and a Prebendary of Canterbury are now void, and in the King's Gift: If you think meet, you may put in, in the first Place for your self, and in the second for your Friend, &c.* subscribed  which be-

ing read and interpreted Fidelity, *i. e.* that though he lived and conversed with the Friends of the Parliament, and was a Member of the Assembly of Divines, he was faithful to the King and his Followers, and kept a Correspondence with them to betray their Councils; and so they treated him presently as a Spy, expelling the Archbishop and him out of the Assembly, sequestering his Livings of *Lambeth*, and *Aston*, at which last Place they burnt the Barn with Corn to the Value of 200*l.* or more in it.

Among the Expedients proposed by his Majesty and his Council, to obviate, or at least lessen the Mischiefs which threatened the Nation, and particularly himself, and Followers, from the Invasion of the *Scots*, which his Majesty had certain Information was intended; this was one, That since the Nation was most easily governed by Parliaments, and that Party of Men, who sat at *West-*

minster, and called themselves a Parliament were really an Handful of desperate Men set on Mischief, and no Parliament, his Majesty should issue out his Proclamation to require all the Members, who had left the Parliament at *Westminster*, to repair to *Oxford* upon a fixed Day, to advise with his Majesty upon Matters of the greatest Importance, in order to the composing of the Distractions of the Nation, which was accordingly done, and the Day of their Meeting was appointed to be upon *Jan.* 22, 1641. but such Members, as commanded his Majesty's Forces in the North and West were excused. Upon the Time prefixed the Members appeared at *Oxford*, in Number forty-four Lords, and one Hundred seventeen Commons. They were graciously met, and welcomed by the King, and being set in the great Hall in *Christ-Church*, His Majesty opened the Parliament with a Speech, in which he declared, That he had called them to be privy to his Actions, and Intentions, and desired to receive any Advice from them, which might remedy the distracted Condition of the Kingdom, in order to which, he did allow them all Manner of parliamentary Freedom, and told them, what Confidence he put in them, with many gracious Expressions of Favour and Goodness. The Speech ended, the Houses withdrew, the Lords to the upper Schools, and Commons to the Convocation-House, and after many Debates agreed, in order to compose the national Troubles, to write a Letter to the Earl of *Essex*, through whose Hands the *Westminster* Parliament had resolved all Addresses from his Majesty to them should pass, or not be regarded, as former Addresses had been. In this Letter they represented to the Earl, That his Majesty had assembled them to attend him at *Oxford* to take their Advice, for the Preservation of the Religion, Laws, and Safety of the Kingdom, and restore their former Peace and Security; of which they having had unquestionable Demonstrations of his passionate Affection to settle them in, They conjure him
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by all the Obligations of Honour, Conscience, and Religion, to co-operate with them, and promote their Desires and Endeavours with them, by whom he was trusted; that they joyning with them, such a Peace, may be established, as may redeem the Nation from the Brink of Destruction; adding, That his Majesty would heal all former Provocations by a general Pardon, and that they would engage for his Majesty's Sincerity in these Offers. This Letter was subscribed by the Prince, Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and forty-two Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, and more might have been had, if they would have staid for a greater Subscription, whereas there was not sitting at *Westminster* above twenty-two Lords, and some of them by Proxies.

This Letter was carried by a Trumpeter to the Earl of *Essex*, who could not do any Thing about it for four Days; but in that Time it was printed, and cried up and down the Streets of *London* in Scorn, under the Title of the Perdition of the Prince and Duke of York, for Peace. At length the Earl of *Essex*, having consulted the secret Committee, returned this Answer to the Earl of *Erth* the King's General. That he had received his Letter, but it not being addressed to the Houses of Parliament, nor any Acknowledgement made of them in it, he could not communicate it to them; That they were all resolved to maintain the Parliament, and the Privileges of it, being the Foundation, on which all their Laws, and Liberties were built; That he had sent his Lordship the national Covenant, entred into by the People of *England* and *Scotland*, together with their Declaration. This answer was received with great Indignation at *Oxford*; but because it was supposed, that the Earl of *Essex* would interpose, if the King should write a Letter to both Houses, his Majesty was prevailed with so to do, and send it included to the said Earl. In it he desired out of his tender Regard to the bleeding Condition of the Nation, that a certain Number of Persons might be appointed

by both Sides to meet, and treat of such Ways and Means, as are proper to remove the present Distractions of the Nation, and procure an happy Peace, that so a full and free Convention of Parliament might be had, to consult and agree upon such Things, as will conduce to the Maintenance of the true reformed Protestant Religion, &c. This Letter was superscribed to the Lords and Commons of Parliament, assembled at *Westminster*. Mr. *Whitlock*, upon the Reading of it, made a Speech, earnestly persuading them to comply with these Offers; but after several Debates, their answer to the King was, That as they had used all just Means to obtain a Peace, so they would ever use all Means to procure one, that was in their Power; but forasmuch as the King in his Letter, had in Effect denied them to be a Parliament, or at least not to be a full and free Convention, they thought it their Duty to let him know, that this Parliament being continued by a Law, which himself had passed, they were resolved with their Lives, and Fortunes to defend it, and if his Majesty were sincere in his Desires of Peace, they could see no other Way to it, but to follow the joynt Advice of both Kingdoms, now happily united in this Cause by their late solemn League and Covenant. All Hopes of an Accommodation being thus at an End, the King saw there was now nothing to be done, but to prepare for War, which by the Assistance of his Commons, he proceeded to do by Loans, Excise, and other Ways, which soon brought the King in an Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the Excise of this Place, *Bristol*, and the other Garrisons was a constant Supply for the providing of Arms, and Ammunition; but the People much grumbled at it.

This *Oxford* Parliament finding their Brethren at *Westminster* so inflexibly averse to Peace, as if they intended the utter Ruin of the Church, King, and the Friends of both, were not thereby daunted, but resolving to let the People know their Thoughts, declared and resolved,

I. That

1. That all such Subjects of *Scotland*, as had consented to the Declaration of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, &c. had hereby denounced War against the Kingdom of *England*, and broke the Act of Pacification between the two Kingdoms.

2. That all his Majesty's Subjects of the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, are both by their Allegiance, and the Act of Pacification, bound to resist all those of *Scotland*, as shall enter upon any of his Majesty's Dominions in an hostile Manner, as Traitors, and Enemies to the State; and that whosoever shall aid, assist, or abet the *Scots* in their Invasion, are to be esteemed Traitors, and Enemies to the State.

3. That the Lords, and Commons remaining at *Westminster*, that had consented to, and approved of the raising of Forces under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*, or had any Ways abetted, and assisted therein, whereby War had been levied, and raised against the King, were Rebels, and Traitors in so doing.

4. That those Lords, and Commons sitting at *Westminster*, who had ordered, or consented to the making of a Great Seal, or using it, had thereby counterfeited the King's Great Seal, and had in so doing committed High Treason, according to the Laws yet in Force.

5. That the Lords, and Commons attending at *Westminster*, who approved of, or consented to the coming in of the *Scots* into *England* in a warlike Manner, had therein committed High Treason; and by these three last Crimes had broken the Trust reposed in them by their Country, and ought to be proceeded against as Enemies, and Traitors to their King and Country in so doing.

Lastly, That all the Endeavours, and Offers of Peace, and Treaties made by his Majesty, and the Lords, and Commons assembled in Parliament at *Oxford*, had been refused, and rejected by the Lords, and Commons remaining at *Westminster*. These Resolutions were completed *March 12, 1644*, after which this Parliament published two Declarations, of the vile Practices, by which they had

been obliged to leave the Parliament at *Westminster*, and their Obligations in Conscience to adhere to the King, &c.

In this Interval the Forces of both Parties, which were in the Field, were very active; The Lord *Hopton* took *Arundel* Castle for the King, but for want of Unanimity in the Garrison, it was soon retaken by Sir *William Waller* for the Parliament. This occasioned not long after a sharp Encounter between those two valiant Commanders at *Cheriton Down* near *Ailsford* by *Winchester*, in which Sir *William* had so much the Advantage, that though he could not boast of a Victory, yet he necessitated the King to alter the Scheme of his Affairs, and turn the War from an Offensive, which he intended, into a Defensive. Besides it put the King into a great Perplexity, and made the Queen so uneasy, that being great with Child she left *Oxford*, and retired to *Exeter*, to be delivered in that City.

The Lords, and Commons at *Oxford*, having sat about eleven Weeks, desired of his Majesty a Recess from further Attendance, and in Order thereto presented a Petition to him, in which to satisfy the whole World, or leave such inexcusable, as would not be satisfied, they humbly desired, 1. That his Protestation made at the Head of his Army, and his other Declarations for maintaining the Protestant Religion, should be printed. 2. That there should be a national Synod called, whenever there was a full and free Parliament, that Care may be had of tender Consciences. 3. To satisfy his Subjects, that if he should prevail, he would yet use frequent Parliaments. 4. That the present Loans and Taxes, shall not be drawn into Precedent. 5. That the Contracts for Contributions may be justly observed, without free Quarter, or other Grievances. 6. That his Majesty will not slack his pious Endeavours for Peace, whatever Successes or Advantages may happen to it. To which his Majesty answered, that he would exactly observe their Advice, and as soon as the Constitution of Church

Church and State, the Laws, and Privileges of Parliament are secured, he would with all imaginable Joy lay down his Arms; and this Resolution, by God's Blessing, shall never be altered by any Advantages, or prosperous Successes, though never so great. And so they were dismissed *April 16, 1644*, with his Majesty's Thanks, though they did neither the King, nor Nation any great Service, being afraid of War, and too much inclinable to Peace, and Treaty; for 'twas believed, that if they had unanimously taken the Field, and exerted their Strength for one, or two decisive Blows, they could not have failed to have brought the Houses at *Westminster*, to such Accommodations as they would.

The Parliament's Forces having an Advantage of the King's in most Places, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* marched towards *Oxford*, with a Design to have besieged it, which was a shocking Piece of News to the King; but it being advised, that the best Way to draw him off from that his Design, would be to fall upon the Parliament's Garrison at *Leicester*; Prince *Rupert* undertook to do it; and besides the taking that Place, was the Cause that *Fairfax* left *Oxford*, without discharging so much as one Piece of Canon against it. But this Success gave Occasion to the Battle of *Naseby*, which proved fatal to the King's Party, which lost so many brave Commanders, and so great a Part of his Army by it, as never could be again repaired; for upon the supposed Weakness of the King's Side, the Garrisons fell so fast to the Parliament, that few more were left to him, than *Oxford*, which *Fairfax* being sensible of now resolved to lay a formal Siege to it. The City had for some Time before been much straitened for Provisions, by some Parties led by *Fleetwood*, and *Desborough*, that lay at a little Distance from it, and as soon almost, as the Siege was began, their Wants so much increased, that it was impossible for the Besieged to hold out long, which was the first Inducement to the King to think upon some Way of making his Escape. Once he propounded it to the Parliament

Commanders, That if they would carry him immediately to the Parliament, he would put himself into their Hands; but those Officers would not engage themselves to do it, and so he was forced to think of some other Way, which proved to be this. The Parliament, and *Scots* happened to be at Odds about the *Scotch* Army, which having effected their Business, grew burthensome to the Nation, so that the Parliament was very uneasy at their Presence, and plainly shewed it by their Disregard, nay, Contempt of them and their Religion, which created almost irreconcilable Animosities between the two Nations. The *French* being sensible of these Differences, and envying the growing Power of the Parliament, sent Monsieur *Montrevil*, to the King, with a Letter from the Queen, to engage the Faith of *France*, that the *Scots* should perform all their Promises to the King, and the King to them, which laid the Foundation of that Flight, which the King afterwards made to the *Scotch* Army; for after *Montrevil* had brought the *Scots* to such Terms, as the King accepted, he withdrew from *Oxford April 27, 1646*, and went by easy Journeys to the *Scots* Camp, where he resigned himself to the General, the Earl of *Leven*. The Parliament at *Westminster*, was strangely disordered with the News of his Majesty's Escape, till the *Scotch* Commissioners at *London* assured them, that their Army would punctually obey their Orders: Upon which they ordered, that the King should be kept carefully, till the Houses should direct, how he should be disposed of. The *Scots* expected such a Message as this, and removing Northwarh came to *Newcastle*. Here almost as soon as the King arrived, one of their Preachers in a Sermon upon 2 *Sam. xix. 41, 42, 43*, pleaded their Right to the King, and insinuated, that now they had got him in their Power, they'd keep him to themselves; and thereupon denied *Montrevil*, who had indeed brought him into their Hands, any Converse with him, and bad Mr. *Ashburnham* to provide for himself, and so both of them went to *Paris*.

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The King being now settled at *Newcastle* in the *Scots* Camp, was by them treated with the utmost Respect due to him, as their Sovereign, insomuch, that most Men believed, that their Intention was to keep him so long with them, till they could make a firm Peace with the Parliament, and place him on his Throne, or in such a Station, as was becoming his Princely Dignity. The Parliament in the mean Time made many urgent Instances, that the King might be delivered into their Hands, and that they would return home to their own Country, the War being at an End. The King had now greater Hopes than ever, that he should be restored, and the Kingdom settled in Peace; for he not only offered to comply with all Things necessary for that good End, but the *Scots* Council answered the Parliament's Demands with Briskness, and Courage, That they expected, that he should be restored to his legal Rights upon their Delivery of him; otherwise as his Majesty was not willing to return to the Parliament, so they declared, they would not compel him. But notwithstanding their civil Treatment, he really remained among them in no better Condition than that of a Prisoner; no Servant that he could confide in, was suffered to come near him; and though many Persons of Quality of his Party, went to *Newcastle* to wait on him, yet none of them were suffered to speak to him, or deliver, or receive any Letters, or Messages, without the Knowledge of their Leaders, yet professing to him at the same Time their good Intentions, which they would manifest to him, as soon, as it was seasonable, and then his Friends, and Servants should repair to him with all Freedom.

His Majesty's Hopes being thus buoyed up, and supported, they began to make all the Advantages of him they could, and first prevailed with him to send his positive Orders to the Marquess of *Montrose*, who had done Wonders for him in *Scotland*, to lay down his Arms and leave *Scotland*, which the Marquess declared himself ready to do at his Majesty's

Command; but if that were extorted, he would keep up his Army, and hoped to force them in whose Hands he was, to do their Duty; but the King fearing, it would be his Ruin, if the Desires of the *Scots* were not answered, insisted upon the Disbanding his Army, and so the Marquess obeyed, and transported himself to *France*. Having gained this Point, they next requested him to send Orders to Sir *Thomas Glernham*, the Governor of *Oxford*, to make the best Conditions he could, and then surrender that City to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and at the same Time to publish a general Order, (which they caused immediately to be printed, and sent) That all the Governors of any Garrisons for his Majesty, should forthwith deliver them up to the Parliament, pretending, That they could not declare their Intentions for his Majesty so effectually, as they designed, till that was done; but the War being ended, they should have no Obligations to the Parliament, and so could treat with them upon equal Terms, on his Behalf. The King could do no less, than grant it, being in the Power of such Men, as would have their Ends upon him, or his Life, as indeed at length they had both, and so *Oxford* capitulated upon advantageous Terms, and was a leading Example to the rest of the Garrisons, as *Worcester*, *Litchfield*, *Wallingford*, and several others, who in a few Months resigned themselves into the Parliament's Hands; *Ragland*, and *Pendennis* Castles held out some Time longer, and were reduced by Necessity only, but then obtained as good Conditions, as any of the other Garrisons.

While these Things were transacted, the Parliament at *Westminster*, wholly employed their Thoughts, how to get the King's Person into their Power, and free the Nation from the *Scotch* Army, which having signified to the *Scots* Commissioners, the Army desired the Parliament would send their Propositions to the King, as they had promised before the King left *Oxford*, that all Things might be settled between them and the King. The Parliament was unwilling

to send them, but at last agreed to it. They were nineteen in Number, of which these were the most unacceptable to the King, That he must swear to, and sign the solemn League and Covenant, and joyn in the utter abolishing of Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Chapters, &c. confirm their *Directory*, put the Militia into the Hands of the Houses, and leave the Nobility and Clergy in their Hands, to sequester, plunder, and treat as they would. The Army did not much approve of several of the Propositions; but told the King, That he must submit to them, or never Reign himself, or his Posterity in *England*, or *Scotland*. As soon as the King heard them, he shewed a great Aversion to them; which to remove, Duke *Hamilton* out of *Scotland*, Mr. *Henderfon*, the leading *Scotch* Presbyterian Preacher, and Monsieur *Bellevue* out of *France* from the Queen, were sent, to persuade him to accept them, adding, when they thought the King invincible, not only a clamorous Importunity, but terrifying Threats, which were so far from persuading, that they provoked the King to give them this Answer. "That no Condition, which they could reduce him to, could be so grievous to him by much, as that, if he followed their Persuasions, he should reduce himself to; and so resolutely denying Compliance to their Propositions, he bid them proceed in their own Way, though they had forsaken him, God had not." Some impute this Stiffness of the King, to a Promise that *Cromwel*, and his Party had made him, that upon rejecting the Parliament's Propositions, the Army under them would restore him to his Throne; but it ought only to be believed to proceed from his own Conscience, which taught him how great a Sin it was, to throw up the Constitution of Church and State, to the boundless Wills and Humours of open and profligate Rebels. These Methods not prevailing, the Parliament took Council how to get the King into their Hands, and rid the Nation of the *Scots* Army another Way, which was by coming to an Account

with them for all Arrears, in which they differed a While, but at length agreed, That the *Scots* should be paid four Hundred Thousand Pounds in full of all Accounts, two down, and two upon a set Time, and the King to be left in the Hands of the Parliament, who received him at *Newcastle*, and conveyed him to *Holmby-House* in *Northamptonshire*, where the Reader will find an Account of his Treatment.

Anno 1649, The Troops of Levellers rose about this Time, and one of them appeared at *Banbury*, a Market-Town in this County, and there posted up their Declaration. 1. Against the present Parliament, and their Proceedings. 2. Against the Council of State. 3. Against the Council of the Army. 4. Against the Proceedings of the late High Court of Justice. One Captain *Tomson* was a principal Leader of these Men, who to justify his Proceedings put out a Declaration, entitled, *England's Standard* advanced; Or a Declaration from Mr. *William Tomson*, and the oppressed People of this Nation, now under his Conduct in *Oxfordshire*, for a new Parliament, by the Agreement of the People. The House, May 4, declared them all Rebels, for bearing Arms without the Authority of Parliament, by their Proclamation, and ordered the General to suppress them. They were thought one of *Cromwel's* Artifices to unsettle his Masters the *Rump Parliament*, though by the Diligence of the General they were soon suppressed, *Tomson* being slain, because he would not accept of Quarters; but he killed a Cornet, and wounded some others, before he received his Death's Wound.

Another Party of Levellers appeared this Year at *Oxford*, and having imprisoned their Officers, set Guards, fortified *New College*, and committed many Acts of Hostility. The Parliament sent down Colonel *Ingoldsby* to appease them, but they took him and put him under a Guard, and chose Agitators; but the Colonel freed himself, and drew so many Soldiers after him, as at length subdued the Mutineers, and they were

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tryed by a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for High Treason; but we do not find, that they received any other Punishment, than the Soldiers running the Gantlope, and others fined, or imprisoned for a While.

The Plague being in London in 1665, the Parliament was adjourned to this City of Oxford, where they met Octob. 9, and had the University Schools prepared for the convenient Sitting of both Houses. Being settled, the King, and Chancellor made their several Speeches to the Lords, and Commons, in which they represented not only the vile Ingratitude, and perfidiousness of the Dutch, for which Cause the War by their Approbation was begun; but their Villany in encouraging, and conspiring with a Republican Party among us, to kill the King, and overthrow the Monarchy. These Things being convincingly made out to the Parliament, they first granted the King a Supply of twelve Hundred and fifty Thousand Pounds, and a Bill for one Hundred and twenty Thousand Pounds, to be given to the Duke for his valiant Behaviour, and wife Conduct in the Sea-Fight against the Dutch, and then proceeded to make several Acts, which the Necessity of the Times seemed to require, viz.

1. That all such English Fugitives, as remaining in Holland, have traiterously joyned with the Dutch, both in their Councils, and Actions against his Majesty, and their native Country, do return by a certain Day, and answer to the Law, or else they shall be attainted of High Treason.

2. That since scandalous Livings make scandalous Ministers, which often falls out in Cities, and Towns corporate, it shall and may be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese to unite small Churches, and Chapels, in Cities, and Towns corporate, by the Consent of the Patron, reserving other parochial Rights, distinct as they were before.

3. Because the King at that Time needed great Supplies of Money, a Bill was passed to ease the People of some

unnecessary Expences, viz. For the more effectual proceeding upon Distresses, and Avowries for Rent; and another to avoid Circuity of Actions at Law; a third to lessen the Charges of necessary Suits in Law; and lastly, to take away an ancient burthensome Fee in Courts of Judicature, called *Damna Clericorum*, or Damage cleer. And further,

4. Because the leading Men of the dissenting Party, especially the Ministers, were found to meet in Cities, and Corporations, and there foment Discords, and Rebellion among Men of their Persuasion, to the great Prejudice of Church and State; therefore it was enacted by this Parliament, That no Non-conforming Teacher shall dwell, or come, unless in travelling upon the Road, within five Miles of any Corporation, or any other Place, where they had been Ministers, or had preached after the Act of Oblivion, unless they took the following Oath.

I, A. B. do swear, that it is not lawful upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King; And that I do abhor the traiterous Position of taking up Arms by his Authority against his Person, or any in Commission from him, in Pursuance of such Commission; and that I will not at any Time endeavour any Alteration in Government, in Church or State.

This Act hath been much censured for its Severity upon the Dissenters; but it was not for their Religion, but for their seditious Practices, of which at this Time they had sufficient Evidence from the King's Ministers abroad, and some of the Conspirators at home. With these Acts the Parliament ended, when it had sat but twenty-two Days.

Soon after the Parliament broke up, the Plague still continuing in the Cities of London and Westminster, the usual Places of the Administration of Justice, the King by Proclamation adjourned the Michaelmas Term from thence to Oxford, and the several Courts of Justice sat in the publick Schools of the University. H h Here

Here Sir *John Keeling* an eminent Lawyer first appeared on the Bench, as Lord Chief Justice of *England*, and with him Sir *William Morton*, one of the Judges of the same Court, who succeeded Sir *Wadham Windham* then lately deceased; but *Hilary Term* was removed from thence to *Windsor*, and the Plague ceasing in the Spring, the *Easter Term* was restored to the usual Place, *Westminster*.

Anno 1683, King *Charles II.* having dissolved the late Parliament, for voting that all other Means of suppressing Popery in the Nation would be ineffectual, unless the Bill for excluding the Duke of *York*, a professed Papist, from his Succession to the Throne, passed. Another Parliament was chosen immediately, and appointed by the Writs to meet at *Oxford*, which Place was not at all pleasing to the leading Members of it. Wherefore it was agreed by several of the Nobility, to draw up a formal Petition against that Place, representing to his Majesty, That at this Time, when the Nation was in imminent Danger from the Papists, (for the popish-Plot was then newly discovered) it was not safe for the Parliament to meet at *Oxford*, because both Lords, and Commons, would be there daily exposed to the Swords of the Papists, and their Adherents, who were many of them crept into his Majesty's Guards, which would strike such an Awe upon both the Members, and Witnesses against the popish Conspirators, that all Liberty of speaking, and Clearness of Evidence would be taken away, to which they added, that the Place was too strait to entertain with any Convenience such a Concourse of People, as usually followed every Parliament; Wherefore they prayed the Parliament might, as it had usually done, sit at *Westminster*, where they might consult and act with Safety and Freedom. This Petition was subscribed by sixteen Lords, of whom the Duke of *Monmouth* was at the Head, and presented to his Majesty by the Earl of *Essex*, who introduced it with a Speech, shewing to his Majesty, how

unfortunate many Assemblies have been to our King's, which have met in Places remote from the capital City, and particularly at this Place, in *Henry III's* Reign; and considering the Discontents now among the People, they had great Reason to fear this Meeting would be fatal to his Majesty, and the Nation; and therefore do take themselves in Conscience bound to offer their Advice, and beg of his Majesty, to alter his unreasonable Resolution. The King received the Petition, and gave no answer to it, but frowned upon the Deliverers.

But afterwards it was found, that as it at first displeased, so it was afterwards disregarded, and the Parliament was obliged to meet *March 21, 1681, at Oxford*, where the Gallery in the publick Schools was prepared for the Lords, and the Convocation-House for the Commons. The King opened the Session with a Speech, in which he blamed the irregular Proceedings of the last Parliament, and hoped the ill Success of former Heats, would dispose them to a better Temper. He advised them to have a Care that their just Concern for Religion should not lead them into unnecessary Debates, and so recommended to them, the Prosecution of the popish Plot, and the Trial of the Lords imprisoned in the *Tower*, as Contrivers, and Actors in it; the more speedy conviction of Recusants, and if it be possible, the ridding our selves quite of that Party, that have any considerable Authority, or Interest among us; but yet desired them not to lay so much Weight upon any one Expedient, as to determine all others ineffectual without it; for what he had resolved concerning the Succession, he could not depart from; but to remove any reasonable Fears of a popish Successor, he would consent to any Methods of settling the Government in Protestant Hands in that Case, by which their Religion may be preserved, and the Monarchy not destroyed. This Speech being ended, and a Speaker chosen, who was *William Williams Esq;* the Parliament, after taking the Oaths as usual, proceeded to Business.

And then the Resolutions of the House of Commons, soon appeared to begin where the last House ended, and after some Debates about other Matters, it was moved, That for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the King's Person, a Bill should be brought in to prevent a popish Successor; and in particular against *James Duke of York*, and that it should be the same Bill, which passed the last Parliament. But because Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* opposed that Motion, as contrary to his Majesty's Speech, in which he had declared, that he would not alter the Succession, yet allowed them to find out Expedients to guard the Protestant Religion against a popish Successor, they proceeded to consult upon Expedients, which were some of them these. 1. That the Duke of *York* be banished from these Kingdoms five Hundred Miles. 2. That the Government both of Church and State, be vested in a Regent. 3. That the Regent be the Princess of *Orange*, &c. but there was such a violent Opposition to these Expedients, some as unusual, others as absurd and ridiculous; so that at length it was concluded, That there was no Way to preserve the Religion established, but by excluding the Duke from the Throne, whereupon the Bill, as drawn by the last Parliament, was ordered to be brought in at their next Meeting, and accordingly was read, *March 28, 1681*, Mr. Secretary *Jenkins* again opposed it, and said it was against the Religion, Government, and Wisdom of the Nation, to bring in and pass such a Bill; and therefore hoped, they would throw it out; but no Body answered, nor seconded him; but the Bill was ordered a second Reading. After this the House passed to other Matters, as *Fitz Harris's* Impeachment, &c. but on a sudden the Usher of the black Rod came in, and commanded their Attendance in the House of Lords, where they found the King in his Robes, who told them, That he observed such great Heats between the Lords and them, that he

could expect no good Success from their Meeting, and therefore thought fit to dissolve them, and accordingly the Lord Chancellor declared that Parliament dissolved, when they had sat but seven Days. The King went strait to *Windsor* with all Speed, leaving the Houses, and City in a perfect Consternation.

As to the present State, and Condition of this City, its Buildings are fair, and Streets large and populous. It is governed by a Mayor, and Aldermen, but all of them in Subjection to the Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose Orders they must obey in all Affairs of Importance, tho' they chiefly concern the City it self. In Token of this Submission, the Mayor with the principal Citizens of *Oxford*, and the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, do take an Oath every Year to maintain the Right, and Privileges of the University, which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellor. And further upon the Day of *S. Scholastica*, which is *February 10*, the Mayor, and sixty-two of the chief Citizens, do solemnly pay each of them a Penny in *St. Mary's Church*, in Lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon them, for an Outrage committed by the Citizens upon the Scholars, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* There are in this City two Markets weekly, viz. on *Wednesday*, and *Saturday*, and as many Fairs yearly, one upon *May 7*, the other upon *St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 24.* Here are also thirteen Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral, which was anciently the Church of *St. Fridiswido*, but now is called *Christ-Church*, which shews it to be one of the largest Cities of *England.* It sends also two Burgesses to Parliament, besides those that are chosen, and sent by the University. Here are also some medicinal Springs in the Parishes, of *St. Clement*, and *St. Magdalene*, and a Castle, or some Ruins of it, built by *Robert D' Oyley a Norman*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, with the Collegiate Church of *St. George* within the Walls.

This City hath long given the Title of DUKE, EARL, &c. to Noblemen, viz.

DIDAN, the Father of St. Frideswide, is mentioned by Dr. Fuller to be Duke of Oxford. He observing the pious Inclination of his Daughter to a single Life, built a Monastery in this City, which is since become Part of Christ-Church, and made her the Abbess of it: she died in 739, and was buried in her Monastery, and was afterwards Sainted by the papal Authority, being placed in the Roman Kalendar, on the nineteenth Day of October.

Swane, eldest Son of Godwin Earl of Kent, was Earl of this Place in 1044. He for inveigling Edgiva, Abbess of Leominster to marry him, was forced to fly into Denmark, but being desirous to return home, he prevailed with Earl Beorne, the King of Denmark's Son, to intercede with King Edward the Confessor to pardon him, promising to become an obedient Subject for the future; but upon some Disgust slew him; and though afterward he was reconciled to the King, and joined with his Father in an Insurrection in 1051, for which he fled into Flanders, where he married Judith, Daughter of the Earl of Flanders, yet the Murder of Prince Beorne could not be gotten out of his Mind, and therefore to expiate so foul a Fact, he submitted to this Penance, viz. to go bare footed to Jerusalem, in which Journey he got so much cold, that he died of it in his return at Liela. He left a Son named Hacun, but we do not find, that he inherited this Earldom, but it was conferred on

Edgar, surnamed Etheling, the Son of Edward surnamed the Outlaw, Son of King Edmund Ironside, and Algeith his Wife, by Agatha the Daughter of the Emperor Henry II. Dr. Heylin makes him Earl of Oxford, Anno 1067. Edward the Confessor educated him in his Court,

to fit him for the Succession to the Crown after his Death, but King Harold first deprived him of it, and William the Conqueror compleated his Disinheritance. Indeed Edwin and Morcar, the Earls of Northumberland and Chester, being discontented with the inhuman Proceedings of the Normans, contrived to Crown this Edgar, the lawful Heir, a Person so beloved by the People, that he was called England's Darling; and many Nobles, with the Citizens of London, and Navy adhered to him; but the Clergy falling to William, which was the strongest Side, and Victory still attending him against Edgar's Friends, William was accepted as King by a general Vote at Barkhamstead in Hartfordshire, and Edgar was forced to fly into Scotland. After him

Alberic, or Aubrey de Vere, commonly called Alberic the third, was created Earl of Oxford by King Henry II. Anno 1155. Sir William Dugdale says, he was created by Maud the Empress in King Stephen's Reign, and King Henry II. her Son, confirmed that Honour to him. He was mightily in Favour with that Princess, who bestowed on him the Office of great Chamberlain of England, the Tower and Castle of Colchester, and Earldom of Cambridgehire, to which King Henry her Son added the third Penny of the Pleas of this County. He founded a Nunnery at Ikelington, in the Diocese of Ely, and at Hemmingham in Essex, and a Priory at Hatfield Broad-Oak. He died in 1194, and

Alberic his Son and Heir succeeded him. He gave two Hundred Pounds for a Relief for his Father's Land after his Death, and two Hundred Marks for the tertium Denarium of Oxfordshire, that he might be Earl of the County. He was the Sheriff of Essex and Hartfordshire, in the Reign of King John, Anno 10, to whom

whom he was esteemed one of his evil Councillors, and died 16 *Joan.* without Issue. He was buried at *Coln* in *Essex*, and his Brother succeeded in his Honour and Estate, whose Name was

Robert de Vere; he gave the King a Thousand Marks for the Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, and some other Things, which having obtained, he was one of the Chief of those Barons, that took up Arms against King *John*, and being a Party to the Agreement made between the King and them to manage the Government as they pleased, was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent III.* for so doing; but upon King *John's* Death, the Barons came to a peaceable Composure with his Son, King *Henry III.* and this Earl got into such Favour, that he was made one of the Judges in the King's Court of Justice, but lived not long after; for he died 5 *Hen. III.* and was buried in the Priory of *Hatfield-Broadoke*. He married *Isabel* the Daughter of *Hugh*, but Sister and Heir of *Walter de Bolebec*, by whom he had Issue

Hugh de Vere, his Son and Heir, who performing his Homage, had Livery of his Father's Lands 15 *Hen. III.* and upon the Death of his Mother obtained the Lands of her Inheritance, upon the Payment of an Hundred Pounds, and doing Homage. He was one of the Barons, that subscribed the Letter sent to the Pope, to complain of his Exactions in the Realm, 30 *Hen. III.* and was in that Parliament, which upbraided the King with his licentious Expences, and placing a Treasurer and Chancellor without their Approbation. He founded an Hospital at *Castle Henningham* in *Essex*, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Children, and Ancestors Souls; and gave the Knights *Templars* his Lands in *Radenache* in *Bucks*, with the Church. He departed this Life *Anno 1263*, 47 *Hen. III.* and was buried at *Coln*, leaving by *Hawise* his Wife, Daughter of *Margaret* Countess of *Winton*.

Robert de Vere, his Son and Heir, who was the King's Chamberlain, but soon

after took Part with the Barons, who rose against the King, under *Mountfort* Earl of *Leicester*; but taking the Advantage of the Law, entituled *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he made his Peace with the King, and at length got so much into his Favour, that King *Edward I.* employed him in his Wars against the *Welch*. He gave some Lands to the Knights *Hospitalers*, and one Hundred and fifty Acres of Land and Meadow, in *Birchanger* and *Takeley*, to the Canons of *Thremebale*, for the Health of his own Soul, and Son *Gilbert's*. He died 24 *Edw. I.* leaving by *Alice* his Wife, three Sons, viz. *Robert* his Son and Heir, *Hugh*, and *Thomas*, (*Alphonfus* died in his Life time.)

Robert de Vere inherited the Honour, and the greatest Part of his Estate. He was in the Expedition made into *Scotland*, 26 *Edw. I.* and among other Charters, obtained one for his Tenants at *Lavenham*, where his Father had before gotten a Grant for a Fair on *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday* in *Easter Week*, a Privilege of passing Toll-free throughout *England*. He married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*; but leaving no Issue by her, his Nephew, the Son of his youngest Brother *Alphonfus*, named

John de Vere, was his Heir and Successor, one of the greatest Soldiers of his Time, whom King *Edward III.* sent, or took with him in diverse Expeditions into *Scotland*, *Flanders*, and *France*, in which last Service he had forty Men at Arms, with himself, one Bannerer, nine Knights, twenty Esquires, and thirty Archers on Horse-back under him; for the Maintenance of which Retinue and himself, he was allowed six Sacks of Wool. He was with the King in diverse other Expeditions, and lastly attended Prince *Edward* in the Battle of *Poitiers*, where he had forty Spears under his Command. In his last Will and Testament, which was made on *All Saints Day*, 33 *Edw. III.* he gave diverse Legacies to pious Uses, viz. four Hundred Marks in Aid of the *Holy Land*, an Hundred towards

towards the Building of *Coln Church*, and as many towards the Rebuilding of the new Abbey Chapel at *Castle Henningham*, that Masses might there be celebrated for him by two Priests. He died *Jan. 24.* in the same Year, and was buried in *Our Lady's Chapel* in *Coln Priory*. He left two Sons and two Daughters, of which

Sir *Thomas de Vere* was his eldest Son and Heir, who being then beyond Sea in the King's Service, he had the Li-very of his Estate without doing Homage, till his Return almost six Years after. He was married in his Father's Life-time to *Maud*, the Daughter of *Ralph de Ufford*, by whom he had a Son. After his Father's Death, he was for the most Part in the Wars in *France*, but upon his Return, made his Will at *Bentley*, in which he ordered his Body to be buried in *St. Peter's Chapel* at *Coln Priory*, and gave to his Wife all his Reliques, among which was a Cross made of the Wood of Christ's Cross. Sir *John Hawkwood*, the famous Soldier, was appointed one of his Executors. He died soon after, 45 *Edw. III. Anno 1371*, leaving only one Child, viz.

Robert de Vere IV. his Son and Heir, who being under Age, his Wardship was granted to *Ingeham*, then Earl of *Bedford*, who married him to *Philippa* his Daughter. He came of Age, 6 *Rich. II.* and becoming a great Favourite to that Prince, was not only retained by him in diverse Expeditions, but in Consideration of his great Costs and Expences, he was at in that King's Service, he procured a Grant of *Queenborough Castle* in *Kent*, to himself for Life, and in Case he survived the King, to his Heirs for ever; as also the Castle and Lordship of *Okeham* in *Rutland*, with the Forest there. After this the King's Favour towards him increasing, he was created first Marquess of *Dublin*, and then Duke of *Ireland* in Parliament; and had a Grant from the King of the Lands and Dominions of *Ireland*, with all the Profits thereunto belonging, in as ample a Manner, as the King ought to have the

same. By these Gifts and Honours, he grew haughty and insolent, and put away *Isabel* his Wife, which much distastet and provoked the Nobility, especially the Duke of *Gloucester*, the King's Uocle, who sought an Opportunity to vindicate his Niece's Dishonour. *Robert* was sensible of this, and withdrew with the King into *Wales*, as if he intended to go to his Government in *Ireland*, but staid there a While contriving the Death of the Duke of *Gloucester*, and the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, &c. At length they returned to *Nottingham Castle*, where staying to consider how to carry on their Enterprize, the Lords suspected some evil Design upon them, and raising what Power they could, met at *Haringbiay-Park* near *Highgate*, in an hostile Manner, at which the King being startled, sent to know the Cause of their Discontents, and was answered, That they had taken Arms for his Advantage, viz. to rid him of those Traitors, that he had about him, particularly *Robert de Vere Duke of Ireland*. The King calling the Lords to him, pacified Matters for the present; and the Duke of *Ireland* seeing his Danger, fled with *Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk*, beyond Sea, but landing not long after with four or five Thousand Men, the Lords having their Forces ready, fell so fiercely upon him, that being near *Rodcote-Bridge* on the *Iss* in *Oxfordshire*, he was forced to leave his Men, and swim over the River to escape. Upon his Flight, the Nobles caused the King to summon a Parliament at *Westminster*, and exhibited certain Articles of High Treason against him, which they required him to answer to; but he not appearing, was banished, and all his Possessions confiscated. He fled into *Flanders*, and died in a poor Condition at *Lovain*, *Anno 1392*, 16 *Rich. II.* but about three Years after, the King caused his Body to be brought over into *England*, and buried at *Coln* in *Essex*, himself and many of the Bishops being present at his Interment; but few Lords. He died without any Issue,

Issue, and the Honour, with the entailed Estate, descended to

Alberic, or *Aubrey de Vere*, his Uncle, being Brother to the last Earl *Thomas*, by the Consent and Allowance of the Parliament, and to his Heirs; because he had, before the Earldom descended to him, been even in King *Edward III*'s Reign, a Person very faithful and serviceable to his Sovereign, and on that Account was employed with others, in the Commission to make a Peace with *Charles King of France*, 31 *Edw. III.* and afterwards constituted one of the Embassadors to make a League with *Wenceslaus*, King of the *Romans* and *Bohemia*, and the King of *England* his Master, 4 *Rich. II.* and retained to serve the same King in the Wars of *Scotland* forty Days; but after he was Earl of *Oxford* he grew infirm, and therefore the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, which his Ancestors had long held, was in 17 *Rich. II.* bestowed upon *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, to hold for Term of Life, and continuing still weak, had a special License to be absent from the Parliament held at *Shrewsbury*, 21 *Rich. II.* by which the Judgment given against his Nephew *Robert*, to whom he succeeded, was revoked. He married the Daughter of *John Lord Fitz-Walter*, by whom he had only one Son, who after his Death, which happened on *St. George's Day*, 1 *Hen. IV.* Anno 1399, succeeded him, viz.

Richard de Vere, and inherited his Honour and Estate. Upon his Accession to this Honour, the Commons in Parliament assembled did pray the King, That having married *Alice* the Daughter of the King's Sister, he might be restored to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, being his Due by Inheritance, and taken away forcibly by King *Richard*; but the King would not assent to it, possibly, because about the same Time, *Maud* the old Countess of *Oxford*, the Widow of Earl *Thomas*, being still alive, caused it to be divulged, that King *Richard II.* was alive, and would soon come to claim the Crown; and distributed Silver Harts about in his Name

up and down the Country. This being found out, she was apprehended, and being committed to Prison, her Goods were confiscated. But it seems, he continued still in Favour, and was in two Expeditions into *France*, before the last of which he made his Will, and bequeathed his Body to be buried in *Coln Priory* abovementioned, dying the next Year, 1417, after his return from *France*, and leaving by *Alice* his Wife, two Sons, *John* and *Robert*, the Elder of which, viz.

John de Vere, succeeded in his Father's Honour. He being in Ward to the King, and marrying *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *John Howard* jun. Knt. without the King's Licence, was forced to pay two Thousand Pounds, to obtain Pardon for that Transgression. He obtained License, 13 *Hen. VI.* to go into the *Holy Land* with twelve Persons in his Company, taking with him an Hundred Pounds in Money, and having Bills of Exchange for five Hundred Marks; but we suppose bought himself from that Journey, (as was usual in those Times) for in 14 *Hen. VI.* he was sent into *Picardy* for the Relief of *Calais*; and in the 17th of the same Reign was in Commission with *John Duke of Norfolk*, to treat upon a perpetual Peace between his Master, and *Charles de Valois* King of *France*. But when King *Edward IV.* attained the Crown, and the Parliament which set him up, disinherited King *Henry VI.* and all of the *Lancastrian* Line, he and *Aubrey* his Son being firm *Lancastrians*, were attainted with the Dukes of *Exeter*, *Somerset*, and many others, and at several Times beheaded; but this Earl left diverse other Sons, viz. *John*, *George*, *Richard*, and *Thomas*, all Knights, who all were under a Cloud, and durst not claim their Honours, till King *Henry VI.* was restored, when

Sir *John de Vere* assumed the Honour of Earl of *Oxford*, and adhering to King *Henry*, when he had recovered the Throne again, sat High Steward in the Trial of *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worcester*, a firm Adherer to the House of *York*, who

who being taken in the Forest of *Way-ligg*, where he was found on the Top of an high Tree, was carried to London, and there condemned to suffer Death by this Earl, and accordingly was beheaded upon *Tower Hill*, and buried at *Black Fryars* in the City, Providence returning that upon his own Head, which he had inflicted upon several Gentlemen for siding with the *Lancastrians* at *Southampton* the same Year, 10 *Edw. IV.* but the Scene soon changed, and *Edward* by his Victory in *Barnet Field*, was again restored to the Crown; whereupon this Earl flying into *Wales*, got Possession of *St. Michael's Mount* in *Cornwal*, with three Hundred ninety-seven Men; but they were forced to resign it to *Fortescue* and his Forces, who were sent by the King to besiege it; and being taken Prisoner with the Lord *Beaumont*, they were both carried to the King to London, and being attainted by the next Parliament that met at *Westminster*, were sent Prisoners to the Castle of *Hammes* in *Picardy*, in *France*, where he remained, when *Richard III.* reigned. Here, after some Time, he heard, that *Henry Duke of Richmond*, was stirred up by the Nation, wholly disgusted by *Richard's* Tyranny, to recover the Crown, as the next Heir of the *Lancastrian* Line, and was like to obtain it, through the Aid and Assistance of the *French*, and other Potentates, whereupon at this Earl's Motion the Castle of *Hammes* declared for the Duke of *Richmond*. and he with the Governor *Sir James Blunt*, fled to that Duke, with whom he remained ever after, and marched with him to *Bosworth Field*, where he commanded the Van-guard, consisting of Archers, against King *Richard*, and by his wise Conduct in the Battle, was thought one of the chief Instruments of obtaining the Victory. For this memorable Service, after the Duke of *Richmond* was crowned by the Name of King *Henry VII.* he was first restored to all his Possessions, made one of that King's Privy Council, and Lord High Steward at his Coronation, Constable of the *Tower of London*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, and at length Lord High Chamberlain of

England, which was granted to his Ancestor *Alberic de Vere*, by King *Henry I.* He had by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Richard Earl of Salisbury*, a Son named *John*, but he died young in the *Tower*, during his Father's Exile, so that upon his decease *March 10, 4 Hen. VIII.*

John, the Son of his Brother *Sir George Vere Knt.* who was called *Little John* of *Campes*, was his Heir. He married *Ann*, the Daughter of *Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk*, but left no Issue by her; and so his three Sisters became Heirs of his Moveables, and some Estate; but

John, Son of *Robert de Vere*, Brother to the aforesaid *John II.* inherited the Title, and all the entailed Estate of his Family. He was one of the Peers, who subscribed the Articles against Cardinal *Wolsey*, and likewise the Letter sent by the greatest Part of the Nobility, with many Bishops, and Abbots, to Pope *Clement VII.* to let him know, that unless he complied with King *Henry's* Desire in the Case of the Divorce of his Queen *Katharine*, his Supremacy would be cast out of the Realm, 22 *Hen. VIII.* and was made one of the same King's Privy Council, *Reg. 28.* He left five Sons, of whom

John his eldest Son succeeded him in his Honour, 32 *Hen. VIII.* He, besides his own Inheritance, had many Lands, which descended to him by his Mother *Elizabeth*, Sister and Heir of *Trussel Esq;* He was in the famous Expedition to *Bulloigne*, being a Commander in King *Henry VIII's* Army, *Reg. 36.* led by *John Lord Russel*, Lord Privy Seal. He had by *Margaret*, the Sister of *Sir Edward Golding Knt.*

Edward de Vere, his only Son and Successor. He was in 29 *Eliz.* one of the Peers, who by a special Commission from that Princess, sat with other Lords to try *Mary Queen of Scots* (then a Prisoner in *Fotheringhay Castle*) for her Life, as also was one of the chief Persons in the Queen's Fleet, employed against the *Spanish Armada*, which then threatened an Invasion to the Nation, and much terrified the People; but it was dissipated, and destroyed by the *English Navy*. He was called the poetical Earl of *Oxford*,

ord, because in his younger Days, he was an excellent Poet and Comedian, which he gave a full Proof of in many Writings of his, which are now lost; but some there are still in Being, which though now of little Value, were highly esteemed in his Time. He married *Ann*, Daughter of *William Cecil*, Lord *Burghley*, Lord Treasurer; and because his Father-in-Law would not procure a Pardon for his entire Friend *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, who was condemned for High Treason, for courting, and assisting the Queen of *Scots*, he resolved in Revenge to ruin his Daughter, which he accordingly did, first forsaking her Bed, and then consuming, and selling the great Inheritance of his Family; so that he left, when he died in an advanced Age, in 1604, very little to

Henry de Vere, his only Son and Successor; he married *Diana*, the second Daughter of *William Cecil Earl of Exeter*, but died at the Siege of *Breda* in the Netherlands, Anno 1625, leaving no Issue, whereupon

Robert de Vere, Son and Heir of *Hugh de Vere*, a far distant Kinsman, put in his Claim to the Honour and Estate, and was in Parliament admitted, Anno 2 *Car. I.* He also claimed the Honour, and Titles of Lord *Bulbeck*, *Sanford*, and *Badlesmere*, as also the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; but was opposed in them all by *Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby*, as Son and Heir of *Mary*, the sole Heir Female. The Dispute lasted a long While, the Records were diligently searched by both Sides, and Council heard several Times, after which it was thus determined. That the Titles of Lord *Bulbeck*, *Sanford*, and *Badlesmere*, descended to the Heirs Female of *John IV. Earl of Oxford*; which were his three Sisters; but not being dividable came to the King, and were at his Disposal; and as to the Office of the Lord Chamberlain, it was referred to the Judges attending the Parliament, who being but five present, three of them declared for the Heir General, and so *Robert Lord Willoughby* assumed the Staff of his Office, and was

admitted to his Place above all the Barons, according to the Act of 31 *Hen. VIII. chap. 10*, for he took his Place next to the Earl of *Arundel*. He was slain at the Siege of *Mastrecht* 1632, and left by his Wife *Beatrix Van Hemmenma*, of *Friesland*, but one Son (his other two, *Horace* and *Francis*, dying young) named

Aubrey de Vere, who succeeded him in his Earldom and Estate. In the Troubles of King *Charles I.* he was loyal, but not active, however 'tis probable, that he promoted the Restoration of King *Charles II.* in a signal Manner, because he was so highly promoted, when it was brought about, which could proceed from nothing but the Merit of his good Services; for we find, that shortly after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was elected one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, made one of his Majesty's Privy Council, Colonel of a Regiment of the King's Guards, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*, some of which Offices he held to his Death. He married *Ann*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Paul Viscount Banning*, but leaving no Issue, he afterwards married *Diana*, Daughter to *George Kirk Esq.* one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles I.* He enjoyed the Lord *Banning's* Estate for Life, tho' he had no Children by his first Wife, by the Gift of his Lady. He died without Issue Male, March 12, 1702, and so his Honour, after a long Succession as we see above, became extinct; and the Estate passed to his Lady's Heirs, her four Aunts Posterity; but the Honour was about ten Years after, revived in the Person of

Robert Harley Esq. descended of an ancient and eminent Family of *Harleys*, in *Shropshire*. He being a Person of Note, both for Estate and Understanding, was for some Time, while he was young, returned a Member to several Parliaments, and in 1700, 12 *Gen. III.* was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in which Post he continued for two following Parliaments. By this Place he was recommended to the Notice

tice of Queen ANNE, who soon after her Accession, made him one of her Privy Council, and not long after one of her principal Secretaries of State, which he held till the Year 1708, when he surrendered that Office to her Majesty. Two Years after, The Queen finding a just Occasion to change her Ministry, was pleased to call him again to her Council, and heaping Preferments on him, appointed him one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and soon after Chancellor, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and at length by

Letters Patents, bearing date May 24, 1711, created him a Peer of this Realm, by the Stile and Title of Baron Wigmore in the County of Hereford, and Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and constituted him Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain. He married Elizabeth, the Daughter of Thomas Foley, of Whitley-court in Worcestershire, Esq; and Sister of the Lord Foley, by whom he hath Issue Edward Lord Harley, who hath married the Lady Henrietta-Cavendish Hollis. Daughter and Heir of John Duke of Newcastle; and two Daughters.

This City is rendered famous by the Birth of many great Persons, viz.

RICHARD, the Son of King Henry II. and Queen Eleanor, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, i. e. a Lion's Heart, who was born at the King's Palace here, called Beaumont; he is represented as undutiful to his Father in our Histories, out of a particular Affection to his Mother, which afterward, when he was King, he was sensible of, as a great Fault, that to atone for it, he with King Philip of France, undertook a Voyage into the Holy Land, to rescue the City of Jerusalem, and our Lord's Sepulchre, out of the Hands of the Saracens. In his going he suffered Shipwreck, and many Mischiefs, and in his Return was taken Prisoner by Leopold, Archduke of Austria, out of an old Grudge to him. He abated nothing of his Spirit in his Behaviour, though in a strict Confinement, which rendred him the more desirable to his Subjects, who cheerfully paid an Hundred Thousand Pounds for his Ransome, and had no Occasion to repent of the Bargain; tho' the Duke of Austria acted unworthy of a Prince, in seizing him in his Travels, and imposing so unreasonable a Fine; for he not only reformed himself upon

his Return, but corrected many ill Customs, and foul Enormities in the Nation; and had done much more good to it, had not an unfortunate Arrow shot from a Castle in France, which he was besieging, put a Period to his Life in the Year of our Lord 1199.

Saint Frideswide, Daughter of Didan Duke of Oxford, abovementioned, was born in this Town. She was admirable for her Chastity, for being solicited by Algarus, a young Nobleman, to yield to his Lust, she made a miraculous Escape from him; and he was as miraculously stricken blind. This Accident wrought so much upon her, that she thought her self obliged to dedicate that Virginity to God, which had been so strangely preserved, and thereupon her Father built a Monastery for her, as is above observed.

John of Oxford, a great Historian in his Time, and by Hector Boethius ranged next to Jeffrey of Monmouth for Age, and Industry. He was a great Anti-Becketist, i. e. an Opposer of Archbishop Becket's obstinate Proceedings against the King, as many other learned Men of that Age were. He was employed by King Henry

Henry II. to give the Pope an Account of the King's Carriage in that Business; but we have no further Account of it. He was Dean of *Salisbury* then, and the King's Chaplain, and was made Bishop of *Norwich* in the Year 1175, where, while he sat, he repaired his Cathedral, which had been a little before greatly defaced by the Fire, which accidentally happened in the City; built a fair Alms-House, and *Trinity Church* in *Ipswich*. He died in the Year 1200.

Robert of Oxford, a great Admirer of *Thomas Aquinas*, who was his Cotemporary, accounting his Opinions almost as Oracles. In his Time the Bishop of *Paris* with the Consent of the Doctors of the *Sorbonne* (who were great Champions for Liberty) granted a License to the Scholars of *Oxford*, *Opinari de Opinionibus*, i. e. to dispute of any Man's Opinions, not decided by any general Councils, as Matters of Faith. Our *Robert* was much offended at this Concession, and wrote against the whole College of the *Sorbonne* about it, in which, though he shewed a great deal of Zeal, and Courage for the Truth, as he believed; yet he incurred the Censure of some, as a rash Man, that had more Boldness than Brains. He flourished in King *Henry III's* Reign.

William Chillingworth, born and bred in *Oxford*, where he was educated in *Trinity College*. He was an acute and subtle Disputant, but of an unsettled Judgment. He was no Drudge at Study, but allowing himself a Liberty in Conversation, became acquainted with one Mr. *John Fisher*, a learned Jesuit, and a cunning Disputant, who suiting his Genius, that was partly by resolving some Doubts, which he had not been so lucky as to meet with from others, and partly by Persuasions brought him over to the *Romish* Communion, and carried him to *St. Omers*. Here he remained some

Time, disputing and propounding his religious Scruples to the Society (which made them uneasy); but not finding them able to give him full Satisfaction in all his Scruples, as he expected, especially such as his Conscience had started, when he became more fully acquainted with their Corruptions, he left them with their good Leave, and returned to the Church of *England* in 1631, and was received by his Godfather Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, very kindly. Upon his coming home he was offered Preferment, but refusing to subscribe the thirty-nine Articles, was incapable of it for the present, which shewed, that he did not desert the *Romish* Religion for Interest, but purely for Conscience-sake; but afterwards he was better satisfied in the Lawfulness of such Subscription, and having written excellently against the Papists, in a Book which he entituled, *The Religion of Protestants, the safe Way to Salvation*, &c. which was very acceptable to the Governors of our Church. He was rewarded for it with a Chancellorship of the Church of *Salisbury*, and with the Mastership of *Wigton's* Hospital in the Borough of *Leicester*, both which, if not other Preferments, he kept to his dying Day; but the Blemish of his Lapse into Popery was not rubbed off, though he condescended to make a Recantation in *St. Mary's* at *Oxford*, as an open Testimony of his Reconcilement to the Church of *England*; for as the Puritan Party always held him to be a Papist in Heart, at, and after his Conversion, so he still bears the Name among that Party, and such as they have influenced, of a Papist in Masquerade; but surely very unjustly, since he gave as plain Signs of his Sorrow for, and Conversion from his Errors, as can reasonably be desired; and his Book is an undeniable Witness for him.

Of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD in
General.

THE Original of this famous University, though earnestly contended for by the Antiquaries that had their Education there, yet cannot, after much fruitless Diligence, be certainly discovered. Some indeed refer its first Foundation to the Ages next after the Destruction of *Troy*, and assert (though we do not suppose they believe themselves) that the Studies of Learning flourished here, ever since the *Trojans* coming out of *Greece*, under the Command of *Brute*, who brought certain Philosophers with them, whom King *Memphrick* settled in this Place. Others will have it established by *Arviragus* a British King, about seventy Years after Christ's Incarnation, both alike uncertain, if not altogether fabulous. We shall confute neither, but insist upon what is as plain, as History can make it, which is, That *Martin II.* who arrived at the papal Seat about the Year 882, confirming this University, styles it an ancient Academy, or University, which may be at least a Ground to believe, that if it was not founded soon after this Kingdom embraced the Christian Religion; yet it was at least some Centuries before *Martin's* Confirmation. 'Tis true, that for some Years before, the Nation had been involved in so many Troubles, and Confusions by the Wars among the *Saxon* Kings, that Arts and Sciences left their Residence here, and the University retained little more, than the Name; but at length King *Alfred* having reduced the national Affairs to a peaceable State and Condition, and resolving to promote all Things, that might tend to the Honour and Advantage of his Subjects, proceeded to make many Regulations, especially in relation to Learning, having observed, that few on the South Side of *Humber* could read *English*, and scarce a Priest understood the *Latin*

Tongue. He began thereupon with this University, and that he might restore it to its pristine Glory, he first sent into *France* for *Grimbold*, and *John* a Monk, to invite them to come to *Oxford* to teach the Arts and Sciences, which having obtained, there was so great a Concourse of Youth, thirsting after Learning, that King *Alfred* found it necessary to build three Colleges, viz. great, little, and lesser University Halls, and liberally endowed them, for the Encouragement of the meaner Sort, as well as rich, to become learned, giving the sixth Part of his yearly Income, for the Maintenance of his Scholars there.

King *Edward I.* *Alfred's* Heir and Successor, was as great an Encourager of Learning, as his Father had been, and did almost, as much for *Cambridge*, as *Alfred* had done for *Oxford*, so that both Universities became in a very flourishing Condition in his Time, and so continued under the Princes of the *Saxon* Line, that succeeded him, for above an Hundred Years; but after the *Danes* began to infest the Kingdom with their Ravages, and Plunderings, this City of *Oxford* was among other Towns consumed, and burnt to the Ground by that inhuman People, so that all Studies here ceased for above an Hundred and thirty Years. However the Town was not so long neglected, but through the Beneficence of the Princes, and Nobles, and the Love, which many even in those Days had for Learning, it was rebuilt, and the Scholars re-assembled there; but another Misfortune not long after happened to it. Many *Danes* in this Interval had settled themselves all over the Nation, and became in some Places intolerably insolent, and domineering over the *Saxons*, to the great Offence of King *Ethelred*, and his Nobles, who resolving to bear it no longer, contrived

to put an End to all their Power at once in *England*, by a general Slaughter of them; and to Effect this their Designs, sent Letters with the utmost Secrecy into all Parts, commanding all his Subjects at a certain Day and Hour to set upon the *Danes*, and destroy them without Compassion. This Sentence was executed with the utmost Cruelty at *Oxford*; for great Number of them flying, to save their Lives, into the Monastery of *St. Fridiswide*, and the Churches, were torn from the Altars, (which had been before profaned) and slain without Mercy. In this Massacre, (as *Malmesbury* tells us) the Lady *Gunbilde*, Sister to *Suaine* then King of *Denmark*, who had been a great and continual Friend to the *English*, and was sent hither as an Hostage upon Conditions of Peace, with her Husband named *Palingus*, who were all Christians, were slain, contrary to the Laws both of Nature and Nations.

News being brought into *Denmark* of this bloody Massacre, *Suaine*, full of Anger and Revenge, resolved upon a speedy Retaliation, and having gathered all his Forces together, passed the next Spring, with a great Navy, into *England*, and landing in the *West*, spoiled the Country all along as they marched, rased *Exeter*, rifled *Wilton*, took *Salisbury*, and at length passing through the *Chiltern* Wood came to *Oxford*, which they set on fire, and departed, by which Means the City escaped Destruction for the present, the Citizens extinguishing the Flames; but though *Oxford* yet stood, it was but reserved to another Fit of *Danish* Fury; for within a Year or two after, *Suain* besieged and took it, and staying there a While butchered many of the Scholars and Townsmen, and enslaving the Survivors, did all he could to extirpate both Learning and Christianity, which to avoid, the Scholars all fled, and left the University vacant, as it continued for some Time; but *Canute* the *Dane*, Son of *Suain*, obtaining the Crown, was a better Friend to the Muses; and that he might promote the Increase of Religion, and Knowledge, founded diverse Schools in the Cities and Towns

of the Kingdom, and endowed them with suitable Salaries for the Education of the Children of all his Subjects, and most especially established this School, (as Universities were then called); for he went to *Rome*, and having offered great Gifts to *St. Peter*, obtained of Pope *John XXI.* that it should be free from Taxes and Tribute. Indeed *Oxford* by Name is not mentioned among *Catulus's* Foundations; but who can believe he overlooked it, seeing he resided there some Years, and was dwelling there, when he endowed the Abbey of *Abingdon* with some Lands, and a Church in *Oxford*, and called a Parliament thither to establish King *Edgar's* Laws, which the learned Men of the University were called to interpret out of the *Saxon* Language, which hardly any other learned Men at that Time could have done.

Harold, surnamed *Harefoot*, from his Nimbleness in running, succeeded his Father *Canute* in this Kingdom, but was no Friend to Learning, or learned Men, as *Leland* assures us in these Words. *The Schools founded by Alfred at Oxford, flourished to the Times of Harold, the first King of England of that Name, who as he was a Dane, a Barbarian and a cruel Person; so for little and no Cause, he demolished, and destroyed the Building dedicated to Scholar-like Exercises, and which is worse, took away all the Farms, and Revenues which were given for those Uses, having no Regard to the pious Donations of his Ancestors; yet he thought he granted a Favour to the Scholars of University College, that he left them their bare House to dwell in, nor could they obtain any Part of their Revenue, till the Reign of King Henry III. being forced to be contented to live in the ill-repaired Buildings, &c.* In which State this University continued all the Reign of *Hardicanute*. But Edward the Confessor being a Person of more favourable Inclinations to good Literature, cast a propitious Eye upon this University, in the very Beginning of his Reign, when by a special Edict he established, that all the Scholars Goods, which had been heretofore embezzled and perverted, should be restored to their

their antient Owners, and the Stipends formerly granted by King *Alfred*, and lately lost by the Rapin of King *Harold*, should be again resettled to their proper Use, by which Constitution this University enjoyed Peace and Ease for a small Time, and might have done so longer, if they could have humoured the Changes that followed. For *William* the *Norman*, called by our Historians the Conqueror, does no where appear to have been any ways disaffected to Learning, or the Seminaries dedicated to it; but being desirous of a Kingdom, and a fierce Enemy to all that opposed him in his Design, this Place came under his Displeasure upon this Occasion, and the University suffered with it.

England being a valiant and brave Nation, came very unwillingly under the *Norman* Power, and though the Battle of *Hastings* laid the Foundation for an entire Conquest, yet before *William* could he settled, there were diverse Risings in several Parts of the Kingdom; among which, one in *Northumberland*, being assisted by the *Scotch* King and the *Danes*, was the most dreaded by him; and thereupon having Intelligence of it he swore, that he would quite destroy the Country. In his March he heard that this City of *Oxford* had rebelled against him, which obliged him to go a little out of his Way to still them; when he came thither he found the Citizens resolved to defend themselves, being environed with a strong Wall; whereupon he having no Way to gain it but by a Siege, he took a View of it round, in order to his attacking of it. In his Way one of the besieged got upon the Walls, and pulling down his Breeches let a Fart at him, which when he was informed of, he burst out into a Passion, and swore, he would avenge the Affront, which he soon did; for he took it at the first Attack, and left it to be harrassed, and plundered by his Soldiers, who slew not only many Citizens, but Academicks; yet the present Sufferings were not the sole bad Effects of the Rebellion. This City was much impoverished by it, and the King consigned

to his Exchequer, the Clerkship of the Market, and demised the same; and being yet jealous of the Fidelity of the Citizens, and neighbouring Places influenced by them, he caused *Robert D'Oily* a *Norman*, who had obtained many Lordships in this County of him, as a Reward for his Services, to build a Castle on the West Side of the City, and fortify it with large Trenches, and Ramparts, in order to repress their Insolence, if they should again stir. In this Castle he erected a Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. *George*, for secular Canons of the Order of St. *Aufin*, who continued there, till in the Reign of King *Stephen* they were translated to *Osney* Abbey, and the House it self was made an Hostel, or Inn for secular Students, subject to the Jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University. About the same Time also, the Conqueror despoiled the Scholars of such Exhibitions, as had been settled on them by King *Alfred*, because he could not bring them to comply with his Design to extirpate the *English* Tongue, and bring in the *Norman*, by preaching in it: So that the Scholars of those Colleges were forced to live upon the Benevolence, and Contributions of such as stood up for the *English* Tongue, till they were otherwise endowed; yet he ratified the Laws made by *Edward* the Confessor, in Favour of the University.

But the Conqueror finding this Attempt impracticable, applied himself to more gentle Methods, to secure his Throne to himself and Posterity; and to that End began to encourage this University, by sending his youngest Son *Henry*, (afterwards King *Henry I.*) to Study there, which gave such a Reputation to it, that the Number of Scholars greatly increased upon it. The Prince himself mightily improved in Learning here, for which he was surnamed *Beauclerke*, and ever retained a great Affection for this Place; for he being come to the Crown, erected a Palace here for himself, and his Successors, in a Piece of Ground, still called *Beaumont*, and granted many Privileges to the Scholars, which

which was an Inducement to the learned Men of all Parts to flock hither. Hence it was, that during this King's Reign, not only many Persons famous for their Learning, as *Walter Calne*, Archdeacon of Oxford, who was eminent for his Knowledge in foreign, and domestick History, and a great Orator; *William* of Malmsbury, our English Historian; *Celsus Armachanus*, a Person endowed with all Sorts of Knowledge; and *Robert Bertune*, Bishop of Hereford, who was so highly esteemed for his Sanctity by the Pope, that he was after his Death, thought worthy of Canonization, appeared in this University; but the Town it self was so enriched by the Scholars, (every House being full of them) that whereas it paid but 20 l. per Ann. and six Sextaries of Honey for Gable, or Toll before; it now paid 60 l. the Houses being so much increased.

In this King's Reign, there came to this University from Exeter, one *Robert Pullein*, and for five Years together read upon the Holy Scriptures, which had been for some Time much neglected, to the Students here. Every Lord's Day also, he preached to the People, who were much benefited by his Doctrine. *Leland* highly extolling him for his Restoration of Learning here, says, That he omitted nothing in order to the instructing of the Youth in the learned Languages, by reading to them daily in the publick Schools, till his great Fame caused an Interruption of his intended Designs; for Pope *Innocent II.* hearing of him, sent for him to Rome, where having remained a While, Pope *Celestine II.* made him a Cardinal, and Pope *Lucius VII.* his Chancellor; but all these Honours could not keep him from his native Country; whereupon he returned home, and being in great Favour with King *Henry*, as well as the Pope, he was not unmindful of this University, but procured of both several Bulls and Charters of Privileges, as well for the Government, as Defence of this University.

With King *Henry*, who was the Patron of the Learned, and Learning here, died the Splendor of this University; for the Scholars joining with the Towns-

men, in maintaining *Maud* the Empress's Title, whom they had received into their Castle, such was the Resentment of King *Stephen*, who was then in Possession of the Crown, though without a just Title, that having forced the Castle to yield to him, he caused the Town to be burnt to the Ground, which forced the Scholars to fly, and seek for other Places for their Studies. Three Years were passed in repairing, and rebuilding the City, before the Scholars could think of a Return; but then being encouraged by the Bounty, and earnest Advice of several Patrons of Learning, the Professors of the several Arts and Sciences resumed their Places of reading Lectures to the young Students, according to the ancient Institution, and among them the most eminent was *Simon* of Durham, a Monk of the *Benedictine* Order, who having been a diligent Searcher into the hidden Recesses of natural Philosophy, in his Reading discovered such Secrets therein, as raised a mighty Admiration in all his Hearers, and Scholars, but to the Offence of many, who had rather he had exercised his Wit, and Learning, in proving the Authority of the Pope, the Dignity of the monastick Order, the Excellency of a single Life, the immaculate Conception of the Virgin *Mary*, the Nature of leavened, and unleavened Bread, and Transmutation of the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament, &c. against the Hereticks, (as they were esteemed at that Time) who opposed them, as Corruptions of the Christian Doctrine.

In this King's Reign the Civil and Canon Laws, which had hitherto been unknown at this University, were first brought into it; one *Vicarius*, a Lombard by Nation, and a Person very skilful in that Sort of Learning, setting up Lectures to explain the same. To him most of the Scholars applied themselves, with great Thirst after this Kind of Knowledge, which was altogether new to them; and he without any Distinction of Quality, instructed both the Rich and Poor, insomuch, that in his Time the Study of these Laws to far prevailed

at Oxford among all the Students there, as also in diverse other Parts of the Realm, that the Artists in other Studies and Faculties, complaining to the King of the Decay of Learning in general, prayed him to impose Silence upon *Vicarius*, that he might not get the Students from them by his Reading, but without Success, for so much Esteem did this Study gain among all Persons of Knowledge, by giving Delight and Satisfaction to all Men in Point of sound Reasoning, that the King could not think it well to Endeavour by Authority to stop the Progress of it; and so these Times abounded with many Men famous for their Knowledge in these Laws, as *Alberich de Vere*, Earl of *Guien*, *Lawrence of Dunham*, and others.

In King *Henry II's* Reign Learning was at a low Ebb, and could hardly keep its Ground, by Reason of the Contentions between him and his Clergy, who under the Conduct of *Thomas Becket*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, backed with the Pope's Authority, endeavoured to maintain the Exemption of the Clergy, guilty of the worst of Crimes, as Murder, Felony, Robbery, Burning Houses, and the like, from the Judicature of the King, and his secular Courts, to be judged and tryed in the spiritual; which the King found to be such an Encouragement of Wickedness, that he would not allow it; and the Archbishop not being contented to forego it, filled the Nation with such Troubles, as hindered the Progress of Learning, and all good Arts. So that our Histories mention nothing remarkable concerning this University, till the Reign of his Son, and Successor *Richard I.* called for his great Courage, *Cœur de Lyon*, or Lion-hearted. This Prince being born at the Royal Palace here, bore a gracious Affection to Learning, and on that Account bestowed many Privileges, and Immunities upon this Place, the Fountain of it. In his Reign, and partly by his Encouragement, as we may suppose there were many Halls erected for the Reception of Students, some covered with Lead, and others with Slate, and Tile,

being distinguished from each other, and so known by the Name of the Materials of which they were built, as *Leaden-hall*, *Tile-hall*, &c. and because one of them was adorned with Glass Windows, it was called *Glazen-hall*. When these Houses were replenished with Scholars, this King's extraordinary Friendship to Learning further appeared, especially to the Scholars of this University; for he maintained many of them out of his own Exchequer.

The State of Learning, during this King's Reign in this University, was this. School Divinity was much in Use, and diligently studied; but Philosophy was of no Reputation, and the Studies of Languages almost wholly laid aside. The Knowledge of the Civil, and Canon Laws still kept its Ground, notwithstanding the Artists Endeavour to their utmost to destroy it. So that this University was famous throughout all the World, for Men eminent for Law, and School Divinity, of which these were eminent Professors here, viz. *Benedict of Peterborough*, a *Benedictine*, *Roger Hoveden*, a learned Historian, as well as Divine, *Daniel Morley*, *Adam Barcking*, *Adam Curson*, and several others.

In King *John's* Reign this University was under great Discouragements, the King himself bearing the Students no good Will, as did appear by this Instance. A certain Clerk being exercising himself with some Activity of Body, chanced without Design, to strike a Woman a Blow of which she died, and being afraid of the Punishment fled for it. The News of it being carried to the Mayor and Burgeses, they met together, and having enquired out to what Hall, or Hostel he fled, they went thither, and not finding him, apprehended three Clerks, that knew nothing of it, in the said Hostel, whom they imprisoned, as guilty of the Murder. The King happened to be at *Woodstock* at that Time, and the Citizens making Application to him, he ordered them to carry the Scholars out of the Town, to a Place where the University had no Jurisdiction, and hang them, which they did

did accordingly without Tryal, or Proof. The whole Body of the University, as well Doctors, and Masters, as Scholars, were greatly displeased at this Action, and unanimously agreed to leave the Place, not one staying behind; and went some to *Cambridge*, and others to *Reading* in *Berkshire*, and *Maidstone* in *Kent*, to compleat their Studies. The Pope was very angry with the Citizens for this unjust Action, and to shew his Disgust, forbade certain Masters, who to secure the Stipends of their Places, either staid behind, or now and then came to the Schools to read, or carry on any academical Exercises. This papal Prohibition so humbled the Citizens of *Oxford*, who were before much grieved for their Loss of Trade, and the Rents of their Hostels, that upon the first coming of a Legate, viz. *Nicholas* Bishop of *Tusculum*, from the Pope, they applied themselves to him, and having begged Pardon for their Crime, obtained Absolution, upon Condition the Scholars should have their Hostels for ten Years, for half the Rent formerly paid, and for ten Years more the Scholars should tax the Rents of them. Things being thus agreed, the Scholars returned again to their Halls, and King *John* repenting of his late rash Proceedings against them, granted them several new Privileges and Immunities, and among others, that they should not be obliged to appear at any foreign Court of Judicature; but that the Chancellor of the University shall have the Cognizance in all Causes, and Matters whatsoever, wherein a Scholar, or his Servant shall happen to be the Litigant. But after King *John's* Death, and the Legate's Departure, the Citizens receding from their Agreement, fell to their old Practices of oppressing the Scholars, and taxing their Hostels to the Height, nay, seized some that belonged to the Abbey of *Osney*, which they were forced to bear, till *Walo* another Legate and Cardinal Priest, upon the Scholars Complaint, redressed it, by a decretal Bull made for that Purpose; and so for about twelve Years the Uni-

versity, and City remained in Peace with each other; but then other Quarrels arose, which procured this Decree, that for the future, if any Contests arose between them, the Town should submit them to the Decision of four of the principal Head-Masters.

In the Reign of this King *Henry III.* Anno 1229, there happening a Difference at *Paris*, between the Students and Citizens, about the Price of Wine; King *Henry* by his Letters Patents, invited the *Parisians* into *England* to Study at *Oxford*, which they accepting, in Hopes of his farther Favours, came and settled here, to the Number of a Thousand, or more. This Success so pleased the King, that he gave farther Liberties to Scholars of other Nations to come, and to encourage them to settle in this Town, did by his Writ to the Mayor, and Bailiffs, command all Persons, that let any Houses to Students, to set a just and reasonable Price on them, which being complied with, the Number of Scholars increased so, that the Burghers were forced to enlarge the Bounds of the City for their Reception, and repair all the decayed Inns in the Town; for the University was so increased by the Multitudes of *French*, *Irish*, and *Scotch*, which came thither, as well as *English*, that *Richard* of *Armagh*, and other Historians of that Age, affirm the Number of Scholars at one Time, to have been thirty Thousand at least.

A friendly Intercourse between the Scholars and Citizens, lasted some Years after this; but at length their old Enmities broke out again, and among other lesser Injuries done the Scholars, the Citizens on *May* 1, 1248, in their Madness slew a Scholar of noble Extraction, which so much disturbed the Heads of the University, that they not only complained to the King of the Fact, but resolved, that unless this Murder were punished as it deserved, they would leave their Studies here. The King immediately sent down his Chancellor to inquire into the Fact, and by a Jury of honest Persons find out, if possible, the
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Murderers, and in the mean Time cause an Excommunication to be denounced in general against all such Persons, as had been the Disturbers of the Peace of the Church and University; but nothing could be discovered, though 'twas supposed, that the guilty Persons were well known even to the Bailiffs of the City. However, the King to allay the Heat of the University, and oblige them to continue their Studies here, went down to *Woodstock*, and summoning to him the Heads of the University, and the Burgesſes of the Town, did in their Presence grant to the University ſeveral Privileges and Immunities by Charter, that he might thereby in ſome Meaſure better fortify the Rights, and Privileges of the Scholars, againſt all Attempts of the Townſmen for the future, viz. That if the Burgeſſes ſhould kill a Scholar, or do him any great Wrong, the Corporation ſhall be puniſhed, and amerced; and that the Mayor, and Bailiff ſhall be ſworn to preſerve the Liberties and Customs of the University, with ſome others of the like Nature.

The State and Condition of the University, much about this Time, was very full of Troubles; for, 1. Learning it ſelf was corrupted with the Subtilties of Logick and Metaphyſicks, through ſome Perſons, who had had Part of their Education at *Paris*. Of theſe, the Chief was *Richard of Cornwall*, who being Chancellor of *York*, and publick Profeſſor of Divinity, poiſoned the Youth here by his Lectures, which he read upon the Sentences, in Imitation of the Friars at *Paris*. 2. The preaching Friars, embarrassed the University with their Diſſenſions, complaining of the Rigour of ſome Statutes, made chiefly, (as they alledged) in their Prejudice, though the true Deſign of them was for the Advancement of Theology, viz. That Degrees ſhould be orderly taken, and no Man promoted to them through any Sollicitations of great Men, as they had formerly been. The Friars highly reſented this, and gave the University much Trouble about the ſolli-

citing the Abrogation of them, and in the mean Time adulterating the Sciences with new Opinions, and impugning the Rules and Conſtitutions of the Place, which much hindered the Progreſs of Learning.

The North-Engliſh, and Irish Scholars, in this University, had frequent Conteſts, and Diſputes in this Reign of King *Henry III.* What the Riſe and Cauſe of their Diſſenſions was, is not fully known; but tis conjectured, that they proceeded from the Celebration, and Commemoration of ſome of their national Feſtivals, when by indulging themſelves too freely in Meat and Drink, they fell to quarrelling; but whatever was the Cauſe, the Effects were ſo very deſtructive on all Sides, that the University was forced to take it up, and at a full Congregation at *St. Mary's*, bring them to an Agreement in this Manner. Twelve of each Country were delegated, to put an End to theſe Differences, that the Peace of the University might be preſerved for the future, and a Statute was thereupon made, injoyning an Oath to be taken, firſt by the Delegates, and then by all Inceptors in each Faculty, and by all Scholars coming thither, and taking Degrees; and on Refuſal of it, tendered by the Praſtors, to ſtand deprived of all academical Exerciſes, and Advantages. After this Concord, the Chancellor by another Statute made thereupon, with the Sanction of the greater Excommunication, forbade all theſe Feaſts, which was an Argument that theſe Broils were of very bad Conſequence to this University.

Anno 1254, 38 Hen. III. *Robert Groſthead* Biſhop of *Lincoln* died, to the great Grief, and Sorrow of the Students of this University; for he was not only a pious Man, and an indefatigable Promoter of Learning, but a ſtrenuous Aſſertor of the Rights, and Privileges of this University, and an Avenger of any Encroachments, and Breaches made on them; as alſo a charitable Supporter of poor Scholars; which Character bearing

to his Grave; he was much lamented by all Lovers of Learning, and after his Death, not only reputed, and revered as a Saint, by the Vulgar, but King Edward I. and this University solicited Pope Clement V. that he might be canonized, but all to no Purpose; for he was too much a Saint, to be sainted at Rome, being of that sound Judgment in Matters of Doctrine, which the Pope calls Heresy. After him Henry Lexington succeeded in the See of Lincoln, a Person of a clear different Temper from Grosbead: He, immediately upon his Inauguration, began to assume a Jurisdiction over the Scholars to the great Disturbance of the University, which, to obviate his Encroachments, procured four Bulls from Pope Innocent IV. to confirm the Students in all their Liberties, Immunities, and Customs, which were formerly granted them by many Kings, Bishops, Nobles, and other religious Persons, and protect them in the Enjoyment of the same, against any Potentates whatsoever; which being confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV. quashed this Bishop's Attempts for the present; but after the Death of these Popes, he began again to give the University fresh Troubles; for when Alexander IV. was advanced to the apostolick See, he complained to him, that the Scholars of Oxford refused to yield Obedience to the Authority, which he, and his Predecessors had ever been in Possession of, and so far prevailed with the Pope, that he by his Bull dated at Naples ordered, that he should exercise his Jurisdiction over this Place; whereupon this Bishop visited this University and made an Inquisition into the Rights of St. George's Church here, and did many other Things, which were a manifest Violation of the known Statutes and Liberties of the University, received and used for many past Ages. Wherefore towards the End of the Year 1256, the Scholars chose nine Artists, and sent them to the King, who was then at St. Albans, to complain of the Injuries done them by the Bishop, and pray a timely Relief of their Misfor-

tures from him, who accordingly put an End to this Controversy, in a Convocation held there in Lent, to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

Anno 1264, About this Time the Students upon some Distaste, or Disturbance given them, some of our Historians say, by the Barons Wars; but others say, by the King's Order, while he went to St. Frideswide's Shrine to visit it, which Reason is disapproved by others, who say, 'twas indeed done by the King's Command, but was intended, as a Punishment of the Citizens for frequently insulting the Scholars, and imprisoning some of them, contrary to the Immunities granted them by the King's Royal Progenitors, (none of them certain, and scarcely probable) did all of them almost, (some few of them going to Salisbury) leave this Place and went to Northampton, where some of them, who had retired before, had founded certain Schools, as we have above shewn in our History of Northampton, to which we shall refer our Reader.

When the monastick Orders spread in the World, through the foolish Admiration that Men had of Solitude, several of them came into this University; but never with any Advantage to it. The Chief of them were, 1. The Carmelite Friars, who insinuated themselves so much into the good Opinion of some of the chief Inhabitants of this City, that they not only got themselves a Mansion in Stokewell-Street, and erected themselves a Chapel for divine Service; but at length obtained the King's Palace here, where they had two Schools, the one for Divinity, and the other for Philosophy, and lived in great Wealth and Pleasures, till their Dissolution by King Henry VIII. They bred many learned Men among them. 2. Canons Regular of St. Augustin, who being empowered by Pope Innocent IV. to travel all the World over, and get them Monasteries where they could, came into England in 1251, and having an House provided for them by Richard the Son of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, some of them were sent

sent by him to hire an House near the publick Schools at Oxford, with a Design to settle there, and retail out the Knowledge of Divinity and Philosophy to the young Students. They were soon taken Notice of, and found a Benefactor, viz. Sir John Handlow Knt. who built them an Inn, or Hall, together with a Chapel, near the publick Schools, where being settled, they began their Lectures in Philosophy and Divinity, and performing them after the best Manner, enticed almost all the University to hear and attend their scholastick Exercise; so that they made a considerable Figure for their Learning. The *Austin* Disputations, which are still in Use in this University, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in full Term from one a Clock to three in the Afternoon, under a Master of the Schools, bearing the Name of a Moderator; and for his Trouble receiving of the University ever since King *Henry* the seventh's Time, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, were taken from them at first.

But though Learning did for some Time flourish in this long Reign of King *Henry* III. insomuch that Pope *Alexander* IV. in his Letter to the Nobility, calls it the pleasant Seat of the *Muses*, and *Matthæw Paris*, the second School of the Church; yet at the latter End of this Reign, Learning was at a low Ebb, and the liberal Arts almost expiring, as well here as in other Nations, by Reason of the many Errors got into the Versions of almost all Books, whereby Sophistry had almost over-spread the whole Commonwealth of Letters. That which contributed most to it here, was to be attributed partly to the Tumults among the Scholars themselves, and partly to the Civil Wars between the King and his Barons; but chiefly to the Avarice and Luxury of the Scholars, and the daily Increase of the religious Orders, who laboured so far to introduce Novelty in Point of Faith, that they departed from the Rules, and Sanctity of their Founders, and became the very Bane of Religion and Learning.

In the Reign of King *Edward* I. who on his Accession to the Throne bestowed on this University diverse Liberties, and Privileges, many Things happened as well for, as against the Interest of this University, which are worthy our Notice. 1. Archbishop *Peckham* holding an Assembly of Bishops at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, at the Complaint of the Chancellor of this University made a Decree, in Favour of their Privileges, and for the Protection of Scholars Goods, and confirmed the Sentence of Suspension and Excommunication pronounced by him or his Commissary against delinquent Scholars, and ratified the Suspension of such Clerks as disturbed the Peace of the University, by which, and other Evidences, he shewed himself no small Patron of Learning, and a strenuous Assertor of Discipline. 2. *Oliver Sutton*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the first Year that he came to that Sec, visited *Oxford*; and demanding an Account of the Actions, and Behaviour of the Proctors, and Chancellors, received such an answer as seemed to slight his Authority; whereupon he resolved to deprive the University (which was then situated in his Diocese) of certain Ecclesiastical Rights then practised by the Chancellor; but as he thought belonging to his Courts, but bearing a good Affection to Learning, he became reconciled to the Chancellor, and so this Controversy ended; but a worse broke out soon after, which grew to that Height, that the Archbishop *Peckham* was forced to interpose his Authority, and his Prayers, to keep the Peace between them, by writing to the University to yield Reverence to the Bishop, as their Diocesan, and to the Bishop, to moderate his Claim of Right, and abstain from future Grievances.

The State of Learning was so much corrupted by the Sophistry of the Schools, and the new and subtle Opinions of the Mendicant Friars, who were always studying to shake the Foundations of Divinity, and sound Philosophy, that as Archbishop *Kilwarby*, Anno

1276, had endeavoured to correct them by a severe Sentence, which proved ineffectual; so Archbishop *Peckham*, in his Visitation of *Osney Abbey*, resolved to try another Way of Cure, in his Speech full of Advice to the Convocation of Masters, reproving their Ignorance, and Stubbornness, whereby they had propagated, and defended Errors very unworthy of the University, and supported by no Arguments, yet still adhered to, as if they were invented for Contention sake only; wherefore by his Decree, he condemned the same to perpetual Silence. But scarce were these Things done, but a *Dominican Doctor*, one *Richard Clapwell* not only openly resisted the Archbishop's Censure, but dispersed eighty new heterodox Opinions among the People; and when the Archbishop summoned him to answer his Charge against him for them, he refused to appear; whereupon the Archbishop in his Synod had them read, and condemned as heretical, excommunicating the Authors, and Abettors of them; but *Hugh de Manchester* the Provincial of that Order appealed to the Court of *Rome*, because he asserted, that none but the Pope had Power over his Order, and so protracted the Execution of the Sentence, yet at last the Archbishop in the Convocation at *London*, condemned eight of the Propositions, as impious and heretical, and forbade all Persons to make any Mention of them, or defend them in the scholastic Disputations.

Pope *Boniface* in Friendship to this University, *Anno* 1301, did about this Time grant by his Bull, that all the Royal Charters given them by his Ancestors, to exempt them from the Power of the Archbishops, and Bishops, and all ordinary Jurisdiction should be ratified, and confirmed to them. This Pope also not only granted Leave for reading the Decretals here; but at the same Time released the Students from a Royal Tax, and exempted the Clergy from paying Tenths, and Fifteenths.

The Scholars being now in Distress for want of Halls, and Inns, which the Citizens had got into their Possession, and

refused to yield them up to them contrary to some ancient Statutes, by which they were forbid letting the Houses used by the Scholars to any other use, provided they paid their Rents duly, complained to the King of it, who by Writ commanded the Townsmen to quit their Possession of the Scholars Inns, and saw his Orders executed with great Strictness, that the *Scotch Gentry*, and Nobility might have Room for their Education here, and not go into foreign Parts for it, where they were in Danger of being poisoned with State-Innovations.

But notwithstanding this Prince was not only a Benefactor to this University, but a Defender and Maintainer of its Privileges, yet it cannot be said, that the University thrived in his Time; and the Cause of it was then thought to proceed from papal Provisions, whereby the richest Benefices were by the Pope's Authority, long before they fell, given to the Pope's Creatures, Strangers, and Foreigners, which was a great Discouragement to the native *English* to bring up their Children Scholars. The King grew sensible of this Inconvenience, and out of a pious Care for Religion, and Learning, applied himself to Pope *Clement V.* for a speedy Remedy; but 'tis probable, that Pope would not let go so great a Privilege, and therefore either gave no Answer at all, or pleaded a Right, because we find that *Edward* to prevent the entire Diminution of Students in his Universities, and the utter Decay of Learning, caused several Statutes of Provisors to be made against those ill Practices of the Pope; and the Nation soon found the Benefit of them, by the great Multiplication of the Students.

King *Edward II.* who succeeded his Father in 1308, went in his Father's Steps, and to demonstrate his early Care of the University granted, during his Pleasure, that it should be lawful for the Chancellor to convene any Citizen before him, that should in any wise Trespas upon the Privileges of the University, and at the same Time sent his

Writ

Writ to the Sheriff, Mayor, and Bailiffs, strictly commanding them to assist the Chancellor in the Execution of his Office, and no Ways infringe the Grants of his Predecessors to the Scholars. Nor did he ever after withdraw his Favour, but as oft as he had Occasion shewed his Desire of upholding this University; and particularly *Anno* 1315, discovered his Affection to it in an eminent Manner, by confirming all the Immunities, and Privileges, given and ratified to it, by his Grandfather King *Henry III.* as first, His Charter beforementioned. 2. His Grant about the Taxation of Scholars Houses. 3. His Grant to exempt all Clerks, and Scholars of *Oxford*, from being on Law-Juries, although they be in Possession of Lay-Fees. 4. His Grant unto it of *June* 18, wherein he confirmed the Privileges granted at *Woodstock*, about any Injuries done to the Scholars by the Townsmen, either by Force of Arms, or in buying and selling by Brewers, Bakers, Vintners, &c. Nor did the King's Friendship, and Kindness to this University stop here; for, on Notice given him of certain Malefactors, lurking in and about the City and Suburbs thereof, with a Design to corrupt the Scholars, and disturb the Peace of the University, he straitway dispatched a Writ to the Mayor and Bailiffs, to seize, and arrest the said Persons with all Diligence, and expel them the City.

A Controversy, in this King's Reign, happened between the University, and preaching Friars, about this Time, because the Friars refused to undergo any other Examination in obtaining their Degrees, than that of their own Order; which the University alledging to be contrary to their Statutes, would not allow, and so denied them their Degrees. This Difference at first went no farther than the Archbishop, who determined it thus, That the Friars might have Lectures, and Disputations in their own House, but must in all Things be conformable to the Laws and Customs of the University; but the Friars were not contented with this Arbitration, but having insinuated themselves

into the King's, and many Noblemen's Favour, appealed to the Court of *Rome*, and obtained Letters from the King to the Pope, and Archbishop *Reynolds* to the Cardinal of *Ostia* in their Behalf, praying that the Pope would so adjust the Matters between them, that the Friars may have no Reason to complain; and at the same Time blaming the University for their Injustice in keeping them from their Degrees. With these Letters, the King sent also Letters to the University to the same Effect, but to little Purpose; for the Students knowing the Justice of their Cause, resolved not to part with their Rights, and Privileges upon any Terms, which being fully represented to the King, he the next Year gave them his Letter to the Pope, intreating him to vouchsafe an Hearing to the Masters, and Scholars in this Affair, being as desirous to uphold the Constitutions of the University, as favour the Friars. But while this was doing, the Friars had obtained some new Privileges from the Pope, whereby they pretended an Exemption from the Chancellor's Jurisdiction, with which they were so transported, that they began to be very insolent to the Scholars, and contemn the Power, and Laws of the University. The Chancellor, and Heads of the University, could not but take Notice of these Things, and represented them to the King, who ordered immediately by his Writ, that these Malignants should be punished according to their Deserts, notwithstanding their Pretences to the Pope's Bull, if they would not submit to the Chancellor's Power, in the Cognizance of all Crimes committed within the Precincts of the University. They also assumed a Power of granting Absolution in the University, which being complained of to the Archbishop of *Lincoln*, he sent his Letters to the Archdeacon's Official, to be published in all the Churches in and near *Oxford*, forbidding all Persons to acknowledge any of these Friars as their Pastors, under the Pain of Excommunication.

Anno 1318, Pope Clement V. having in the Synod of Vienna in France, some Years before, caused a Canon to be made for the establishing Lectures in Paris, Bononia, and other foreign Parts, and therein mentioned Oxford; it was this Year published in this University, and accordingly Lectures provided for the Teaching the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Greek Languages, for the better Understanding of the Scriptures. One John de Brissol, a converted Jew, was one of these Lecturers, and for many Years together read the Hebrew Tongue to the Scholars with great Applause, and had a Stipend settled on him by Walter Reynolds Archbishop of Canterbury, by a Tax of one Half-penny a Mark, from every ecclesiastical Benefice throughout the Province. This Money was collected at the Beginning of every Lent, and lodged with the Prior of the Holy Trinity in London, in Order to be delivered to this Lecturer at several Payments; but as to the other Lectures, we do not find, that they were ever established here.

King Edward III. who upon the Deposition of his Father King Edward II. succeeded to his Throne, having had his Education in this University, under the Tuition of Walter Burley, retained such a grateful Sense of it, that he granted so many Privileges to it, as to deserve to be preferred before all his Predecessors, for his Benefactions. To particularize in all of them would be tedious, and to omit some would be unjust, wherefore we shall mention some of the most remarkable, viz. 1. He confirmed all the ancient Charters of his Predecessors by Way of *Inspeximus*, and ratified all the Grants of King Henry III. 2. He also confirmed an Agreement the Scholars, and Townsmen, made by the Authority of his Grandfather King Edward I. ordering by his Letters Patents, the Mayor and Bailiffs of Oxford, to protect the Chancellor, and Scholars, their Goods, and Servants, against all Injuries, and Violences whatsoever. 3. He also sent another Writ to the Chan-

cellor to continue in Force for three Years, by which he allowed him to arrest Persons excommunicated, after the Manner as had been practised and used on the Signification, and Denunciation of Bishops, which Writ was sent at the Petition of Robert Stratford Bishop of Chichester, who was then Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Lastly, The King being desirous to preserve the Scholars Health, ordered a publick Proclamation to be made against the Butchers killing of Cattle within the Walls of Oxford, on a Complaint that many Oxen, Sheep, &c. were daily killed within the same, to the great Nuisance of the Citizens; as also against the laying of Dirt, Filth, Dung, or any other nauseous Excrements in the Streets, or Lanes of the City, whereby the Air had formerly become so infected, that many of the Nobility declined going thither, and the Scholars, and Townsmen contracted Diseases thereby, of which many of them died; but this last Order was not obeyed, because it was alledged, that the Butchers had from Times immemorial, a Place assigned them for killing Beasts, for which they paid an annual Rent to the King, and could not be outed of it, without a Prejudice to the said Farm. This being represented to the King had no Effect, but rather displeasing him, he issued out a Writ to the Chancellor, and Warden of Merton College, commanding them to see all Nuisances removed, and punish all persons, that did controvence his Royal Orders, by Fine, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence; but notwithstanding this, the Butchers would not submit to these Orders, till they were forced to remove into a Street now called *Slaying Lane*; because Diseases increased so much in the City, that the Scholars began to disperse themselves into the Country. Besides these Things, the King also issued out a Commission for paving the Streets of the City, and ordered that Wine should not be sold dearer in Oxford, than London, above an Half-penny a Quart, at the Request of his privy Council.

About;

About the Year 1331, there happened such Broils, and Animofities among the Scholars of this Univerfity, that a great Part of them left the Colleges, and removed to *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*. *Camden*, and *Twyne*, afcribe this Recess to the Fate of the Northern Scholars, who being subdued by the Southern, went to *Stamford* and studied there. Neither of thefe Opinions receive any Support from the Univerfity Records; yet that there were fome Feuds here about that Time, feem not improbable, from a Complaint of the Church of *Durham* made againft *Merton College*, for refusing to chufe Northern Scholars into their Fellowfhips, though they had a Parity of Right with the Southern Men. But others fay, the Differences arofe from fome Statutes lately introduced about Servants, Workmen, &c. Whatever the Caufe was, the Contentions rofe to fuch an Height, that the King, having Notice thereof, fent Commiffioners to *Oxford*, to make an End of them, directing at the fame Time his Writ to the Chancellor, Proctors, Mafters, and Scholars, and therein commanding them to fubmit to their Sentence, whatever it fhould be, as they did accordingly, and fo thefe Difurbances ceafed for the prefent; but again reviving, the Students thought it in vain to ftay, where they could not live in quiet, and fo retreated to *Stamford*, as is above faid. The Scholars being thus fettled at *Stamford*, continued there feveral Months, difputing, and reading Lectures to the Youth, who came to them out of the neighbouring Villages. Thefe Proceedings much difturbed the Citizens of *Oxford*, as well as the learned Men, who were Lovers of the Univerfity, leaft this ancient Fountain of Learning fhould be dried up, and the Mufes get them a new Seat; and therefore they befought the King to abolifh, and annul this new School, or Seminary, by obliging the Students fettled there to return to their Habitation, the Univerfity of *Oxford*. The King readily complied with their Petition, and forthwith by his Writ or-

ordered the Mayor, and Bailiffs, of *Oxford*, by their Cryer, to make Proclamation, That it was his Royal Will, and Pleafure, That all Mafters, and Scholars, doing fcholaftick Exercifes at *Stamford*, fhould return to *Oxford*, under Pain of the Forfeiture of all their Goods; for he would not fuffer any Univerfities to be in his Kingdom, but what were already fettled, ordering the Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, to publish this his Pleafure through his County.

But the King had not that Obédience paid to his Writ, which he expected; fome Scholars ftill ftaid at *Stamford*, and though the Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, according to the King's Command, did confifcate the Goods of the Scholars that did not return to *Oxford* at the Time prefixed; yet ftill fome remained almoft a Year after, ftudying the liberal Arts, and inftructing their Auditors in them. The *Oxford* Scholars highly reſented this obftinacy, and fearing their Numbers would increafe, (as certainly they would) if a timely Remedy were not applied, renewed their Complaints to the King, who wrote to *William Truffel* the Sheriff of *Lincolnshire*, to extirpate the faid Scholars utterly, and not to leave the Town till they were all gone, which they accordingly did; but they were no fooner gone, but the Townfmen allured them back again, and they kept up their old Difcipline for feveral Months, which fo provoked the King, that he caufed forty of them to be taken up, and punifhed with Loſs of Goods, and Imprifonment; and to prevent the like future Recess, caufed a Statute to be made, obliging every Candidate for a Degree, to ſwear never to read, nor hear a Reader at *Stamford* as a Univerfity, which did effectually put an End to the academical Schools, and Studies there.

But long before this Interdict of King *Edward III.* this Place, viz. *Stamford*, had the Reputation of a general Study, or Univerfity. Mr. *Wheatley*, (as he tells in *lib. de difcipl. Schol.*) read as a Regent there for twenty-five Years, before this *Æra*, and

and proves that it was an Academical, and not a Grammar School, as well from his Philosophical Discourses, as from Degrees, Inceptorships, and actual Regencies therein mentioned. As to the Rise thereof, the most probable Account of the Foundation is said to be laid by *Robert Lutterel*, a Student at *Oxford*, and then Rector of *Greenham* in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, who gave to the Priory of *Sempringham*, his Manor of *St. Peter's* Parish at *Stamford*, to enlarge the Convent, for the Education of Divines and Philosophers, and for the Celebration of divine Service in *St. Mary's* Chapel, within that his Manor, by a secular, or regular Chaplain; and from this Gift, which the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *John Delderby*, for ever confirmed, this School had its Beginning, for the Northern Men at *Oxford* presently resorted to it, not only on the Account of some eminent Men in it, but for the Sake of its Nearness to their own Country. However King *Edward's* Interdict quite destroyed it, and from thence forward the Inns, and Halls, there built for the Students, fell to Decay, and have long had nothing to support their Memory, but Tradition, and common Fame; which tells us, that besides the Convent of *Sempringham*, which was the head School, there was another Inn called, 1. *Black Hall*, situate over against *All-hallows* Church, the Kitchen of which, was lately standing as a Monument of great Antiquity. 2. The *Old Swan* in *St. Mary's Street*, now a victualing House, and anciently a Scholars Inn, as is thought. 3. *Brazen-nose Hall*, so called from a Brazen-head fixed on the Gate, with a Ring through its Nose. 4. An House in *St. George's* Parish, adjoining to the Parsonage House, supposed to have been once a College, with some others. This Account of *Stamford* might have been more proper in *Lincolnshire*, but we had not then the good Luck to meet with it. Upon the Scholars Return from *Stamford* to *Oxford*, the Streets of the City were new paved by the King's Order.

In the Year 1343, there happened hot Disputes among the Logicians of this University, who divided themselves into two Sects, or Parties, viz. *Nominals*, and *Reals*. *Oakham* was the Founder of the first, and *Duns Scotus* the Patron of the second. This Diversity of Opinions began first between two Fellows of *Merton* College, and soon spreading it self throughout the whole University, kindled new Divisions between the Northern Men, who adhered to the *Realists*, and Southern Men, who were *Nominalists*. *Ockham* shewed himself a mighty Champion in these Disputes, for joyning with *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, he engaged the Pope himself, in asserting the Jurisdiction of the Civil Power over that of the Church, and so well maintained his Arguments against all his Antagonists, that his Holiness, (who gave him no Thanks for his Pains) gave him a fine Title, *The invincible Doctor*; as he did also *Duns Scotus*, *The subtile Doctor*. The University being thus divided, frequent Skirmishes happened thereupon, especially in the Choice of a Chancellor, some electing a Northern, and others a Southern Man; so that several Statutes, and Ordinances were made to regulate the Disorders, which hardly could reform them.

These Troubles were succeeded, in the Year 1349, with an *Epidemical* Sickness, which swept away great Numbers of Scholars, and persued many of those, who fled into the Country to escape it. Few of those who remained in the Colleges survived it. The Schools were shut up, and scarce any remained in the Colleges, and Halls, but such, as were sick, or dead, which were so many, that there were scarce enough left, able to bury the Dead, there being in one Day sixteen buried in the same Church-yard. The Sense of God's Judgments in sending this Pestilence, induced *Thomas Hatfield* to build *Durham* College. As to the Scholars that survived this raging Malady, they were reduced to so small a Number, that there were not enough left to serve the Cures of Souls in *England*.

land, and instruct the Youth in humane Learning. This Plague first broke out among the *Jews*, and *Turks*, and diffusing it self to the *Syrians*, and *Saracens*, inhabiting *Palestine*, made so great an Havock, that many of them turned Christians, because they observed the Christians in a Manner exempted from it; few of them being infected, and few dying. From the *East* it came into *Italy*, *Spain*, &c. and at length it spread into *England*, where it began in *Dorsetshire*, and passed to this and other Shires, and so to *London*, and then through the whole Nation; cutting of almost every where, above a tenth Part of the Inhabitants. The *Oxford* Astronomers are said to have foretold this Disease, some Years before it happened, from a Total Eclipse of the Moon, &c. in 1345.

The University being almost destitute of Students, through the Havock made among them by the late Plague, a fourth Part scarce surviving it, it became for a while as little famous for Learning, which brought a Contempt upon both, insomuch, that the Townsmen made their Advantage, and got into their Halls, and so many, as were Tenants to the Colleges, detained their Rents, so that the Scholars made little of them; but it was not long before the Scholars began to multiply, after the Plague was removed; and further to encourage their Increase, the King confirmed many of the Privileges, and Immunities of the University, and in particular ordered, that the Chancellor should have the Conservation of all the Rights of the same, and a Power to execute the Laws thereof, any wise tending to the Benefit of the University; and be authorized to hear, and determine the Causes of Delinquents, and banish them, if they were thought to deserve it. The Mayor, and Bailiffs much opposed this Grant, and at length by the Subtilty, and Interest of one of them, named *John Beresford*, got it reversed, and the Government of the City entirely into their Hands, which they managed with so much Severity,

and Prejudice to the Scholars, as begat that Quarrel upon *St. Scholastica's* Day, which caused the Loss of so many Lives; and was very hardly reconciled, upon Condition the Citizens should pay an Hundred Marks for the Damages done the Scholars, and annually offer sixty Pence at the Altar of *St. Mary's*, as a perpetual Acknowledgment of their Offence; which is still continued, and forty Pence of it distributed to some poor Scholars, and the other twenty Pence left for the Curate of *St. Mary's*.

We shall not further meddle with the Differences in this University, between the *Austin* Friars, and *Franciscans*, a *Carmelite* Friar, and the Doctors, and Bachelors of the Civil, and Canon Law; but proceed to the Reign of King *Richard II.* in which we meet with the first Appearance of *John Wickliff*, or *Wycleve*, D. D. and Warden of *Canterbury* College, who by his publick Preaching, and Disputations openly, opposed the Errors, and Superstitions of the *Roman* Church; and soon got him many Followers, who by Writing, and Disputations defended his Person and Doctrines. 'Twas not long before this Change, in so famous an University, was carried to *Rome*, to the great Disturbance of Pope *Gregory XI.* who as if he had felt his Chair under him to totter, presently sent his Bull into *England*, first to the University, severely reproving the Chancellor's Neglect in suffering Heresy, (as he called *Wickliff's* Doctrines) to diffuse it self among their Body. And withal, he sent his Letters to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Bishop of *London*, setting forth some of the Heads of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, and commanding them to Arrest him, and put him in Prison; which though they did not execute for the present, yet the University thought fit, in Obedience to the papal Rescript, to condemn his Opinions as favouring of heretical Pravity, which was all that was done against them at the present.

King *Richard* seems not much concerned at these Transactions; but having a particular Regard to the Good of this University

University in general, he by a remarkable Charter called *Inspecimus*, confirmed to it all the Privileges, that had been granted to it by his Predecessors; and remitting a Subsidy, which King Edward III. had imposed upon every Clerk commorant therein, without a Benefice, presented the University with a Sum of Money, in Return of the said Subsidy. And moreover, that the University might fully enjoy its Liberties, this King commanded all his Judges, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Justice, to suffer the Chancellor to use, and put in Practice, all the Privileges given by his Royal Progenitors; and that nothing might be wanting to compleat the Happiness of it, he reconciled all Differences among the Scholars themselves, and Townsmen, and so made a perfect Peace.

Anno 1381, John Wickliff still continuing to propagate his Doctrines, even in his Doctor's Chair, found many Opponents; but that did not at all discourage him, but hoping, that thereby the Truth would more evidently appear, he this Summer published sixteen Conclusions, as held by him, which he would maintain; the Chief of which was this,

That the Bread, which is set visibly upon the Altar at the Celebration of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, after Consecration, is neither Christ, nor any Part of him, but only an efficacious Sign of his Person, and Presence.

On this Assertion, with the rest, he offered to dispute publicly; but since most of the Heads, and chief Doctors of the University were against it, he took other Methods to propagate his Opinions; and among other Things, thus explained the Presence of Christ's Body in the Sacrament, viz. "The Body of Christ may be understood dimensionally, definitively, or virtually, its Presence in the Sacrament is impossible the two first Ways, but the last is true; and in this Sense he held that Christ's Body was present

in the Sacrament, and this Doctrine he taught publickly in the Schools, with this Design only, (as he declared) viz. "To wean the Church from that Idolatry, which had been practised many Ages, in the Adoration of the Elements." But though many of the chief Men in this University favoured Wickliff's Opinions; yet because they were disapproved by the Nobles, and great Men, who upon that Account cast ignominious Reflections upon the University, his Doctrines were condemned by William Burton the Chacellor, by the Consent, and Advice of the Doctors of Divinity, and Canon Law, with an Injunction, that no Person should presume to hold, teach, or defend, either in the publick Schools, or elsewhere, any of them, under the Pain of Imprisonment, and Suspension from all scholastick Exercises; which Sentence was subscribed by twelve Doctors, and Monks; and being published first in the Schools of the Arts, and then in the *Austin*, where Wickliff was then reading, and explaining his Doctrine, he was so provoked by the Condemnation of it, that he cried out aloud, *That neither the Chancellor, nor any of his Complices, could confute his Opinion, and appealed to King Richard*: but the Duke of Lancaster not thinking it proper, advised him to submit to the Judgment of his Ordinary, the Bishop of *Lincoln*, by whom he was induced to recant his Doctrines, but he did not forsake the Truth, notwithstanding his Frailty, and others Advice, had prevailed with him to his Disgrace; but his Doctrine spread its self all over the University, insomuch, that the Friars gave it out, that the University was ruined, though impartial and wise Men, looked upon his Doctrine as a Restoration of Religion, or at least the Way leading to it.

The next Year was almost entirely spent in furious Contests, between Roman Academicks, and Wickliff's Followers; of these last the Chief were Nicholas Hereford, a Master in Divinity, who asserted, that *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of

of *Canterbury*; was deservedly slain, because he treated *Wickliff* so ill for his Doctrine, which was nothing but Truth, and had no Falshood in it; *Philip Repingdon*, Prebendary of *Leicester*, who in his first Reading for his Doctor's Degree, commended *Wickliff* and his Doctrine, which as to all moral Points, he declared he would defend; but would be silent, till God should enlighten the Minds of the Clergy in the true Nature of the Sacrament; and *William James*, *John Aston*, and *Laurence Bedeman*. The chief Enemy, and Opposer of their Doctrines was *Peter Stokes*, a *Carmelite* Doctor, who not only endeavoured to confute them himself, but employed certain Notaries to be present at their Sermons, and Lectures, to observe and collect their Doctrines which they delivered in their Sermons and Lectures, contrary to those publicly professed; that he might complain to the Archbishop of the Teachers of them, and procure their Condemnation. The Archbishop readily undertook the Business, and having summoned the Chancellor, and Proctors before him, censured them for favouring *Wickliff*, and his Followers, because they did not silence *Repingdon*, and *Wickliff*; but they, by humbling themselves for their Faults, were pardoned; but such, as openly favoured *Wickliff's* Doctrines, were forbidden to preach, and suspended from all publick Acts, till they should clear themselves of Heresy before the Archbishop; but these Orders not being followed by the Chancellor, Application was made to the King and Council, who having severely chid the Chancellor, and Proctors, commanded them with the Assistance of the Regents, to make a strict Search through all the University, to find out all such Persons as were suspected of Heresy, or held such Opinions as were lately condemned by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, or were Favourers, or Entertainers of such Persons; and banish them the University within seven Days, and not suffer them to return, till they had cleared them-

selves before the Archbishop; and if they found any of *Wickliff's*, or *Hereford's* Books, to send them within a Month, entire to the Archbishop. The *Wickliffists* being thus vexed on every Side, were brought many of them to a Recantation, and so their Doctrines seemed to be buried for a Time; but could never be extinguished, either by Sword, or Fire.

Anno 1384, This Year *John Wickliff*, who may be called our first Reformer, died; which though it happened at his Living at *Lutterworth* in *Leicestershire*, yet he having been so eminent in this University, and not only lived long in it in Person, but ever after survived there in his Doctrine; We hope it will not be thought impertinent to speak a little of him here. He was a Person of profound, and uncommon Learning, as not only the Testimony of his Enemies, *Wydeford*, and *Waldensis* may credibly inform us; but his Writings, viz. his *Triologium*, and others, will put beyond Contradiction; for therein he shews himself, both a great Philosopher and Divine. But he was not so admirable for his Learning, as Uprightness in his Love, and Regard to Truth; for all the the Temptations of Power, Honour, and Riches, which were offered him, could not divert him from his Purpose of purifying the Church, from the Dross of many *Romish* Errors, and Superstitions; and herein he might have had better Success, if he had been contented to have attacked the Fopperies of the Church of *Rome* in their Worship, and not meddled with their Doctrines, and the scandalous Lives of their Clergy, both Religious and Secular; which created such an implacable Hatred to him, both living and dead, that Archbishop *Arundel* some few Years after his Death, excommunicated him; and after he had rested in his Grave forty Years, *Richard Fleeming* Bishop of *Lincoln*, caused his Body to be dug up, and cast into the River running by *Lutterworth*.

About three Years after this the Religious Students, in the University, complained

plained to the King, of certain Grievances inflicted on them, and in particular, that though they had done the necessary Exercises for a Batchelor's, or Doctor's Degree in Divinity, they were yet denied the same by the Seculars; because they had not been Regents in Arts. This Denial was founded upon a Decree made by the University, who observed, that many illiterate Persons, got the Degree of Doctors in Divinity, and rose to the highest Honours in the Church, who knew nothing of Arts, and Sciences; whereupon the University made this Law, *viz.* "That for the future, no one should be an Inceptor in Divinity, who had not first completed his Exercises, or Acts in the liberal Arts and Sciences, or read one Book of the Canon Law, or Sentences, &c. and preached publicly in the University; and any one that shall attempt to get a Dispensation to omit them, through the Authority, or Solicitation of Great Men, shall lose the Privilege of the University." This Constitution was made *Anno* 1251, and being afterwards in some Measure grown into Disuse, was now revived. This Statute, it seems, was often dispensed with in others after this; but scarcely ever in the Religious, which occasioned the Complaint. The King thereupon wrote to the Chancellor, and Proctors, to acquaint him fully with the Intent of the Law, and Revival of it; and it appearing that it was made to incommode the Religious, he commanded that they should be more candidly dealt with for the future, and ordered, that they should be admitted to their Degrees, as others were ever after.

Anno 1391, King Richard prohibited all scholastick Exercises, till fifteen Days after *Easter*, upon a Complaint made by the Chancellor, of one Henry Crompe, for publicly defending and teaching *Wickliff's* Doctrines, called *Lollardy*, in the Schools. This Henry Crompe was a *Cistercian* Monk of University College, and being a zealous Opposer of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, was one of the first that subscri-

bed the Decree made *Anno* 1381, above-mentioned, against *Wickliff*, and his Abettors; but returning into *Ireland* his native Country about this Time, began to waver first about the *Romish* Doctrines, and at length openly changed his Mind; and both in teaching, writing, and Discourse, laboured to persuade Men to receive *Wickliff's* Opinions. This being noised abroad, came to the Ear of *William Andrew*, then Bishop of *Meath*, who called him before him, admonished him again, and again; but not being able to oblige him to alter his Mind, he declared him an Heretick, by which he came in Danger of a Prosecution. Finding therefore, that he was not safe in his own Country, he returned to *Oxford*, and not only defended *Wickliff's* Doctrines in his Lectures, but exposed the *Roman* Faith as much as he could. The Chancellor complained of him to the King for these actings, and Crompe was thereupon ordered by the King's Letters, to appear before him, and his Council, and give an Account of himself, which he accordingly did; and was ordered to draw up his Opinions, in order to a full Consideration of them. He comprized them under ten Articles, or Heads, which being propounded to a Synod of *Carmelite* Friars met at *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*, *May* 28, were there condemned, and he was obliged to renouncethem; which having done, he returned to *Oxford*, and was there admitted to a Regency. But notwithstanding his Condemnation, and Abjuration, he still persisted in teaching and defending the same Doctrines, yet with small Success; because Men were afraid to embrace any Notions from a Person condemned for Heresy. The Chancellor observing this, threatened Crompe with Imprisonment, which though it was not inflicted, yet he met almost every Day with so many Affronts, and Injuries, that he complained of them to the Archbishop; but finding no Relief that Way, he waited upon him, and laid his Notions before him, (*viz.* the ten Articles condemned at the Synod of *Stamford*).

ford) which the Archbishop, when he had well read, and considered the same, was inclined to Favour; and thereupon wrote his Letters to *Ralph Rudwyth* the Chancellor of Oxford, the Abbot of *Osney*, and some others, to examine, and diligently inspect the said Articles, and transmit to him their Opinion of them.

What was done in answer to the Archbishop's Order, we know not; but we find, that the *Lollards*, or Followers of *Wickliff*, about this Time were greatly increased, and multiplied, in and about Oxford; and being accounted as Tares among the Wheat, much troubled the Bishops, and other Zealots for the Catholic Doctrines, who finding no other Way to remedy the Growth of them, brought heavy Complaints of them to the King; who thereupon wrote his Letters to the Chancellor, commanding him to eradicate those Overthrowers of the Faith, and particularly *Robert Lyche-lade*, desiring, (as the King therein expresseth himself) that the University, which hath hitherto flourished in Reputation for Learning, and Virtue, should be free, (as far, as we are able to make it) from Errors of that Nature, &c. The King at the same Time also commanded the Chancellor, and Doctors, that they should examine a Book of *Wickliff's*, called the *Triologue*, which is said to abound with many unwarrantable Opinions, and send the Heads thereof to him, into his Court of Chancery, under the Seal of the University; but what was done in this Matter, we cannot discover.

To crush the growing Heresy of *Lollardy*, and settle this University in Peace, and Unity, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Thomas Arundel*, resolved to visit the same; and when he understood, that the Chancellor, and Proctors, trusting to an *Indulto* given them by the Pope, were resolved to oppose it, and hinder it, the Archbishop informed the King of it, who immediately sent his Letters to the Chancellor, and Scholars of Oxford, commanding them, not to withdraw themselves from the Archbi-

shops, or Bishops Jurisdiction, in Prejudice to his Royal Prerogative, and to the Advantage of Hereticks, and *Lollards*, under the Umbrage of the Pope's Bull; but utterly renounce any such Plea before his Majesty's Messenger *Richard Runhall*, and send the Instrument of their Renunciation, well attested to the King; because such an Exemption would be the Ruin of their University, by being a Protection to Murderers, and all other Sorts of wicked Men; whereas before, the University flourished with Philosophers, and the Lovers of all Kind of Sciences, and Virtues. What the University did in this Case, does not appear; but tis not probable, that they made any such Renunciation, as was required, because in so doing, they had brought an irreparable Damage upon themselves; all their fundamental Rights, and Privileges, being contained in that Bull; and particularly, the Privilege of hearing, and determining the Causes relating to Clerks. However, the Archbishop supposing, that the King's Letters had made Way for his Visitation of the University, went thither; but was opposed by the Heads of the University, who laying aside their Plea of the Pope's Exemption, pretended that of Right the Visitation of their University belonged to the King, and not to the Archbishop; which put a Stop to all Proceedings, till it was resolved, to whom the Visitation belonged, the King, or Archbishop; and it was thus decided by the King, That it belonged to the Archbishop, and his Successors only, to visit the University of Oxford; because we find no Records to warrant us to believe, that any of our Progenitors were wont to visit the Chancellor, or University aforesaid; and therefore tis our Will, and from our certain Knowledge we declare, that the Visitation of the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, of the said University for the Time being, as also of the Doctors, Masters, Regents, and Non-Regents, and Scholars of the said University, and their

Servants,

Servants, and all other Persons belonging to, or any Ways using, and enjoying any of the Liberties, and Privileges of the said University, doth and ought to appertain to the Archbishop, and his Successors, of common Right, and shall so appertain in all future Ages: saving to our selves, and Successors, the Rights, and Prerogative our Ancestors have in all former Times used, and enjoyed. But notwithstanding this Contest, the Business of the Schools did not cease, as was usual in the like Cases before; but Arts, and Degrees of all Sorts, went on in their usual Methods, to the great Comfort of that learned Body.

The University in the Year 1399, observing how great a Detriment to the University papal Provisions had long been, and still were, applied themselves to the King for Relief, they being a great Discouragement to learned Men, and Learning it self; the Pope that Way disposing of the ecclesiastical Dignities, and other Preferments to Foreigners, which our Universities were erected to fit our Natives for. The King was sensible of the Justice of the Complaint, and as his Ancestors, King Edward I. Anno 1307, and his Grandfather King Edward III. Reg. 25, had done, so he endeavoured by wholesome Laws to suppress them, as the Bane, and Ruin of the Church, as well as a great Injury to the University, and private Patrons; and accordingly caused it to be enacted, That all Prelates, and other People of Holy Church, which have Advowsons of any Benefices—shall freely have their Collations, and Presentments—And if any Person make any Acceptation of any Benefice, contrary to this Statute, being duly proved, and be beyond Sea, he shall abide, and be exiled, and banished out of the Realm for ever, his Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, becoming thereby forfeited to the King; and if he be within the Realm, he shall be banished, and forfeit, as is abovesaid, and depart the Realm in six Weeks;

and if any Persons, receive any such banished Person, and conceal him after the said six Weeks, so that he doth not go beyond Sea, or having been there, harbour him upon his Return, knowingly, he shall be exiled, and banished, and incur the same Forfeiture: But the Provisors were usually Aliens, and after their Collations to any Benefices, or Dignities, were wont to demise them to the *English* for a yearly Rent, which being forfeited by this Statute, did in a great Measure prevent these corrupt Practises. Indeed the Pope claimed this Prerogative, as belonging to him of common Right; but neither our Kings, nor Bishops, would grant it him, tho' out of a bigotted Reverence, it was too long permitted, and was grown so intolerable, that the Kingdom was forced to abolish it by this, and other Statutes.

We shall conclude this Century, which introduced a new Sett of Kings, of the Family of the Duke of *Lancaster*, called the *Lancastrian* Line, with some Remarks on the State of Learning in this University, during the Succession thus far. And here we shall find that Learning for some Time past had been in a decaying Condition, through many unfortunate Interruptions; as, 1. By frequent Quarrels of the Students, and Friars, some of which are abovementioned, though but few, to avoid Prolixity. 2. By the Civil Wars in the Reigns of Edward II. and Richard II. which gave such a Loose to the Minds of some, and stirred up such Fears, and Discontents in the Minds of others, (scarce any of the meanest Scholars being without some Hopes, or Fears) that they could not compose their Minds seriously to their Studies, various Reports, and Sounds of Drums and Trumpets, disturbing their Thoughts. 3. By the great Dearth of Provisions, necessary for the Sustentation of the humane Life, which prevented the yearly Recruit of Scholars, usual at other Times; because they feared by the Populousness of *Oxford*, the Want of Food might be greater there,

there, than in other Places. 4. By the Abundance of papal Provisions, which took away the *English* Preferments, and put them into Foreigners Hands, from whom the *English* at most got but a small Pittance; which Consideration made Men, otherwise well affected to Religion, and God's Service, to choose rather to bring up their Children to Trades, than Letters; and if any inclined more to Learning, to educate them in the Sciences of the Law, and Physick, than in Divinity, which at best had but poor Encouragement, and as it was in the Pope's Power to dispose Preferments, none at all. These Things, with the Pestilence, which raged much in this University, as is above related, were the principa Causes of the Disuse, and almost general Contempt of Learning in this Age, and of reducing the Scholars to so small a Number, that many Halls, and Schools, (according to the Rent-Rolls, and Registers of the University, and several Religious Houses adjoyning) were let for some Years in this last Reign of King *Richard II.* to the Townsmen, and some of them were quite empty; and as to those few Scholars that remained, both Discipline, and Readings, were so much neglected for want of learned Men, that scarce any Thing flourished here but Ignorance, and the common Effect of it, Insolence, the junior Scholars contemning the learned Doctors; but yet this Decay of Learning produced one good Effect, the Building *New College*, the pious Founder, (of whom more hereafter) hoping by his liberal Donations, and good Accommodations, to be esteemed one of the Restorers of Learning.

King *Henry*, who was the Fourth of that Name, that had sat one the *English* Throne, finding the Spring of Learning here almost exhausted, began his Reign with some proper Encouragements to recover it; and to that End, not only confirmed the ancient Privileges thereof, but added some others to them, viz. an Enlargement of the Chancellor's Juris-

dition; on the East to *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, on the West to *Botley*, on the North to *Godslow Bridge*, and on the South to *Bagley Wood*; within which Precincts he was allowed to have the Cognizance of all Causes, without any Impediment from the King's Justices, or any other Magistrates whatsoever: And at the same Time remitted a yearly Pension of five Pounds, paid by the Chancellor, for the Custody of the Assize of Bread, Beer, &c. but it was afterward assigned to the publick Library-Keeper. Both the Universities also petitioning, that the municipal Laws against the Provisions, might be revived in Parliament, and put in Execution, with which the Laity joyned, further praying, that Pluralities, and Non-Residence, might also be provided against, obtained a Grant, with an Exemption of Bishops, Chaplains, and Graduate Lawyers, and Divines, but it came to nothing; for such was the Covetousness of the Prelates, and their Officers, that all were well qualified to purchase Provisions, that had Money enough to gratify them. To these unwarrantable Proceedings, some of our best Historians impute the Growth of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, which the Scholars so greedily imbibed, that they had in all Probability prevailed through the whole Kingdom, had not the Archbishop published a Constitution against the Sale, and Use of his Books in all Places, and commanded all Heads of Colleges, Inns, and Halls, to inquire monthly into the Orthodoxy of the Scholars, and proceed against Persons suspected of Heresy; first by Admonition, and then by Excommunication; and if they neglected their Duty, they should not only lose their Places, but incur the Censures of the Church.

Wickliff's Doctrine was not this Way to be suppressed, but maugre all Endeavors, mightily increased in this University, whereupon the Archbishop resolved to visit the University himself; and to that End sent his Letter to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, to appear before him on the Time and Place

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Place appointed They accordingly went to meet him; but the Chancellor withall told him, if he came as a Guest he should be welcome, but if as a Visitor, they should not attend him; because they had been exempted from all Episcopal Jurisdiction by the Pope's Bull. The Archbishop highly disgusted at this Treatment, complained to the King, who summoning the Chancellor, and Heads, commanded them to shew their Bull, and removed them from their Offices, which so troubled the Scholars, that they laid aside their Lectures, and retired into the Country, resolving to put an End to the University; The King was not a little concerned at this Damage to the University, and that he might recal the Scholars, wrote several kind Letters to them, and gave them License to proceed to a new Election of Magistrates, for the Supply of the remaining Part of the Year; but when they re-chose the same Chancellor, and Proctors, he severely reprimanded them. But the Dispute between the Archbishop, and University lasted some Time longer, till being referred to the King, it was determined, as the like Controversy had been by King Richard II. The same Archbishop Arundel had a Contest with the Archbishop of York, about the Right of visiting *Queen's College* in this University, because King Richard's Grant allowed him only to visit the University; but it being referred to the Parliament, the King upon a full Hearing of the Claims of both Sides, adjudged it to the Archbishop of York, who claimed it as a peculiar Right granted him by the College Statutes.

Anno 1417, A Synod of the English Clergy met at London, by the Order and Appointment of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and at it both the Universities of Cambridge, and Oxford, had their Proctors; of whom Dr. Gilbert, Head of Merton College, being one, fairly represented in a neat Oration the ill Condition of the Universities, in which the Students lived to be old Men, for want of being called Abroad to Ecclesiastical

Preferments, and other proper Encouragements for Learning. This Oration had that good Effect, that it produced this Constitution, That only Doctors in Divinity, Law, and Physick, should be qualified for any Church Benefice, exceeding the Value of sixty Marks, and only Licentiates, and Bachelors of Divinity, for those of fifty Marks, and Masters of Arts, for those of forty Marks only; but because none could be initiated, according to the Statutes of either University, to the Study of Divinity, without being first Professors in Arts; nor could the Students in the Canon Law become Doctors of that Faculty, unless they had first studied the Civil Law; certain Persons were sent by the Synod to Oxford, to take the Consent of the Masters there to this Matter, as also to Cambridge on the like Arrand; but the Masters in both Places dissenting from it, this excellent Constitution, (as some then, and since have thought) was rendered ineffectual, but within four Years after, it took Place by the Concurrence of the Masters, on Condition that the Monks who did not proceed in Arts, nor study the Civil Law, should be excepted; but this Constitution is long since antiquated, to the Detriment of the Universities.

Anno 1441, 19 Hen. VI. The King in Imitation of some exemplary Prelates, who were great Encouragers of Learning, having an Information of the mean Stipends of the Scholars of this University, gave the Manor of *Ponington* in *Hampshire*, (sometime belonging to the Priory alien of *Okeburn*) with certain Pensions, and Portions of Land at *Milburnbeck*, *Turnworth*, *Charlton*, and *Upwynbourne*, in the said County, to St. Anthony's Hospital, London, on Condition of paying fifty Shillings per Week, by equal Portions, to five Scholars coming from *Eaton School* to this University, for their Subsistence, till they took their Degrees, which was duly paid till the Year 1474, when King *Edward IV.* annexed that Hospital to St. George's College in *Windfor Castle*, and then the said

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Rent came to the Scholars of *Oriel College*, as shall hereafter be shewn.

Anno 1452, *George Nevil* of *Baliol College*, Brother of the great Earl of *Warwick*, took his Master's Degree, and performed the Exercise, usually required of noble Men's Sons, in the Nave of *St. Mary's Church*, after which he made such a Feast, as is not to be equalled in all our Histories upon the like Occasion; for the first Day there were six Hundred Dishes, and the second three Hundred, prepared for the Scholars, Relations, and Friends of the said Commencer; besides the large Provisions made for the meaner Sort of Townsmen, and poor. He was the next Year made Chancellor of the University, and three Years after created Bishop of *Exeter*, scarce having as yet attained the three and twentieth Year of his Age. At length he was made Archbishop of *York*, when he made another such a Feast, which the History of all Nations and Ages, cannot parallel in a Bishop. *Vide Fuller's Church History*, l. 4. §. 38. p. 193.

Anno 1460, This Year was the last of *King Henry VI's* Reign, who though he had the ill Fortune to be involved in many troublesome Wars with the House of *York*, which had but a bad Influence upon the Universities, (for the Muses care not for the Sound of Drums, and Trumpets) yet as he was a great Patron to Learning, and Piety in his own Disposition, so he laboured the more to encourage them in such bad Times; for he founded *King's College* in *Cambridge*, and *Eaton* at *Windso*; and because he had received his Education here, as his Father before him had done, he shewed himself a great Friend to this University, and particularly endowed *New College*, *All Souls*, and *Mary Magdalene's*; yet so great was the Decay of Learning at this Time, that whereas this University had before boasted of its many Thousands, there were scarce a Thousand Scholars therein, which, (as our Historians represent it) was to be ascribed partly to the Paucity of Ecclesiasti-

cal Preferments, bestowed on the Students of this Place, which for the Generality, were appropriated to Cathedral, and Collegiate Churches, and Abbies; and partly was imputable to the Bishops, who withdrew the Stipends, and Exhibitions, which they and their Predecessors were wont to bestow upon poor Scholars, for their Education at the Universities, not being able to spare them out of their riotous Way of living at Court, which now they chiefly delighted in, contrary to what their Predecessors had done, who resided upon their Dioceses, and kept Hospitality in their Palaces; and partly to the mischievous Effects of papal Provisions, which were grown so infamously bad, that Pope *Eugene* conferred the Deanery of the Church of ——— by Way of Provision, upon a Person not in Holy Orders, for one Thousand forty Marks; and when it fell, because the Chapter would not admit him, he bought a Bishoprick for another Sum, and set that Deanery to Sale, and when this Corruption was complained of to the King, *William Bere*, Bishop of *St. Davids*, took it upon him to defend it, contrary to the Sentiments of good Men.

Nor was this University it self free from Blame in this Kind, for laying aside a wholesome Statute of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Robert Grosthead*, which prohibited such kind of Dealings, in these Words. "They bestow Offices, who have no Regard to any Thing in giving them, but the wealthy Ability, not the Gain, or Utility of the Receiver, the Intent of which was, that none should be preferred, but such Persons who were well qualified in Respect of their Learning, which was not regarded at this Time; but the highest Places in the University, were put into Mens Hands, no Ways qualified for them". Further so great were the Corruptions of those Times, through the Avarice of the Bishops Servants, and Dependants, that Persons bought Holy Orders, that had never been matriculated in the Universities,

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passing those by, who had spent their Time there in Studies for many Years. However the University did not see their own Faults, but seeking to amend others, perhaps more notorious, presented their Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, *Thomas Bourchier*, praying him to apply a speedy Remedy to all these Evils, in love to his nursing Mother, especially papal Provisions, which the Archbishop understanding the Reasonableness of their Petition, accordingly did Endeavour. For he ordered and appointed immediately, that for the future, none should be admitted into Holy Orders in his Province, unless he brought Letters Testimonial from the Archdeacon of the Place where he lived, or from the Chancellor of the University, or his Deputy, touching his Merits, and Qualifications. But this Order was not long observed, for the Bishop's Officers rendered the same ineffectual, and vain, by taking Money to dispence with such Testimonials. Nor was Learning in the Wane and Decay almost lost and expiring here only, but also in foreign Parts; for in Italy the best Men much lamented it, and induced Pope *Nicholas* to build a Library in the *Vatican*, (since grown one of the most famous in the World) for the Restoration of Learning, encouraging all ingenious Men by great Rewards, to make Use of the Books, (with which he furnished it plentifully) that Arts, and Sciences might again flourish in Perfection.

In the following Year, which was the first of King *Edward IV's* Reign, there happened such a Scarcity of Provisions in this University, that the Scholars, having first obtained a License of the Chancellor, were forced to go a Begging to Gentlemen's, and rich Men's Houses, and particularly 'tis remarked of four Scholars of *Aristotle's* Hall, that did so this Year; and that it was usual in like Cases in after Ages, Sir *Thomas Moor*, tells us in his Speech to his Sons, when there was a Scarcity of Provisions in England, saying, *If we are not able to maintain our selves in the highest Manner,*

we will condescend to the sparing Commons of Oxford, which great Numbers of learned, and reverend Men are contented with; but if our Estate will not reach that, we will get us Baggs, and imitating the poor Scholars of Oxford, we will beg our Provision from Door to Door, singing, Salve Regina, at the rich Men's Houses. But least evil Men should defame this University for begging, let such Men know, that the Scholars of the University of *Paris*, being pressed with the like Want, obtained the Pope's Bull to License them to beg Relief of well-disposed Christians, which the *Oxonians* might be also well allowed to do, when they were deprived of their Pensions, and all Things were badly carried by Means of papal Provisions; yet as discouraging as the Times were, this University produced some Men of Learning, and Figure, as *William Staplehart*, a great Ornament of this University, for his Writings, and Disputations; *Cornelius Vitellius*, an Italian, Lecturer in *New College*, of whom *Pol. Virgil* says, *That he was the chiefest Promoter of Learning here;* and *Thomas Gascoign*, who was often Chancellor of this University, but none were eminent for preaching.

In the Year 1464, the Art of Printing was brought into this University first. It had been used some Time before at *Mentz*, and *Harlem*, by *John Guthenburge*; and Archbishop *Bourchier* apprehending, that it would be of great Benefit to Learning to bring it into England, persuaded King *Henry VI.* to send one *Robert Tournour*, a Gentleman of his Wardrobe, to *Harlem* to learn the Art, or bring some over that had been employed in it; *Tourner* took along with him one *William Caxton*, a Londoner, who had traded in *Holland*, as his Companion. They travelled under the Notion of Merchants, and went to *Amsterdam*, and *Leyden*, but durst not go to *Harlem*, because the People found such an Advantage by printing, that they imprisoned all Strangers, that seemed to pry into that Art; however, having received Money from the King to carry on their Design, they bribed one *Frederick Corfellis*,
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an under Workman in the printing Office, to fly in the Night in Disguise, and coming to them they had a Ship ready to receive him, and brought him into England. He arrived at London first; but that not being thought so proper a Place for exercising the Art of Printing, the Archbishop, who was the Chancellor of this University, advised, that it should be set up here; and accordingly we find several Books printed at Oxford by this Frederick soon after, viz. *Jerom's Exposition of the Apostles Creed*, finished in 1468, *Ægidius Romanus, Of original Sin*, in 1479, and *Leonard Aretine upon Aristotle's Ethics*, soon after. After him *Theodorick Rod of Coloon*; *John Sclar*, a German, *Winker de Worde*, and others, carried on this Art afterwards in this Place till our Time, where it now excels.

Anno 1468, About this Time King Edward IV. very readily confirmed, and ratified all the Privileges granted to this University by his Predecessors, among which was the Cognizance of Causes in all Suits, where a Scholar was concerned on the one Part, as also the Taxation of the Scholars Houses, and the Oaths of the four Aldermen, eight Burgesses, and some Citizens to be made before the Chancellor; and lastly, the Charter of King Edward III. granted the Scholars immediately after the great Conflict with the Townsmen. He further confirmed the Composition made between the University, and *Richard D'Amory*, about the Jurisdiction of *Northgate Hundred*, as also the Charter of King Edward III. touching the Market, and the Claim of Causes determinable within the University Precincts, whenever the Chancellor shall think fit to demand the same. He also confirmed King Henry IV's Charter, touching the Limits, and Bounds of the University, and the Institution of an high Steward thereof, together with his Charter, remitting the five Pounds paid for the chief Right of the Market, and concerning the Banishment of leud Women; and the Removal of the Disturbers of

the publick Peace, ten, or twelve Miles from the University. The King also this Year, having founded a Chantry at *Windsor*, assigned the same to two Priests, to be chosen out of each University one, and they enjoyed the same by an indisputable Right, till the 1554, or 1568, when the Dean and Canons of *Windsor* rejected the Choice of this University, (viz. Mr. *Christopher Young*) and endeavoured to assume this Right to themselves; but upon the producing their Deeds by the University, the Dean, &c. were cast in their Pretensions. King Edward also to evince his farther Affection to this University, and the Scholars there, signified by his Letters to them, his Royal Pleasure of taking on himself the Title of the Protector of the University, which was accepted as a great Honour done them.

Anno 1476, The King being informed, that many in this University had embraced several of *Wickliff's* Doctrines, through the Books, and Writings of *Reginald Pecock*, Bishop of *Chichester*, wrote his Letters to the University, commanding, that the Chancellor, and other Magistrates should make, or cause to be made a strict Search into all the Colleges, and Halls, for Books written by either of them, and inflict a deserved Punishment upon all their Abettors, and Followers, burning their Books publicly, which was accordingly executed with great Severity; insomuch, that all Persons, who were found to favour their Doctrines, were either expelled the University, or excommunicated, or punished some other Way. One of them named *Thomas Smith*, was suspected of Heresy, as they called it, but he cleared himself at length, in the Presence of the King himself.

Anno 1477, *John Abbot of Abingdon*, going to Rome about the Affairs of his own Convent, was employed by the University, to obtain of the Pope then sitting, *Sixtus IV.* a Confirmation of the Grants of his Predecessors, that they might be of the same Force as ever. The Misfortunes befall them, as to their

their former Grants, was a great Trouble to them; for some of them were worm-eaten and destroyed by Time; others were lost by some Neglects, or ill Chances, and some were revoked by succeeding Popes, and particularly the famous Bull of Boniface VIII. rescinded by King Richard II. which could not be retrieved, but by a confirmatory Bull. The Abbot proved a prevalent Advocate, and obtained of Pope Sixtus a Bull, whereby both the Civil, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction were ratified to the University; whereupon the Chancellor asserted an Apostolical Authority, and conducting himself by the Privileges granted in Boniface's Bull, he set aside even the Regal Power of visiting the University, till the Time of the Reformation, when all the Popes Bulls were overthrown, and destroyed at once. There was also this Year, another Bull granted to this University by the same Pope, in Confirmation of that which was given by Pope Innocent IV. Anno 1254, by which this University was declared free, and exempt from all foreign Jurisdiction, and Visitation whatsoever.

Anno 1483, King Richard III. visited this University, and by the Care of the Founder William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, was entertained with his Attendants, many Bishops, and Noblemen, in Magdalene College, where having lodged one Night, he ordered some Disputations to be had before him the next Day, being the Feast of St. James, which were accordingly performed, the one in moral Philosophy, and the other in Divinity, with so much Skill and Learning, that the King gave each of them a Buck, and to the Doctor of Divinity five Pounds, and to the Masters each of them five Marks, besides what he gave to the College for a Feast, viz. two Bucks, and five Marks to be laid out in Wine. The Day following, which was the Feast of St. Ann, he was invited to the publick Disputations, and having heard them with Pleasure, bestowed suitable Rewards upon the Disputants, according to their Merits; after which

being honourably conducted to Woodstock by the University, he soon after, (according to his Promise) confirmed to it its Immunities, and Privileges of all Sorts, for which the University returned him Thanks in these Words, *Nos vero quos, &c. i. e.* But how much do we owe to your Majesty, whose Privileges granted by your Progenitors, you have again confirmed without Sollicitation, or Expence. For, (says our Author) this must be said of this King, that though he gained the Throne by Fraud and Force, he governed the Nation with much Justice, that he might gain the Favour of his People. About the same Time also, that he might oblige the Cantabrigians, he gave a yearly Revenue of five Hundred Marks to Queen's College; and that he might promote Learning in both Universities, and all Parts of his Kingdom, he caused a Law to be made, that Books printed beyond Sea should be brought into England, and dispersed into all Parts, which was thought so good a Law, that King Henry VIII. established it a new.

Anno 1497, Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, the Mother of King Henry VII. who had been some Years settled on the English Throne, having the Year before obtained Licence of her Son, founded a Theological Lecture in this University, to continue for ever; and made Dr. Edmund Wilford, a most eminent Divine, the first Professor in it, at the Recommendation of Cardinal Morton, then Chancellor. She also maintained diverse poor Scholars in this University, under the Tuition of Maurice Westbury; by which Beneficence that Lady deserves to be celebrated by all learned Men, as the Patroness of Learning and Virtue.

Anno 1498, About this Time, if not somewhat sooner, came that great Restorer of Learning, Erasmus Roterodamus, into England, and his Conversation, and Acquaintance was much desired, and sought after by the learned Men of both Universities. He became at first most intimate with Dr. Colet, (whom he called

called his Master) and Mr. *Thomas Lynacre*, and was by them brought to this University, where he was entertained in *St. Mary's College*, then the Habitation of Canons Regular, and staying there a While, he wrote his Discourse, *De Tadio, & Pavore Christi*, and some Epistles to *John Sixtin*, and *William Mountjoy*, which are dated this Year. While he remained here, he was had in great Reverence for his Learning, by the most exquisite Students; but the Monks, and Friars, because he taught the young Scholars the Greek Tongue, though he did it *gratis*, did all they could to make him odious to the Herd of Scholars, as if he had introduced some monstrous, magical Incantations among them, notwithstanding Dr. *Colet*, and *Lynacre*, laboured all they could to persuade them to the contrary. However, *Erasmus* did not desist from teaching for some Years, and though he was sometimes absent, yet he made so many Proficients in it, that they also became Teachers of it to their Pupils, whereby it flourished in this University, notwithstanding some of the Secular Priests, and Friars envied its Progress, and made it the Subject of their Scoffs, and Ridicule, in their common Discourse; and in their Disputations, and Sermons, declared, that the Propagators, and Learners of that Language, ought to be excommunicated. But as bad a Reception as *Erasmus* had here, he had worse at *Cambridge*; for there he labouring to teach the Scholars the Greek Tongue, no Body would go to hear him, nor would they be persuaded by their Chancellor to apply themselves to that Sort of Learning, being so fond of their Logical Quiddities, and Brangles, Nay, when the *Greek Testament*, just then put out by *Erasmus*, was tendered to some of the most famous Men of that University, it was not only rejected, but in a certain Meeting of a Society, it was ordered, under a great Penalty, that none of the Fellows should bring in among them that wicked, and useless Book. And indeed so averse were the Clergy in general to the Greek

Language, that Dr. *Henry Standish*, then a Minorite Friar, and after Bishop of *St. Asaph*, wrote against *Erasmus's* Edition of the *Greek Testament*; though there wanted not some; and those of the most Learned, who commended, and defended it.

Anno 1501, Prince *Arthur*, the Son of King *Henry*, came to see this University, and lodged in *Magdalene College*, out of a special Favour to Dr. *Mayhew* the President of it, who was the King's Almoner. He visited diverse other Colleges, and was entertained by the young Scholars, as well in them, as this, with Panegyricks, and all other Demonstrations of Reverence, and Respect.

Anno 1503, There happened here a devouring Plague, (the just Punishment, as was thought, of the Quarrels, and wicked Disorders, as well among the Scholars themselves, as the Scholars and Townsmen, for some Years before) which broke the University to Pieces, dispersing the Scholars into all Parts of *England*, as their Friends, and Relations invited them, or Humour led them. *John Forster*, President of *St. Alban's Hall*, withdrew with the greatest Part of his Society to *Islip*, a Town near *Oxford*; but within three Weeks, the Plague followed them thither, and many of them died of it; of whom some were buried at *Elsfield*, and one at *Noke*. *Merton College* was much depopulated by it, but ceasing at the End of the Year, the Students returned to the University, and set up the usual Lectures, and Exercises according to the Orders, and Statutes of their Ancestors, and Founders; at which Time *Andrew Alazard*, a Frenchman, coming hither to take his Doctor's Degree in Physick, and being ordered by the Chancellor to expound *Avicen* upon the Pulse, he illustrated it so with Tables, which were esteemed long after his Departure, that many of the Scholars attended his Lectures, especially the Students in Physick; and *St. Alban's Hall* where he resided, so long as he stayed, by his Means was filled again with Scholars.

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Anno 1508, This was the last Year of King Henry VII's Reign, who had some Designs, in his Intention, of doing some great Thing for the University of Oxford, but whatever was the Hindrance we do not find, that it was ever began; so that he left the University in as bad a Condition, as he found it. And truly the Decay of Learning was rather greater, than it was at the End of the last Century, for the Scholars had little Regard to the better Sort of Learning, and liberal Arts. The Greek Tongue was despised, and the Scholars applied themselves to Sophistical Niceties, and other trivial Studies, so that they were altogether Strangers to sound Judgment and Reasoning. And the fewer of such Men the better, which made the Emptiness of the University not so much to be lamented by the Lovers of true Learning; though indeed it was deplorable, for the Halls and Inns were turned into Tradesmen's Shops, and the only Persons, that made any shew of Letters, were Wickliff's Followers, who yet durst not presume to appear in the Schools, in Defence of the Truths they held, through Fear of the popish Zealots, who were ever busie to persecute them as Hereticks, not so much in Opposition to their Doctrine, as to recommend themselves to the Pope, and the Bishops, to gain Preferment; for a good Life, and Learning, at this Time, was no good Qualification for Ecclesiastical Promotions. They merited most, that were bitterest against novel Opinions, though true; and were so bigotted to the old papal Doctrines, as to persecute all, that were so much as suspected of being disaffected to them. Learning seemed now expiring, but we shall find it reviving in the next Century.

King Henry VIII. succeeding his Father on the Throne, after the Example of his noble Ancestors, at the Request of Archbishop Warham Chancellor, Sir Thomas Lovel, High Steward, and Dr. Fantleroy, Commissary of the University, not only confirmed all its Charters, and Privileges, before granted by his Royal

Progenitors; but increased the same, and among others confirmed the Charter of King Edward IV. by his Royal Diploma, which exceeded all the Grants of his Progenitors; but that with several papal Bulls and Grants, was some Way surreptitiously taken away to the great Loss, as well as Trouble, of the University, who employed their Chancellor to procure an Exemplification thereof, from the Apostolick Chancery; but whether that was done or no, we find not, yet not long after we observe, that the University was in Possession of them again; but upon the Extirpation of the Pope's Supremacy in this Reign, some fiery Zealots against Popery, committed them to the Flames, and so deprived the World of many Things which would have been of Use to compleat the History of this University. But that was not so great a Loss to it perhaps, as that of its Ease, and Quiet; for the Citizens having Intelligence of the Want of its Charters, set themselves to infringe the most ancient and known Rights of the University, disobeying the Chancellor's Mandate, and interrupting him in the Correction, and Imprisonment of Delinquents, with many other Injuries, which the University were not able to rescue themselves from; till by an Appeal to Cardinal Wolsey, and some other Patrons of Learning, the Bailiffs were forced to do Penance, and pay a Fine of four Pounds each, to satisfy the Expences of the University; but this Peace did not last long, for the Citizens finding a Way to elude the Force of the University Charters, broke out into a Quarrel, which Cardinal Wolsey extinguished, by procuring a new Charter from the King and Parliament.

Anno 1518, In the Beginning of this Year, the King and Queen, with the great Cardinal Wolsey, and a numerous Attendance of Courtiers, and Peers, came to Abingdon, and were entertained there in the Benedictine Monastery. The Queen had a Desire to see the University of Oxford, and more especially the Shrine of St. Frideswide, to which the Cardinal

Cardinal conducted her; and was met by the Heads of the University, and many Scholars. The Queen first paid her Devotion to St. *Frideswide's* Reliques, and then retired to *Merton* College, where she lodged; and then visited the other Colleges. The Cardinal went into the Convocation-House, where being welcomed, together with the Nobles with him, he made an Oration, professing great Favour and Affection to the University, and promising, that since they had desired, that some of their Statutes relating to Learning, contradicted one another, and ought to be amended, if they would leave the Correction of them to him, he would found certain Lectures among them. This Proposal was gainsaid at first by the Chancellor, but, at the Importunity of the Body, granted; and a Decree thereupon made, of delivering the Statutes of the University into the Cardinal's Hands to be amended, and changed as he pleased, *June 1, 1518*. The Cardinal, immediately upon his Reception of them, promised to do all Things for the Advantage, and Honour of the University; and founded a Rhetorick Lecture, of which one *John Clemens* was the first Reader. The next Year he also established a *Greek* Lecture, which though it met with a like, if not a stronger Opposition, than it found when *Erasmus*, and *Grocynus*, set it up, by a Company of Scholars, who gave themselves the Name of *Trojans*, because they resolved like *Priamus*, and *Hector*, to oppose the *Greeks* with all their Vigour, by their Scoffs, and Laughter; yet by the Advice of *Sir Thomas More*, and the Encouragement of the Cardinal, who by his Favour made it a Way to Preferment, it came to pass that in a little Time, the Scholars were brought ardently to Study the *Greek* Tongue; and many became great Proficients in it, to the great Envy of the *Cantabrigians*, who soon after began to fall to the same Studies, especially when they saw this University grown so famous by it, that Foreigners sent their Youth hither

for Education; but the Destruction of Monasteries, reduced Learning again, almost to the old Barbarism.

The Citizens about this Time supposing, that the University was deprived of their Privileges, and Charters, by their being delivered to the Cardinal; fell upon the Scholars of *Broadgate* Hall, who defended themselves bravely, tho' the Townsmen had the better. In this Conflict many were wounded, and one slain. This Disturbance obliged the University to hasten the Cardinal, to dispatch his good Design in correcting their Statutes, and increasing their Privileges, which he, being informed of the Quarrel, went speedily about; for having obtained all he desired of the King, by the Assistance of the Bishops of *London*, and *Lincoln*, he employed Dr. *London* of *New College*, a Person well versed in all the University Affairs, to describe the Privileges of it, and Mr. *Robert Carter*, (whom on that Account he made Steward in his Family, and afterward a Canon of his College) to mend the Statutes; and for the greater Haste, Mr. *Roger Dingley* of *All Souls*, and Mr. *William Grise* of *Magdalene* College, both Bachelors of Divinity, were made his Assistants; but notwithstanding this, the Cardinal was involved in so many important Businesses of State; and his Downfall was so sudden, that the Work was never perfected.

The *Lutheran* Heresy, (as it was now esteemed, and commonly called) began now to spread it self much in this University; and *Luther's* Books were got into many Hands, whereby his Doctrine got much Ground among the Scholars. This when the Cardinal was acquainted with, he sent his Letters down to the University, requiring them to send up to him at *London* some of their most learned Men, who might discuss these new Opinions, and confute them, as being opposite to the Catholick Faith. The Heads thereupon called a Congregation, and named *Thomas Brinknell* of *Lincoln* College, *John Kynton* a Grey Friar, *John Roper* of *Magdalene* College, and *John Colours*, all of

them Doctors of Divinity, who going to *London*, held a Synod, with many other learned Men and Bishops in the Cardinal's House, and condemned *Luther's* Doctrine, as contrary to the true Christian Religion; a Copy of which Censure was a little after sent down to *Oxford*, and fixed upon the Sun Dial, on the South Side of *St. Mary's* Church-yard; and soon after *Luther's* Books were burnt in this University, and *Cambridge*. After this the *Oxonians* grew very zealous against *Luther's* Doctrines, and one Dr. *Edward Powell*, Doctor of Divinity, and Prebendary of *Salisbury*, not long before of *Oriel* College, wrote a Book against *Luther*, upon the Pope's Supremacy, and seven Sacraments, which was not only highly applauded by this University, but was so highly approved of by the King, (who himself had about this Time written a Book against *Luther*, for which the Pope gave him the Name of *the Defender of the Faith*) that every one thought he would have some of the chief Preferments bestowed on him. But it happening a little after, that the King being set upon his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*, and meeting with Opposition from the Pope, assuming to himself the Supremacy of the Church, Dr. *Powell* declared himself against both, which so angered the King, that he first imprisoned him, and then caused him to be burnt in *Smithfield*.

Anno 1523, Cardinal *Wolsey* obtained in the Beginning of this Year, of King *Henry*, an ample Charter of Privileges for this University, and took Care to send them down by proper Messengers; but when they came to be divulged in the City, the Citizens were so angry, that they resolved never to obey them; and accordingly raised great Disturbances in Opposition to them, as we shall observe afterward. With this Charter the Cardinal sent *John Longland*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, his Orator, to assure the University that he would soon make good the Benefactions to it, that he had some Time intended, viz. That he

would found among them a large College, and settle Revenues upon it sufficient to maintain seven Lecturers, and two Hundred Scholars, and since they had reposed so much Confidence in him, he would use his utmost Endeavours to procure them any Privilege they wanted, that he might make them the most famous University in the World. And that he might give them a Specimen of his Affection to them, he promised them to bring down to them the King, and Queen, in *Lent*; and not to leave them till he had given them some notable Mark of his Beneficence to them. The Bishop having thus finished his Message, departed; and the University presently met in a full Congregation, to consult how they should receive the King, and Queen, after the most magnificent, as well as scholarlike Manner, about which, after they had spent some Time and Pains, the Plague broke out, and made the Scholars fly to shift for their own Safety; but that did not abate the Cardinal's Zeal in building his College, which he soon finished, and furnished it with the ablest Scholars from all Parts, as well foreign, as domestick, viz. from *Cambridge*, *Paris*, and other Places, as also from other Colleges here.

Anno 1526, The Cardinal's College was scarce settled, when it was discovered, that *Luther's* Doctrine had taken deep Root in it, by Reason of some Scholars, that were brought thither from *Cambridge*, who were great Favourers of it. Among these *John Clarke*, one of the junior Canons of the Society, was the Chief. He held private Lectures, and Disputations in his Chambers, and being a Person of singular Learning, and Piety, was much followed by the young Scholars, and in all their Doubts, (which he allowed them freely to propound to him) became their Oracle. *Luther's* Followers had their private Meetings also in other Places, where they joyned in Prayers to God, and contrived how to propagate their Master's Opinions, which were contained in a Book, which they had among them,

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to explain the same. *Nicholas Owdal*, or *Udal*, and *John Dyot*, were two of these. When the Cardinal, who had founded the College, heard of this, he was extremely troubled, that he should thus establish a Seminary of Heresy, and resolving to root it out, thus proceeded against them, viz. Some he brought to a Recantation, others he expelled the Society, and others he put in Prison; of which last, some of them were so resolute in holding their Opinions, that they would rather be burnt with his Books, than renounce them. The Adherents to the papal Doctrines, exerted the utmost of their Art and Learning, to confute them, but to no Purpose. Several confirmed their Belief with their Death, of which were *John Clark*, *Henry Sumner*, and one *Bayley*, a Bachelor of Arts; but *Fryth*, *Taverner*, and *Lawney*, broke Prison and escaped.

Anno 1528, Fierce Controversies, and Disputes happened this Year between the University and City, notwithstanding a malignant Plague raged among them. The Townsmen accused the Scholars in several Articles, especially the Proctors, for injuring the Citizens in their Night-watches; and when the University called a Court-Leet, according to Custom, to attend in the *Guild-Hall* of the City, they refused to summon a Jury one Year, and shut up the Doors another against them; which Things they did, because they supposed the Charter, which *Wolfey* was about to procure for the University, was not confirmed. The Chancellor's Commissary thereupon summoned the Mayor, and Bailiffs, to answer the Contempt; but they would not obey the Summons, and so were sentenced to Imprisonment, which not being regarded, the Commissary proceeded to Excommunication; but this last Sentence at length so wrought upon them, that they submitted to the Laws, and Customs of the University, and having taken an Oath to obey them, and the Laws of the Church, they were absolved, and seeming Peace ensued, but lasted not long above two

Years; for some factious and turbulent Spirits, broached new Differences about the Privileges of both Sides, so that they proved irreconcilable, till they were referred to the King himself, who ordered both to deliver up, and surrender into his Hands, all their Grants, and Charters, that a full Conclusion of all Quarrels might be made. This was accordingly done, and Bonds given by both Sides to stand to his Majesty's Judgment, and Determination: Such Places, and Offices as fell in the mean Time, the King disposed of, and having fully weighed, and considered well the Complaints of both Sides, ratified, and confirmed all the ancient Privileges of the University, commanding the Mayor, and Citizens of Oxford, in no wise to infringe, or violate any of them; yet was not even this Decision kept long, through the perverse Humour of the Townsmen.

In this Year also, the Cardinal sent a Message to the University by *Dr. Higden*, Dean of his College, by which not only the Privileges obtained for the University by him, were delivered to the Heads in a full Congregation, but a Promise was given them of erecting new Schools, for the Use of his Lecturers; which bountiful Beneficence, the University received with such Gratitude to their Patron, that they established by an unchangeable Decree. 1. That every Person, that shall be admitted to any Degree in this University, shall at their Admission take a corporal Oath, that as often as they shall happen to preach in this University, *St. Paul's Cross*, or *St. Mary's* without *Bishops-gate*, they shall by Name pray for *Thomas Wolfey*, Cardinal, and Bishop of *York*, that the magnificent Cardinal may partake of all their Suffrages, Prayers, Alms, &c. for ever. 2. That whenever the said Cardinal shall depart this Life, solemn Obsequies shall be said the next Day for his Soul, with a Mass, by all the Graduates, who shall be obliged to be present, from the Beginning to the End, as an Act of Fidelity, that they may be performed in the

the most decent Manner, and that every Year upon a certain Day, by the Dean, or whole University; which Resolution and Order, was forthwith sent to the Cardinal, and lay in the King's Treasury till the Year 1566, when it was restored to the University: how it came there, we have no certain Account.

Anno 1530, King Henry VIII. being intent upon his Divorce from Queen Katharine, his Brother Arthur's Wife, which the Cardinal, in Hatred to the Emperor, had put into the King's Mind, as a Thing unlawful and sinful; sent this Question to most of the Universities of Europe, and particularly to Cambridge, and Oxford, to have their Judgment upon it, the Pope and his Consistory having put him off with long Delays, and to great Charge about it, viz. *Whether it be forbidden by the Laws of God, and Nature, that one Brother should have the Wife of another Brother, after his Death.*

The Universities of Cambridge, and Paris, soon sent the King their Determination, *That it was forbidden, &c.* Oxford had many Meetings, and Debates about it, but never could agree in a full Congregation, the Juniors being positively set against the Divorce; whereupon the Doctors, and Bachelors of Divinity, being reproved by the King, and Archbishop, for their Delays, at length returned their Answer in this Form, viz.

"To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come, We, the Doctors, and Masters, Regents, and Non-Regents, of all Faculties in the University of Oxford, Greeting. Seeing it is a Debt of our Profession, and Christian Charity, to be ready to impart our Knowledge, and satisfy all Persons of the Reason of our Faith, who require it; and we have been often demanded, and asked, *Whether it be forbidden by the Laws of God, and Nature, that any Christian should marry the Relict, or Widow of his Brother, who died without Children?* We having examined and discussed the said Question with all Diligence, and Since- rity possible, according to the Sense

"of the Holy Scriptures, and Interpretations of the Fathers, that we might find out the certain Truth, do judge, and declare, that the most probable, certain, and true Opinion is, That it is forbidden all Christians by the Laws of God, and Nature, that any Brother should marry the Relict of his own Brother, who dieth without Children, if she hath been carnally known by him." And to this their Judgment the University put their Seal, in a full Congregation at Oxford, April 8, 1530. The King having received this Determination, was exceedingly pleased, and promised his Favour for the future more fully to it.

The two next Years were spent in Controversies, between one of the Proctors of the University, and the Servants of the Abbot of Osney, which the Abbot protecting, the Commissary pronounced him contumacious, and apprehending his Servants, as under their Jurisdiction, (which the Abbot denied) imprisoned them a While, and upon their humbling themselves for their Faults, dismissed them. The other Controversy was between the University and City, about their Privileges, which so often happened, that our Pen is tired with Repetition; and so we shall proceed, to what we find more becoming so August a Body to relate, viz.

Anno 1534, King Henry VIII. not able to bear the papal Tyranny, since it crossed him so much in the Case of his Divorce, resolved to acknowledge no Superior in his own Dominions; and thereupon calling a Convocation of the Bishops, and other Clergy, he caused it to be decreed by them, "That he was to be acknowledged to be the supreme Head, and Governor of the Church of England, next under God;" which having obtained of the Clergy, he got it confirmed to him, his Heirs, and Successors, by Act of Parliament; but still the Pope's Supremacy was maintained by the most Part of the Kingdom. That therefore he might banish and expel it quite, the King sent some of his most eminent

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Men for Learning and Piety, to the Monasteries to know, what was their Opinion about it; and about the same Time sent his Royal Letters to this University, requiring their answer to this Question, *Whether the Bishop of Rome hath any greater Jurisdiction invested in him by God, in the Holy Scripture, over this Kingdom of England, than any other Bishop, which is a Foreigner.* To avoid Confusion, and Delay, the Consideration of the Question was, by the University met in a full Congregation, devolved upon thirty of the most eminent Divines, Doctors, and Bachelors, who having fully debated, and deliberated upon it, by searching the Scriptures, and the most approved Interpreters; and holding frequent Disputations upon it, came to this Resolution, which upon their Report was assented to by the whole University, and sent to the King, *viz.* "That the Bishop of Rome, hath no "where in Scripture a greater Power "conferred upon him by God, within "this Realm of England, than any other foreign Bishop whatsoever; and "to testify their unanimous Judgment "in the Point, the University in their "full Congregation affixed to it their "common Seal, *July 27, 1534.*" But this did not fully satisfy the King; and therefore that he might have the full Concurrence of all the Scholars, to a Doctrine that savoured so much of Novelty, he sent certain Persons to demand the single Opinion of every individual Scholar, living in any College, or Hall, in these Words. *Whether he did, and would renounce the Pope's Supremacy?* To which, though many scrupled not to answer affirmatively, and by an Instrument subscribed by them, promised only to mention him as Bishop of Rome in their publick and private Discourses, yet others there were, who chose rather to lose their Fellowships, and other Dependances in the Colleges, and Halls, than comply therewith.

Anno 1535, King Henry being still in Possession of the Liberties, and Privileges of this University, sent certain Commissioners this Year to visit it, who

in their Visitation of *Magdalene College*, added a *Greek Lecture* to the four before settled, *viz.* one in Divinity, two in Philosophy, and a fourth for the *Latine Tongue*. As also in *New College*, and *All Souls* a *Greek* and *Latine Lecture*, severally with proper Stipends for the Readers; but in *Queen's College*, and *Merton*, they appointed but one of these Lectures to each, with a suitable Stipend; ordering some Persons to read in those Languages in other Colleges, and the Students to attend them, though they gave no Stipend for reading. And because many Students foreseeing the Ruin of Church Preferments, with small Learning applied themselves to the Study of Physick, the Visitors ordered, that none should be allowed to do it, till they were examined by the Professor, and by him approved. This Unskilfulness of Persons running in so great Numbers to study Physick, gave Rise to the *College of Physicians* at London. The Visitors also at the same Time made some Regulations about the Elections of Professors, and their Offices; and because the *Latine Tongue* was grown very much into Disuse, they commanded that certain *Latine Sermons* should be preached in that Tongue, according to the ancient Statutes, and Customs of the University. The King also at this Time restored to the University, all the Charters, and Liberties that had been lodged in his Hands some Years before, with his Confirmation of them, and an Injunction to all his Subjects to observe the same; and though he revoked the Force of all Charters, and Bulls granted to this University by several Popes, that he might thoroughly extirpate all papal Jurisdiction from this University, as well as from the other Parts of the Realm; yet he ratified all the Rights, and Privileges, which accrued to the University from thence, and established them to the Students, by virtue of his Royal Authority, by the Name of the ancient Rights, and Customs of the University. In the Time of this Visitation, the Students in Abhorrence of Popery, pulled down all the Inn-keepers Signs representing

ting the Effigies of any Pope, and broke all such Paintings in Windows, razing the Name of the Pope, out of all their Mass-Books.

Nothing memorable more occurs to the last Year of this King's Reign, and and therefore we shall conclude it with a brief Representation of the State of Learning at this Time. The King himself, was undoubtedly the most munificent Patron of Learning, of all our Princes, and by his Example encouraged many others to promote the flourishing Condition of the University; but at this Time their Glory was strangely eclipsed, by these Means, viz. 1. The sudden Fall of Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was so great a Lover of Learning, that he spared no Costs, or Pains, to bring this University to the most flourishing State. 2. The Plague, and other epidemick Diseases, happening here no less than twelve Times in this King's Reign. 3. The Dissolution of the Monasteries, which did many of them by voluntary Contributions, and large Exhibitions, maintain many Students. Nay, 4. The very Stipends, that the King had settled on Lecturers here, were detained by his rapacious Courtiers; yet the University wanted not some learned Men, as *Grocyn*, *Lynacre*, *Latimer*, *Tunstal*, *Lilly*, and *Colet*.

Anno 1547, King *Edward VI.* came to the Throne, so young, that the Administration of the publick Affairs was committed to his Uncle, *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, under the Stile and Title of Protector of the Kingdom. As to what concerns this University in this Reign, we find the Scholars much divided among themselves, what Religion they should follow; Part expecting that Popery should be restored, and Part hoping that the Reformation would be compleated; and many being indifferent to both, and waiting to see which would get uppermost. Archbishop *Cranmer*, who was very zealous to carry on the Reformation, had just before sent for *Peter Martyr*, and placed him in the Chair, to the great Regret of the Papists, who were most bold, and forward,

challenging *Peter Martyr*, who was then the King's Professor of Divinity, to Disputation, which was at length accepted, but served for no other Use, but to crown both Sides with Lawrels in their own Imagination, as is the common Event of such Debates. One certain Effect it produced, it set all the University in a Flame, Papists, and Protestants continually wrangling, and contending for their Tenets. When these Disturbances were heard of at Court, it was instantly resolved on by the King in Council, that there should be a Visitation of the University, to settle the Scholars in Religion, and to reform every Thing amiss; and to that End, these Persons were appointed Commissioners, viz. *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, Lord Great Chamberlain, *Henry Holbeach* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Nicholas Heath* Bishop of *Rockester*, *Sir William Paget*, Controller of the King's Household, *Sir William Petre*, Secretary of State, *Richard Cox*, Dean of *Christ Church*, *Simon Haynes*, Dean of *Exeter*, *Christopher Neweson*, Doctor of Laws, and *Richard Morison*, Esq; to whom the King, and Lord Protector, with their Council, gave Order and License.

1. To visit all and singular the Colleges, Halls, Hostels, and other Places set a-part for scholastick Exercises, as well Exempt, as not Exempt; and all the Masters, Presidents, Wardens, and Rectors therein inhabiting; and inquire into their Conversations, Studies, and Behaviour; and if any are found vitious, sluggish, or any Ways culpable, to punish them with Suspension, or Discomoning, or any other Way that they should judge convenient; and if any of them prove contumacious, or rebellious, to excommunicate them, or imprison them.

2. To convert such Monies as are given to Feastings, or Lectures, to such other Uses as are more convenient; and such Monies, and Stipends, as are given to Choristers, and Chantors, or employed in teaching Children, to maintain

tain such Fellows, and Scholars, as may teach Philosophy in the same, or other Colleges, not preferring any that are not well qualified.

3. To supply all Vacancies with fit Persons, and to change the Chantries of every College into Exhibitions, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars; and to unite two or more Colleges, though of a Royal Foundation, if they find it for the Benefit of the University.

4. To make new Statutes, and Orders, for the better Government of the University, and annex Punishments to the Violators of them; and if they found any Customs not warrantable, to disannul them, consulting the Honour, as well as Good, of so Reverend a Body.

5. To impose the Oath of Allegiance to the King, and his Heirs; and for abjuring the pretended and feigned Authority of the Bishop of Rome, and all other Oaths required by Law.

6. To call Congregations of the Heads of the University, to assist you in the Execution of the Commission, that all Things may be reformed, and settled, whether mentioned, or not mentioned in it. And because the Study of the Civil Law was much disused, they had an Order to revive, and restore it all the Ways they could, and appoint a Physick College in some convenient Place.

These Visitors soon after went down to Oxford, and Dr. Peter Martyr, preached a Sermon before them, upon *John xvi. 23. Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my Name, he will give it you.* From which, turning his Speech to the Delegates, he said that the Time was now come, which all good Men desired in this University, that it should be purged from all Irregularities, and Disorders, and made a Nursery for good Learning and Piety, to the great Advantage of the Church, and Schools, by settling such a Discipline, as may fit Men for the Service of God, and Advancement of all ingenuous Arts, &c. He spake some Things also against the papal Dec-

trines, which did not at all please. The Visitors after this applied themselves to their Business. And first inquiring into the State, Revenues, and Conversation of the Fellows, and Scholars of every College, most of them, who held the Protestant Doctrines fled, and durst not stand the Test, particularly in *New*, and *Magdalene* College, and *Christ-Church*. Their Removing of the idle, and leud Scholars, was very pleasing to the Citizens; but they were as much displeased in their depriving the Choristers of their Stipends, because they were most of them their Children; but this Grievance being represented to the King, and his Council, was by the Mediation of some Nobles, mitigated to their Content. Some Motions were made about uniting some Colleges, which had but small Revenues; but they were over-ruled, either by the Majority of Votes, or a Probability of a speedy Increase of their Revenues, by the Gift of Abbey Lands. The Chantry Lands were some of them turned into Exhibitions, but many of them were otherwise disposed of; what was done about the encouraging the Study of the Civil Law, and Physick, we find not. Having finished these Things, the Visitors quite altered the Form of Government in this University, (as they did also at *Cambridge*) by abolishing the old Rites of Divine Worship, and imposing new Bodies of Statutes, called *Statuta Edwardina*, or King *Edward's* Statutes, which continued in Force, and Vigour, till the present Body of Statutes, stiled *Laud's* Statutes, were enacted, and confirmed. At this Time, a prodigious Number of Books, treating of School-Divinity, were condemned to be burnt, by the Orders of the Visitors, as being the Occasion; and Support of the Popish Superstition, which to find out, the College Libraries were all ransacked, and many valuable Books, and MSS. pillaged, or embezzled, to the great Loss of the Learned. The papal Bulls also, and Grants, were among other Muniments relating to the University,

versity, seized and taken away, which so far erected the Minds of the Citizens; that they openly insulted the Scholars; and had it not been for the strenuous Opposition to their Designs made by Dr. Goodrick then Bishop of Ely, and Dr. Cox the Chancellor, twas thought, the University had at this Time been made subject to the Government of the City.

But though the University escaped that Tyranny, yet it almost lost the Name, by its strange Loss of Scholars, who affrighted with the sudden, and unexpected Changes, which in their Opinion portended a kind of Desolation to follow, bid adieu in general to the University, chusing rather to hear of the Ruin of their Mother at a Distance, than be Spectators of it, which indeed so far mitigated their Grief, that it was tolerable at a Distance, which they could not have born nearer; for such strange Alterations followed, that there scarce remained any Foot-steps of an University; for four or five Schools, which stood on the South Side of the Divinity Schools, and belonged to certain Colleges, were bought by the Townsmen, who pulled them down, and added the Ground they stood on to their Gardens, and built them Houses with the Timber, and Tiles. In the Schools of Arts, built by Mr. Thomas Hokenorton in King Henry VI's Days, the Laundresses dried their Linen, the Land thereunto belonging being turned into a Garden also, because the Visitors had taken away the *Lent* Disputations, for which those Schools were chiefly used. As to those who by their Encouragement acted the Part of Reformers, their Zeal through hatred to the *Romanists*, who before had persecuted them with the utmost Rigour, came little short of Madness; for they accounted the Philosophical Terms used in disputing, (because they had been practised by the Papists) not only vain, but superstitious, dispised the old Exercise, and disapproved the Academical Degrees, as Antichristianism, which was the Reason that some would not venture to take them,

thinking, that the Church in these Confusions would be quite extinct; and others who hoped better, were unwilling upon Hazards to spend their Money. In fine, such was the Impiety of the Delegates, that the whole University was turned into Stables for Horses, and Asses, which Fact was justified by saying, *That when the Colleges stood, they were Stews for the Prostitutes of the Whore of Babylon, and the Schcols were the Shrines of Devils.* To conclude, this was the State of this University. The Treasury, which was full of rich Plate, Money, and other Rarities, given by several Benefactors, were either taken away, and purloined by the Authors of the Reformation of the University, or carried away by Papists, when they left the University without Hopes of Returning.

Anno 1553, The turbulent Reign of King Edward VI. came to an End, and his Sister Queen Mary, after some feeble Opposition came to the Throne. She endeavoured to restore the Pope's Supremacy, and Religion in England, and did some Things, which seemed to conduce much to the Advantage, and Re-establishment of this University; for first, she procured the late Oaths imposed upon the Scholars here, for the Abrogating of the Pope's Supremacy, should be no longer taken by the President, or Fellows of Colleges, sending her Mandate about it to the Society of *Magdalene* College, because they had in the late Reign been the greatest Sufferers by it. After this Encouragement given by the Queen, the University-Men who were recalled, together with the Townsmen, took great Pains to set up the *Roman* Rites, and Usages again, whose Zeal Queen Mary was so well pleased with, that she thought to make them some Requit, by settling the Meetings of Parliament among them; but she altered her Mind, and called the Parliament to meet at *Westminster*; however to encourage her Loyal, and Dutiful *Oxonians*, she, as a nursing Mother to the University, gave them several

ral Rectories, viz. of *South Petherwin* in Cornwall, *Seyston* in Leicestershire, and *Holmcultrum* with the Chapel of *Newton-Arloch* in Cumberland, the first of which had belonged a little before to the Priory of *Olvescroft* in Cornwall, and the last to the Abbey of *Holmcultrum*; she also repaired the Schools, and fitted them for the Academical Exercises, as formerly, and ordered that the antient Statutes should be again in the same Force as ever. However nothing yet being settled in Parliament, the University was divided into two Parties, Protestants, and Papists; the latter indeed bringing in their popish Mass into the Churches with Boldness, the former nevertheless not desisting from the Use of the *English* Liturgy, though they had not any belief, that they should enjoy it longer than the next Meeting of the Parliament, which was approaching; but in the mean Time the Queen's Councils and Designs were known, and the Heads of Colleges did think it necessary to send a Congratulatory Epistle to her Majesty, which they appointed Mr. *John Jewel* to compose, with a Design either to anger the popish Party, or alienate his own from him; but he deceived all their Hopes, by a dubious and obscure Way of Expression, which was approved of by Dr. *Tresham* the Commissary, and the other Doctors, and was very well accepted by the Queen; but when Mr. *Jewel* wrote it, he had Hopes that the Queen would make no changes in Religion.

A little after this, *Peter Martyr* left the University, and his Professorship, and fled to *Lambeth*, because *Tresham* had exhorted the young Scholars, especially those of *Christ-Church*, to affront him, which he found, he could not otherwise avoid. Some Consultations were held about imprisoning him, but he having had the publick Faith engaged for his Security, when he came first into *England*, it was thought unjust to do it; and so Dr. *Stephen Gardiner*, who was now Lord Chancellor, whether it was out of Respect to his Learning, or to get rid of such a valiant Adversary, furnished

him with all Necessaries, and sent him away. After his Departure the Schools grew empty, his Hearers who used to write down his Lectures, not daring to appear, or being fled into the Country. When *Peter Martyr* left Oxford, he heard the Bell in *Corpus Christi* College to toll to Vespers, and when he was told that many of the Scholars were forward to attend, he is reported to have said with a Sigh, *This little Bell hath overturned all my Doctrine*: with *Peter Martyr*, many others left Oxford, and followed him into foreign Parts, as *John Fox*, *Thomas Bentham*, Dean of *Magdalene College*, (and afterwards Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Conventry*) *Thomas Bickley* Warden of *Merton College*, and afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*, *Saul Humphrys*, and several others, some to *Frankfort*, others to *Geneva*, &c.

The Queen having now declared herself, Dr. *Stephen Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, sent Delegates to visit the Colleges of this University, that were under his Jurisdiction, as *New College*, *Corpus Christi*, and *Magdalene*; Sir *Richard Read*, Kt. and Dr. *Walter Wright*, Archdeacon of Oxford, were the Chief of these Visitors. Out of *New College* they expelled some few, the major Part having before left it, because they would not conform themselves to the popish Doctrines, and Superstitions; yet Mass was here set up again, and some came to it for Fear of Punishment, which was ordered to be inflicted severely upon such as should neglect it. From hence the Visitors went to *Magdalene College*, and reckoning up what was done to the Papists in the last Reign, ejected fourteen Fellows. Dr. *Haddon*, who had but lately obtained the Mastership, laid it down, preferring a good Conscience before all the Honour and Wealth in the World. *Thomas Bentham* was now Dean, and when Sir *Richard Read* commanded him to mulct the young Scholars for being absent from Mass, he answered, *It had much grieved him, that he professed himself a Papist in King Henry VIII's Reign, against his own Sentiments, and he*

would

would never return to the same Worship, and be thought it unjust to punish those, who were of his Judgment. Whereupon he was expelled the Society, with John Fox, Laurence Humphreys, and others, who were resolute Defenders of the Protestant Doctrines. They celebrated Mass also here, but because none of the Fellows, or Scholars, no nor so much as the Clerks, and Choristers would officiate in their Places, they made Use of their Attendants to do it, and as to the Scholars they either discomfited them, or whipped them. In *Corpus Christi* College they met with no Difficulties, for the Master, and Fellows, presently conformed to the papal Practises, only Mr. Jewel who was the greatest Ornament of the College, withdrew himself, and left his Place.

Queen Mary, this Year, for the Advancement of Learning, confirmed the ancient, as well as modern Statutes of this University, and because the Town Bailiffs had hindred the High Steward of the University, going into their Guild Hall, to hear the Cause of one Garnet, of Baliol, who was accused of Felony, a Decree was made in the Star-Chamber by the Lords of the Council, that the Chancellor, and Masters of Oxford, should for the future have free Ingrefs into the said Hall, to hold their accustomed Court-Leets, under the Penalty of two Hundred Pounds to be imposed upon every Citizen opposing the same. But whereas King Henry VIII. had by his Charter commanded, that no Victuals should be taken by his Purveyors within twenty Miles of this City, unless he came thither himself, it was now by the Parliament restrained to five Miles from Oxford only, which was one Reason, why Oxford this Year laboured under such a Scarcity of Provisions, that whole Societies were forced to go into the Country to support themselves, till there should be greater Plenty.

In the very Beginning of this Year 1555, Archbishop Cranmer, who had been in Prison some Time in the Tower,

with diverse other Peers for subscribing King Edward VI's Will, whereby Q. Mary was disinherited of the Crown, was carried down to Oxford, to vindicate himself by Way of Disputation from the Charge of Heresy laid against him by the Queen and her Council. He was imprisoned for High Treason; but the Peers concerned with him being pardoned, she could not be so partial, as not to exempt him, who upon a strict Examination was found unwillingly brought to it; however because he had been a Chief Instrument in the Divorce of her Mother, and a zealous Opposer of her Religion, she with the Bishops framed a Charge of Heresy against him to work his Destruction; and to do it under some Shews of Justice, sent him hither, that if the Learned could not convince him of his Errors, he might suffer, as an obstinate Heretick, which at last they effected, as may be seen in the Account of his Martyrdom in *Nottinghamshire*, where he was born.

Cardinal Pole, who had been made Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the foregoing Year 1555, sent down, by virtue of his Legatine Power, certain Persons of Eminency for their Learning and Piety, viz. James Brokes, Bishop of *Gloucester*, Nicholas Ormanet, Pope Marcellus's Datary, Henry Cole, Provost of *Eaton*, Dr. Rob. Morwent, President of *Corpus Christi* College, and Walter Wright, Dr. of Laws, Archdeacon of Oxford, to visit this University, and to inquire of the Scholars about thirty Articles, of which these two were the most comprehensive, and chief, viz.

1. Whether the Founders Statutes, and other laudable Customs of the University, and of the several Colleges, and Halls, are observed by all, and singular the Persons, who are concerned so to do. And if the Answer be negative, then that it be named particularly, which is not observed, and for what Reason.

2. Whether in the Time of the Schism any Thing had been appointed, or brought in Use, that was contrary to the former

former Canonical Instructions, and was prejudicial to the antient Statutes of the Founders, their other Privileges, and Customs; and if it be answered affirmatively, then it should be demanded, what those Things were, and for what Reason, &c.

What these Commissioners did, perhaps may be too long to set down at length, wherefore we shall give this short Account of their Actions, *viz.* They ejected all such Persons as had been in the former Reign, most zealous in opposing their *Romish* Doctrines and Worship; and having by a diligent Search found out all the *English* Bibles with the Comments upon them in the same Language, they burnt them together in the open Market-Place. All Books also written by Protestants to justify their Doctrines, they cast out of the publick Libraries; and if they found any of them in the Scholars Studies, they burnt them, and punished the Owners, either with certain Mulcts, or expelled them the University. Further also, they were very diligent by all Means to find out such as differed from them in Points of Religion, (whom they called Hereticks) insomuch, that all such, as held the Reformed Doctrines were forced to fly, or hide themselves; and when they had thus done, they returned and gave the Cardinal an Account of what they had transacted, and particularly of a Defect in the Statutes of the University.

In the latter End of this Year, the Chancellorship of the University happened to be vacant by the Resignation of Sir *Richard Mason*, Kt. whereupon Cardinal *Pole* was unanimously chose Chancellor. The first Thing he set about, was to repair the Defect in the Statutes before complained of, and reduce them to the Model of Popery, which he sent down in an old Book, which had been disused in King *Edward VI's* Time to Dr. *Reynolds*, his Vice-chancellor, ordering that they should be observed, till certain Delegates by him

appointed, should consider which of them were fit to be retained, and which abrogated. These Delegates were chosen out of the Heads of Colleges, and Lecturers, and were in Number fifteen, *viz.* four Divines, two Cononists, five Civilians, and four Philosophers, or Artists, who having perused them, and thoroughly considered them, confirmed them by the Authority of the Chancellor and Convocation, and having promulgated them, engaged the Scholars to a strict Observation of them; and because they were very rigid in requiring the Performance of the papal Worship, they drove away all the Scholars, that inclined to the Reformation, which made the University very empty.

While these Things were doing, the Visitors, (who still continued in the University) were ordered to inquire into the Manners, and Religion of *Katharine Cathie*, or *Damp Martin*, *Peter Martyr's* Wife, who died about four Years before, and was buried in *Christ-Church*, near St. *Frideswide's* Shrine; and, if they could find her guilty of Heresy while she was alive, (which they did not Doubt of) to burn her Body. According to their Order they summoned all, that they could find to have had any Acquaintance with her, and examined them upon Oath, but could get no other answer, than this, That they did not understand the Language she spoke, and so could not know her Religion. Whereupon they wrote to the Cardinal, that they could discover no Cause for burning of her. The Cardinal however did not give over the Prosecution, but after some Time sends down his Letters to Dr. *Martial*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, that she being an Heretick, ought not to be allowed to lye near the Bones of St. *Frideswide*, and ordered, that he should dig up her Body, and cast it out of Christian Burial, which the Doctor was very officious to perform, and in the Evening after he received them, caused her Body to be dug up and buried in a Dunghill. There she lay, till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne,

soon

soon after which Archbishop Parker, and Dr. Grindal ordered her Body to be removed, and reposit in a more decent Place, till they could provide a more solemn Burial for it. This Office was put into the Hands of the Subdean, Mr. Calfhill, who took her up, and laid her with Care in the former Grave, so near St. Frideswide's Bones, that they became mixed with hers. But this Sepulture not being thought a sufficient Compensation for the Disgrace the Papiſts had put upon her, ſhe was buried a third Time, with a great Confluence of People attending her Corpſe, and a Sermon made at her Interment, in Commendation of her Virtues, which Mr. Rogerſon ſeconded at St. Mary's the next Sunday, in his Sermon upon the Goſpel. Some Scholar made this Epitaph on her,

Hic Requiſcit Religio cum Superſtitione.

Here lies Religion
Buried with Superſtition.

The State of Learning in this Reign was very mean, if not contemptible. Ingenuous Arts, eſpecially the School-Divinity, (which had been neglected in King Edward's Days) were now almoſt aboliſhed, the Magiſtrates, and Heads of the Univerſity, minding nothing but to recover the Revenues of their Societies, and erect the Buildings. The Divinity-Schools were never ſo much as opened, all this Queen's Reign; the Stipend of the Profeſſors being employed to repair the Schools. There was hardly one Sermon preached in a Month, the publick Readers, either through Lazineſs, or Ignorance, neglecting to do their Office. The Greek Tongue grew quite out of Uſe, and though the Papiſts had, (as they thought) eſtabliſhed their Worſhip ſo firmly, as never again to be rooted out, yet Learning was ſo much deſpiſed, and the Encouragements were ſo mean, that no Man exerted any Endeavours after it. Inſomuch, that in the ſix Years, which this Queen reigned, there was but three Inceptors in Divi-

nity, eleven in the Civil Law, and ſix in Phyſick; yet there wanted not ſome few in this Reign, who were famous for Philoſophical, and Logical Diſputations, as John Raſtal, and Edward Bramborow of New College, William Allyn of Oriel, who leaving the Univerſity in the Beginning of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, was made a Cardinal of the Title of St. Martin in the Mountains, and John Herniman of the ſame College; David Hyde of Merton, who was a ſkilful Latinist and Grecian, and was eminent for his Eloquence, and Jaſper Haywood of the ſame College, who was reputed a good Poet and Philoſopher; but when Queen Elizabeth reſtored the Reformed Religion, he being then Fellow of All Souls, fled beyond Sea and became a Jeſuit, in which Profeſſion he died. He was the Son of John Heywood, a Poet of Note in King Henry VIII's Reign, and Sir John Wolley of the ſame College; Francis Babington of All Souls, who was Proctor in 1557, and afterwards was Maſter of Lincoln College, and Margaret Profeſſor; Robert Wood a ſkilful Logician of Balliol; Richard Edwards of Corpus, a good Comedian and Muſician; and Anthony Arkins, and Chriſtopher Hargrave, admired Diſputants. Magdalene, and Chriſt-Church, were famous only for Eloquence, and had no Genius for Diſputations; but all theſe were but a few of many, who gave themſelves up to Sottiſhneſs and Idleneſs, to the great Diſgrace of the Univerſity.

Queen Mary dying Anno 1558, Elizabeth her Siſter came to the Throne by Right of Inheritance: Upon her Acceſſion the Univerſity put on a new Form, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the Proteſtants, which the popiſh Party as yet looked upon to be without Cauſe, becauſe they had ſome Hopes that the Queen would confirm their Religion; and on that Account in ſome Colleges took upon them to puniſh ſuch Scholars, as ſhewed a more than ordinary Forwardneſs to Change, eſpecially ſuch, as ſpoke againſt the Sacrament of the Altar; but the Scholars on the other Side, eſpecially

especially in *Magdalene College*, not being unmindful of what they had suffered from the *Romanists* in *Queen Mary's* Reign, sought all Opportunities of vexing and molesting them, ridiculing their Priests for their shorn Heads, and threatening them if they dare to uphold their Mass. Several of the Leading Men of the University being tired with these, and other rude Insults, withdrew themselves from the University, resolving to live privately for the present, till it should appear to what Party her Majesty would joyn. Doctor *Tresham* upon the Death of Cardinal *Pole*, (who departed this Life the same Day with *Queen Mary*) became thereby Chancellor, and thinking it is Duty, according to Custom, to congratulate her Majesty upon her Accession to the Throne, called a Convocation to consult about it; and it being readily approved of, and agreed on, it was drawn up in Writing, and sent to *London* by the said Chancellor, attended with several Heads of Colleges, and presented to the Queen, who receiving it graciously, gave them large Assurances of her Royal Inclinations to Learning, and especially of her Favour to this University, which she gave an ample Demonstration of the next Year in Parliament, by passing an Act remitting to the Universities of *Oxford*, and *Cambridge*, the Payment of first Fruits, and Tenths for ever; and soon after in the same Manner, exempting them from being charged with Subsidies of Tenths, and Fifteenths, for all their Temporalities, or Lay Fees. Ringing upon *St. Hugh's* Day for the Queen's Accession, began this Year, and was continued all her Reign, and longer.

The Queen having a Design to visit this University this Year 1559, was hastened hither sooner than she intended, by some Letters which she received from the Heads of Houses, complaining to her, what ill Treatment the Protestants had from the Papists, whereupon she wrote back to the University Magistrates, commanding them to use, (*Christiana Religiois Cultores*, the Professors of the

Christian Religion, for so she termed) the Protestants, in all private and publick Affairs, with Kindness and Civility; and forbidding any Elections of Masters, Fellows, or Scholars, to any Offices, as also all Alienations, and Exchanges of Estates, except it be for some necessary Improvement) till such Time, as there should be held a solemn Visitation, which she purposed shortly to set on foot, as she did a few Months after perform. The Delegates were Dr. *Richard Cox*, Bishop of *Ely*, Sir *John Mason*, Kt. formerly Fellow of *All Souls*, Sir *Thomas Bengier*, Kt. *William Kingsmill*, Esq; *John Warner*, Master of *All Souls*, *Walter Wright*, Doctor of Laws, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, *John Watson*, Master of Arts, Chancellor of *St. Paul's*, *London*; and *Robert Byng*, Esq; whom she commanded to treat all Persons gently, and avoid all Sharpness, as the only Way to gain upon the Scholars. What the Articles were, which they were to proceed upon, we find not, but observe that they had Power to confer Offices, and eject all Persons, that would not renounce the popish Doctrines, and Superstitions, to recal all such Persons as had been banished, or forced to fly upon the Account of Religion, and re-establish King *Edward's* Statutes. In all which Respects they behaved themselves so moderately, and discreetly, that the University gave her Majesty Thanks for allowing them such Authority. The Persons deprived by these Visitors were, Dr. *Richard Martial*, Dean of *Christ Church*, who refusing to submit to the Authority of the Delegates, was carried to *London* and imprisoned; Dr. *William Tresham*, Canon of the same College, because he refused to take the Oath of Supremacy to the Queen; Dr. *Richard Smith*, of the same College, who afterward became Dean of *St. Peter* at *Doway*. He was a zealous Defender of the *Romish* Doctrines, and died *Anno* 1563, Dr. *Tho. Reynolds*, Master of *Merton*, who died in Prison, and several other Masters, and Fellows of Colleges, too numerous to be particularly recounted in this Place; yet some there

there were, who had before been deprived for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, but now conformed.

But notwithstanding all the provident Care of this wise Princess to reform this University in Point of Religion, as well as Discipline, some, and those not a few, retained an Affection for the *Romish* Ceremonies, and Worship, and particularly *Merton College*, where the Vice-Master, *William Hall*, took upon him to bring in the Course of *Roman* Devotions, which had been used from the Eve of *All Saints*, to the *Purification* of the Virgin *Mary*, and by his Encouragement the Protestants were much injured, and abused; but their Insolence was soon repressed by the Archbishop, who sent them a Master of a more moderate Temper, and expelled *Hall*; and so the remaining Roots of Popery were killed, which tis to be feared, had there been any Hopes of a popish Successor, (as was endeavoured by some, who cast their Eyes upon *Mary Queen of Scots*) would not so easily have been done, if at all. The Queen was sensible of this, and to that End made use of all proper Methods to restore this University to a flourishing State; for she at the Intercession of the Heads of Colleges, resolved to give no Dispensations, and caused Laws to be made about the regular Way of taking Degrees, especially in Divinity and Physick. She also ordered the Proctors to choose out some of the fittest Men in the University, to make some Statutes about the Lectures, and other Exercises, that they might be performed in the best Manner; and abolished some Exercises, because they favoured of Superstition, and vain Sophistry. There were also some Laws made about the Scholars Cloathing and Garb, that none of them, who had any Stipend, or Exhibition from the Colleges, should wear their Shirts plaited at the Neck and Hands above half a Thumb's Breadth, and not mixed with any Silk, Gold, or Silver; as also that none of them should wear a blue, white, or yellow Doublet, &c. In fine, such was

the Diligence of the Chancellor in restoring, amending, and explaining the Statutes, that nothing was omitted, that could any Ways raise the Reputation, or advance the true Interest of the University.

All this did not content the Queen, but believing, that a Visit from her self might not only please the Scholars, but give the University a Reputation all over *Europe*; she purposed some Time to do it before she did, the Plague happening to be here; however in the Year 1566, she went down hither, accompanied with the Marquess of *Northampton*, Earl of *Leicester*, Secretary *Cecil*, and many other Nobles, and great Officers, where she was entertained with all the Marks of a Loyal Respect, and highest Strains of Eloquence and Learning, wherewith she shewed her self wonderfully pleased; for she attended all the publick Exercises of the Schools, for a Week together; and particularly one Day having heard the Physick Disputations, and after that the Theological, Dr. *Humphry* being Respondent, and the most famous *Fewel*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Moderator, with great Pleasure; she rose up, and having offered the *Spanish* Embassador, Earl of *Leicester*, and *Cecil* to do it, did her self make an Oration in *Latin* to the Scholars, excellent in its Kind, if we consider her Sex, and Time she lived in; but most admirable as a Queen, and so put an End to the Exercise for that Day. She continued here a few Days after, and professed herself extreamly delighted with the Pleasantness of the Place, the Beauty of the Colleges, and her magnificent Entertainment, and with the Plenty, and Variety of good Literature she found here; for as she was by Day diverted with scholastick Exercises of all Sorts, so at Night she was pleased with the Tragedies, and Comedies acted by the Scholars; for which as she gave them Thanks at her Departure, so she added a Promise that she would be always ready to promote, and encourage them in their Studies, which she accordingly did, by promoting,

promoting such Members of it, as were of the greatest Merit, which Qualification, while many laboured to attain, this University abounded with Men of the most exalted Knowledge and Learning.

This Royal Visit was then ascribed to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, who was at that Time Chancellor of this University. He while he was conversant here, had observed many Irregularities, and Disorders, contrary to the Discipline, and good Government, that such eminent Bodies ought to be under; and besides, had of late heard great Complaints of the like, or greater Misdemeanors, which as soon, as he was chosen their Chancellor, he was resolved to reform; and to that End, that he might do it with the greater Authority, invited the Queen thither, that by her Presence she might Countenance what he should advise for the bettering the State of the University. On these Grounds he proceeded to settle Things, and changed the whole Government of the University, in some Things for the better, but as it was then thought, in many Things for the worst; of which last Kind, his Abolishing the old Form of chusing the Proctors, appointing hebdomadal Meetings, &c. were; but however, he had a great Regard to the promoting of Learning, especially of Languages, for which End he recommended to the Convocation, one *John Druce a Fleming*, (who had been banished his Country upon the Account of Religion) to instruct the Scholars in the Knowledge of the *Syriack* Tongue, and procured him a School to read in, and a Stipend, for his Labour, of twenty Marks *per Annum*. He discharged his Place so well, that he was after made a publick Professor of that Tongue in the University.

Anno 1573, This Year began it to be urged with great Strictness, that every one that entred into the Ministry of the Church, should be obliged to subscribe their Consent and Assent, to the Liturgy, and Discipline of the Church of England. The Bishops had hitherto been

remiss in exacting it, because, though the Articles to be subscribed were made ten Years before, they were not confirmed by Parliament, till this Year, or the foregoing. The Governors of the University thought, that the said Subscription was expected of them, and thereupon they ordered, that all that took any Degrees, should subscribe the said Articles; but many refused, to the great Disturbance of the University, making cavilling Objections against the *Common Prayer*, and Discipline established, as if by their Opposition, they could null the Act of the Parliament. To encourage, and animate these Dissentients, Mr. *Tho. Cartwright*, wrote his Book, which he entituled, *Admonitions*, endeavouring to inform the Parliament of the Faults, and Defects of the Liturgy and Discipline, to which Subscription was required, which made some so bold, as to advise all to a Non-Conformity, as well in Sermons and Lectures, as common Discourse. When the Chancellor, and Queens Council was acquainted with this, a Letter was sent by them to the University, commanding that if any Person would not conform to the established Worship, but either moved, or cherished any Disturbance, he should be apprehended, and punished according to the Nature of his Crime. The Chief that made this Opposition, were some Persons of the Colleges of *Christ-Church*, *Magdalene*, *Corpus*, *St. John's*, and *Magdalene-Hall*; and the Encouragers of it were then thought to be Dr. *Humphreys*, and Dr. *William Cole*, with some others; but Suspicion, and common Fame, are usually great Lyars, however the Party, who thus stood out, and would not subscribe, were called *Puritans*.

Anno 1575, This Year the Parliament, for the Encouragement of Learning, and Advancement of the Scholars Revenues, made a Law, That no Tenements, Tithes, Lands, or other Possessions, belonging to any College in *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Winchester*, or *Eaton*, should be letten, or demised upon any other

other Condition, than that one third Part, at least, of the old Rents, should remain to be paid yearly, viz. in a certain Quantity of Wheat, and Malt, upon some set Days, by the Tenants, which if it were not done, it was now enacted, that every Tenant instead of Corn, should pay Money according to the Rates, that Corn sold at on the Market-Day, before it came due, to all the said Colleges. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State, by the Instigation, and Advice of Henry Robinson, Master of Queen's College, is said to have procured this Act in so empty an House of Senators, that it was not consulted, whether it was for the Advantage, or Damage of the University; but however that be, it certainly proved a great Advantage to the Colleges, their Revenues being thereby so much increased, that they seemed almost endowed a-new.

Anno 1579, The University, being very desirous to extirpate fully all the Remains of Popery out of their Body, imposed this Task upon some Doctors, who were the most eminent for their Piety, and Learning, allowing them to consider upon a Statute formerly made for that Purpose; and if they saw fit, enlarge it, or amend it. These Delegates performed their Office with great Fidelity and Care, and having made some Additions to the Statute, and explained both so, as they thought would be for the Benefit of the young Scholars, and Increase of the Gospel-Doctrine, brought them to a general Congregation of the University called on purpose for their Approbation, and were as follows,

1. For the Extirpation of Heresy, and the Instruction of the Youth in true Piety, we judge, that these Books are chiefly to be read, viz. The larger Catechism of Dean Alex. Newell, in Greek and Latin; John Calvin's Catechism in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; or, The Elements of the Christian Religion, written by Hyperius; or the Heydelburgh Catechism, according to the Capacity, or Pleasure of the Reader.

2. To these may be added Bullinger's Catechism, intended for more adult Persons; and Calvin's Institutions; or The Apology of the Church of England; or The Articles of Religion, composed by the Synod of London, and set forth by Royal Authority, with an Explication of the Common Places, by certain Testimonies taken out of the Scriptures, or Fathers some Times. To the first, the younger Sort, and to the latter, all under Graduates shall be bound, and confined.

3. That the Scholars shall be forbidden, and as much as possible be hindered, from reading, and having all Catechisms teaching any Thing contrary to sound Doctrine, and all other popish, and superstitious Books.

4. That none shall have Power to read, or interpret any of the former approved Books, privately, but Tutors; and publickly, but such Catechists as are, or shall be assigned, in every College, and Hall, by the Master of it.

5. That this Decree may be diligently and inviolably observed, there shall be a private Examination by the Catechists, or Heads of the University, every Term, or by the Vice-chancellor, in the Presence of the Divinity-Readers, that it may be known what Proficiency the young Students have made.

6. If any of the Teachers, or Learners, are found either negligent, or otherwise blame worthy, let him be punished according to the Judgment of the Heads, or if Occasion be, of the Vice-chancellor. By these Methods it was endeavoured to banish Popery out of the University, which the Townsmen so far approved of, that they set up two Lectures at St. Martin's Church, to be preached every Sunday against the popish Doctrines, and settled a Stipend of twenty Marks upon each of them for a Year.

We pass over the Entertainment of Albert de Alasio, a Polonian Palatinate, with University Acts, and Speeches, Comedies, and Feastings, to his great Admiration; and shall take Notice here of

of what has a greater Respect to the University, viz. That the Chancellor in the Year 1584, by a Letter sent by the Queen's Order to the University, commanded, that no Person should be admitted to any Degree without performing the statutable Exercise for the same, upon a Report to her Majesty, that Degrees were taken here by the Allowance of Dispensations, without any Regard had to Learning, or Merit; wherefore he commanded them in the Queen's, and his own Name, to see that all Persons whatsoever, did their Exercise for the same, and staid their proper Time before they presumed to take any Bachelor's Degree in Divinity, Law, or Physick, or any other Faculty whatsoever; or sue for any Doctor's Degree, without Reading the cursory Lectures, except the Sons of King's, and Noblemen, having a Voice in the upper House of Parliament, promising with all, that no Dispensations should be granted for the doing of Exercise, after the taking of such a Degree; but other Customs have since prevailed, of as ill a Consequence, which is taking of Bonds, and being contented with the Forfeiture of the Conditions, by which Means many illiterate Persons have obtained their Degrees, which otherwise could not be conceived to have had the least Part of an University-Education.

The Chancellor was wont to make frequent Visits to this University, not only for reforming the Statutes, and Laws of the University, but to be sometimes present at the scholastick Disputations, and other Exercises, that he might make a Report thereof to his Royal Mistress, and encourage the same by some laudable Acts of Respect, and Benefactions. Being to that End here in *January* 1584, he was present in the Afternoon at some Disputations in *St. Mary's*, held between two Brothers, *John*, and *Edmund Reynolds*, who much differed in their Religious Principles, the one maintaining the Protestant Doctrines, and the other as vehemently impugning them. The

Report is, that they disputed so long, that they convinced each other, so that the *Papist* turned Protestant, and the Protestant *Papist*; but this is a groundless Surmise, they both learnedly managed their Part, but stood and fell, as they came. *John* grew afterwards famous, as his Writings shew; but *Edmund*, (some call him *William*) though a *Papist*, consulted his own Safety and Ease, and lived obscurely, and neither advanced either the *Roman* Court, or Kitchen.

Anno 1586, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, principal Secretary of State, that the Impossibility of an Union between the Churches of *England* and *Rome*, might appear, established a Divinity-Lecture at this University; for this End, (as the University Register words it) *Ut Sacra Scriptura textus*, &c. that is, That the Text of the Holy Scripture, and the Fundamentals of Religion, may be handled after the Manner of Common Places; and the Controversies from them arising discussed, as they are wont to be done at *Rhemes*, and other foreign Schools in Behalf of Popery; but chiefly that the Orthodox Doctrine of the Church of *England*, may be firmly established. The Secretary was a fierce Opposer of Popery, but something inclined to favour the Puritans; and accordingly settled Dr. *John Reynolds*, then President of *Corpus Christi*, in his Lectureship, supposing he had a fit Person to promote his Design; for this Doctor, who had been brought up in the *English* Seminary abroad, being converted by his Brother *Edmund*, became a violent Enemy to Popery; and indeed was no less a Friend to the Puritans, never much affecting the Episcopal Order. However his Character was good, he was a Person, of infinite Reading, and a very strong Memory, and read three Times a Week during the Terms, being wonderfully followed, and applauded. His Lectures were many of them printed after his Death, to the great Advantage of Divines, as some think.

Anno 1588, The Chancellor coming hither about the middle of *August* 1588, staid

staid a While, and then going to *Cornbury*, fell sick there and died, and Sir *Christopher Hatton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, succeeded in the Office of Chancellor of this University. He made up all the Defects of his Predecessor, for he took Care that all Persons, who sought to be admitted to any Degree, should give an Account of their Faith, which having been neglected by the Earl of *Leicester*, was complained of by the Bishops, who had many Heterodox Divines in their Dioceses, that came from thence. He detected many *Romanists* lurking about *Oxford*, to seduce the young Scholars; and restrained the Students Excess of Apparel, and chastised all Vice. He restored preaching on Holidays, as well as *Sundays*, with a Design not only fully to eradicate Popery, but to accustom young Divines to the right Way and Method of Preaching. He made an Order to oblige the Canons of *Christ-Church*, to preach on *Sundays* in Term-Time in their own Persons, and enacted, that all Candidates for Degrees, and matriculated Persons, should subscribe the Articles of Religion, according to the ancient Custom. He also revived the Course of Disputations in Divinity, Law, and Physick, *pro termino*; and ordained Penalties to be inflicted on all such, as omitted them; finally, so careful was he of the Honour, and Advantage of the University, that had he lived longer in the Chancellorship, he would have left nothing in the University to have been amended; but he dying *Anno 1592*, the Lord *Buckhurst* succeeded him, and went on so fast in his Steps, that he thought himself obliged to correct whatever had escaped the Knowledge of his Predecessor. He invited her Majesty to the University, as the Earl of *Leicester* had done, that by their Loyalty and Learning, they might win her Majesty's Favours; and he himself did all that lay in his Power, to render the University, as eminent for the Purity of Religion, as they were for the Excellency of Learning, injoining the Governors of the University,

1. That they should make a strict Search after all Jesuits, seminary Priests, (as they are called) and other Papists, commonly known by the Name of Recusants, and banish them out of the Precincts of the University.

2. That they should take special Care, and use their utmost Endeavours, that no young Men be trusted to the Tuition of any Person, that was so much as suspected to favour the *Roman* Religion, which was enjoined some Time before, but now executed.

3. That Lectures shall be kept up, and carried on according to Appointments of our Ancestors, or at least in such a Manner, as may be most for the Benefit of Learning.

4. That it shall not be safe for any disorderly Persons to abide in the University, who will not respond in their Turns, and refuse to attend the Lectures of their Faculty.

5. That the Habits accustomedly used by every Degree, shall be again restored, that Scholars may know one another; the Neglect of this hath deserved much Blame in the University, every one being suffered, to wear what Dress he pleaseth.

6. That all Gallantry in Habits shall be avoided, which hath been often commanded heretofore, but never observed. Thus the Government was put into the Hands of the Heads of the Colleges, and Halls, who joining their Endeavours, so ordered Matters, that we find no Complaints after this; but the University grew more orderly daily, flourishing in good Manners, and Piety, (some yet inclining to Puritanism) and very many excelling in Learning.

In the Month of *January 1596*, Letters were sent by the Mayor, and Citizens of *London*, and the Company of *Mercers*, desiring this University to choose them some fit Men to be the Professors of Theology, Astronomy, Geometry, and Musick, for the Citizens; and Lecturers of Law, Physick, and

and Rhetorick, for the Mercers; to be placed in the College lately erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, which was done accordingly; and they began to read

with some Cambridge Men, upon the Days appointed, the June following. Their Names were,

Anthony Wotton, of King's College in Cambridge, for Divinity.

Dr. Matthew Gwynne, of St. John's College Oxford, for Physick.

Henry Mountlow, Dr. of Laws, for Civil Law.

Dr. John Bull, of Cambridge, famous for his Skill in Musick, having taken his Degree in this University also, for Musick.

Mr. Edward Brerewood, formerly of Brazen-nose College, for Astronomy.

Henry Briggs, of Cambridge, but afterwards Professor of Geometry in this University, for Geometry.

Caleb Willis, Master of Arts, of Christ-Church, Oxford, for Rhetorick.

Anno 1597, Sir Thomas Bodley observing, that Learning in this University did not arrive at that Perfection, that might be expected, which might justly be imputed to their Want of a good publick Library, which they had anciently in some Measure bestowed on them by the Duke of Gloucester, and other Benefactors, but had been much diminished, and spoiled by some ill Men at the Reformation; and for Want of Salaries for proper Officers to take Care of it, had been much neglected, and embezzled since; had long purposed to do something memorable, for the perpetual Increase of Learning in this University; and thereupon this Year in a Letter to Dr. Ravis Vice-chancellor, signified his fixed Resolution, (if he could have the Consent and Approbation of the University, and met with no Hindrance from the Statutes of Mortmain) to repair the Buildings of the old Library, and bring it into the ancient Form, and furnish it with Desks, Classes, and Benches, with other Conveniences fit to receive the Books of future Benefactors, as soon as Materials can be got together; and because Books will be of little Use alone, unless some suitable Salaries, be settled upon proper Officers to preserve them, he promised to settle a yearly Revenue upon it for ever, not only to buy Books, but to maintain a Library-Keeper, and to defray other incidental Charges; by which Means he hoped in Time it would be filled with

innumerable Volumes, and be not only an Ornament, but a Treasure of Knowledge to the whole University. These Proposals being offered to the Convocation by the Vice-chancellor, were received with much Thankfulness, and Joy, and Sir Thomas went immediately about the Work, and finished it with a good Omen; for since it is so much increased by the Donations of the Learned, that it is now become one of the finest, and most copious Libraries of the World, and far the best, and largest in England.

Anno 1602, This Year there happened in this University, a great Contest between the Puritans, the Followers of Calvin, with which this University was at this Time full, and who spoke very disgracefully of the Discipline, and Rites of the Church of England, that they might beget a general Disaffection to them; and Dr. Howson the Vice-chancellor, and other Heads of the University, whom, because by their Office and Duty they were to maintain them, they abused by Words of Reproach and Slander. The chief Men that did this, were John Sprynt, Master of Arts of Christ-Church, Henry Ayray, Doctor of Divinity, and Robert Troutbeck, M. A. of Queen's College both, and some others. These Persons being summoned before the Vice-chancellor, to answer for their Crimes, refused to appear, and so their Cause was brought before the Chancellor, and at length to the Queen and Council,

Council, who referred the Matter to certain Delegates of Ecclesiastical Matters, who having fully examined the Matter, obliged them to a Recantation; in a full Convocation of the University, which was performed by *Sprint*, and *Troutbeck*, but *Dr. Ayray*, by the Intercession of Friends, got of unpunished; and the Rest received a severe Reprimand from the Delegates, with a strict Charge not to spread their Opinions, and behave themselves peaceably for the future. *Sprint* became after this Minister of *Thornbury* in *Gloucestershire*, and having wonderfully changed his Opinion, wrote a Book to justify Conformity in Church Matters. The very last Day of this Year, viz. *March 24*, the Heroick, and Good Queen, *Elizabeth* died, and left the Crown to *James VI.* King of *Scots*.

Upon the Accession of King *James*, who was the first King of *England* of that Name, this University took Care to enroll Queen *Elizabeth*, among its Benefactors, but with Tears, and Mourning, congratulated their new King; the Plague then raging so fatally at *Oxford*, that the Scholars were forced to fly, put off their Terms, and shut up their Colleges, leaving only some few to take Care of them in their Absence; the Citizens in the mean Time being reduced to a starving Condition for want of Trade, and Business; for though the Scholars at their Departure left them some Relief, yet that was soon exhausted. After some Months Recess, the Scholars again returned, and set themselves to bring their Exercises, and other Affairs into their usual Course; but found, that the noble Profession of the Civil Law was near expiring, so few either regard-

ing that Study, or surviving, that were skilled in it. The Vice-chancellor being made sensible of it, called a Convocation, in which *Dr. Martin* of *New College*, having shewed what Mischief would accrue to the Nation by the Extirpation of this Study; and the Vice-chancellor adding, that it was one of the four principal Pillars, on which the University stood, and that it would fall, if it were taken away; it was agreed unanimously to implore the Assistance of the Chancellor, and Earl of *Devonshire*, (then a great Favourite) in this Affair, and to that End transmitted Letters to them. By their Interest the Study of the Civil Law presently revived, and for an Encouragement to it for the future, the King by his Royal Charter under his great Seal of *England*, impowered this University, together with *Cambridge*, to choose, and send up each of them, two Persons to sit, and represent them in Parliament, supposing that the only fit Persons for that Trust would be such, as were well skilled in the *Cesarean* Laws; and that as the University would choose them only, so it would put many upon those Studies more diligently.

Anno 1604, This Year happened the Conference at *Hampton-Court*, before the King, between the Bishops of the King's Appointment, and some leading Non-conformists, about the Liturgy, and Ceremonies, which had no other good Effect but this, that it produced a new Translation of the Bible, in which, since many eminent Men of this University were employed, we have thought in not fit to pass them over without an honourable Mention, viz.

I. In the Translation of the *Old Testament*, the *Oxford Men* were

Dr. *Harding*, President of *Magdalene College*.
 Dr. *Reynolds*, President of *Corpus Christi College*.
 Dr. *Holland*, Rector of *Exeter Coll.* and King's Professor.
 Dr. *Kilby*, Rector of *Lincoln Coll.* and *Regius* Professor.
 Mr. *Smith*, of *Brazen-nose Coll.* after Bishop of *Gloucester*.
 Mr. *Brett*, Rector of *Quinton* in *Buckinghamshire*.
 Mr. *Fairclough*, formerly of *New Coll.*

Whose Part was to
 translate, or amend
 the old Translation
 of the four greater
 Prophets, with the
Lamentations, and
 12 lesser Prophets.

II. In translating the *New Testament*, the *Oxford Men* were.

Dr. *Ravis*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, afterward Bishop of *London*.
 Dr. *Abbot*, Master of *University Coll.* afterward Archbishop of *Cant.*
 Dr. *Thompson*, Dean of *Windsor*, Dr. *Savil*, Master of *Merton*.
 Dr. *Peryn*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, Dr. *Hutton*, the same.
 Dr. *Aglionby*, Principal of *Edmund Hall*. Dr. *Harmer*, Master of
Wickham Coll.

Whose Part was
 the four Gospels,
 the Acts of the
 Apostles, and
 Revelation.

When these Men had finished their Work, which to perform with all Exactness, they consulted all the Copies of the Bible in both the publick, and private Libraries, the Vice-chancellor caused their Translation to be revised by all the Heads of Colleges, and other Learned Divines of the University, who comparing them with the Originals, *Hebrew*, and *Greek*, approved, or amended them, as they saw Reason, meeting every Week at Dr. *Reynolds's* Lodgings, to have his Assistance, and Advice, because he was at that Time severely afflicted with the Gout.

Anno 1605, King *James*, with his Queen, Prince of *Wales*, and a great Number of Nobles, who had been before at *Woodstock*, came to *Oxford* to see the Scholars, and were met by the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, at their Entrance into the Town, where they were received by the Mayor, and Bailiffs; and as they were conducted to *Christ-Church*, were entertained in *Quatervois*, a Street leading to it, with a *Greek* Oration by Dr. *Perin*, the King's Professor of *Greek*, and in the College by Mr. *Isaac Wake*, the University Orator, who

knowing the King's Temper, highly extolled him for his Wisdom, and Learning, to his great Satisfaction. The King staid here four Days, and in that Time he, and Prince *Henry*, with diverse Nobles, visited most of the Colleges, with Delight viewing their Halls, Libraries, and Gardens, and hearing the Congratulatory Orations of the young Scholars, many others of them at the same Time presented Verses to the same Effect. Many of the Nobles accepted of their Master of Arts Degree, as an Ornament of their greater Titles, which they might well esteem it, since the King himself did not disdain to take it, as an Addition to his Royal Dignity. His Entertainment was principally, if not only, at *Christ-Church*, where both in the Church by Musick, and in the Hall by costly Provisions, nothing was omitted that could testify how much the University valued and esteemed the Honour of this Royal Visit. At the King's Departure, the Proctor declared solemnly in an Oration, the Joy the University took in his Majesty's Presence, and promised him an unchangeable Fidelity and Respect; whereupon the King gave the chief Men, both of the University, and

and Town his Right Hand to Kifs, promising to be their Patron. About the same Time the University considering in how great Danger the King had lately been in from the *Gunpowder Plot* of the Papists, sought out all of that Opinion, and banished them from Oxford, and ordering, that all, that did not come to serve God in their Parish Church, or in the Chapels of the Colleges, and Halls, should be allowed to hold no Office, or have any Commerce here.

Anno 1606, Mr. *William Laud*, Bachelor of Divinity, preached a Sermon, Octob. 26, in St. Mary's Church, in which he delivered some Expressions, which to many of the University, who had imbibed the Doctrine of *Calvin*, seemed to favour of Popery; whereupon he was sent for by Dr. *Ayrey*, the Vice-chancellor, to give an Account of the Doctrine he had delivered. Some Time was spent in this Affair; but at length Mr. *Laud* so cleared himself that he was not obliged to a Recantation, though many of the Heads laboured all they could to bring him to it. However his Enemies so far prevailed, that by their Representation he was reputed, and called a popishly affected Person, if not a thorough Papist, and his Company was generally avoided as such; nay, he had been more heavily punished, had not he appealed to the Chancellor, and so stopped the Vice-chancellor's Proceeding's against him. The Chancellor thus being engaged to decide the Matter, took his Information of Mr. *Laud's* Sermon, from Dr. *William Padday*, of St. John's College, who gave this Account of Mr. *Laud*. That he was a Person of great Learning, and admirable Piety, and good Conversation, and that he had heard the Sermon so much spoken against, but could see nothing in it that could give a just Offence. However the University, thinking it unreasonable to correct any Irregularities in Doctrine, unless they did the same in Morals, proceeded upon this Occasion to make an Order against Gaming, and frequenting Ale-houses, and Taverns, and engaging the Scholars to perform their Exercises more frequently and better.

Anno 1607, Dr. *John Reynolds*, President of *Corpus Christi* College, the greatest Ornament of this University for Learning, died. He was endued with such an incredible Memory, that he deserved to be esteemed a living Library; and as to Holiness, and singularly exemplary Conversation, he deserved to be canonized, but that he never liked our Rubrick Saints. He was well read in the Writings of the learned Heathens, as well as the Fathers, and understood, all the Languages, which were of any Use, or Ornament to a Divine. He had a ready Wit, a stable Judgment, and an unwearied Diligence, in which last Respect he might as well be called *Adamantinus*, as *Origen* was. Lastly, He was as skilful in every Art, and Science, as if he had studied that only. He grew more moderate against the Ceremonies of the Church, after the *Hampton-Court* Conference with the King, and Bishops; but was the more complained of by his Party, for what he had said there. He was in great Esteem with the University-Men in general, and every one thought himself happy in his Conversation. His spare Time he spent among certain young Scholars, in instructing them, and encouraging them in Virtue; and being taken off from this Work by Sicknes, he gave his Books, (except what he gave to his College, and some great Men) to be divided among them, being about twenty.

Anno 1608, The Earl of *Dorset*, the Chancellor of this University, dying this Year, Dr. *Richard Bancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was chosen into his Place. The Archbishop being thus become the chief Magistrate of the University, resolved to act agreeable to his Trust, and omitted nothing necessary to reform the Scholars, whom he found very vicious; and to that End,

1. Ordered, that the Statutes obliging the young Academicks to constantly attend Sermons, and Catechising, that they may be well instructed in the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, be

be put in Execution, because what is imbibed in Youth, as well in Respect to Virtue as Vice, is most lasting; and for that Reason he also directed, that none should be permitted to be a Tutor of the young Scholars, but such as were allowed by the Vice-chancellor, or such other Divines, as he should appoint; which were it now observed, would prevent much Corruption.

2. He also strictly commanded, that there should be great Care taken, that the Scholars should attend the *Latin* Sermons, and Prayers appointed to be used in the Beginning of every Term, and particularly that they should receive the Sacrament, which had been lately so much neglected, that good Men feared, it would be wholly disused in their Country Cures.

3. He also appointed, that Prayers should be solemnly celebrated upon certain Days appointed by the State, to give God Thanks for his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, and the Preservation of the King, and States of the Realm, from many great Dangers; and more particularly, for their Deliverance from the *Gun-Powder-Plot*, Anno 1605.

4. He also enjoined the Scholars, that they should not only attend the publick Worship, but that every Morning, and Night, they should be present at Divine Service, and three Times at least every Year, receive the Sacrament; and that at first Admission they should be instructed in the Catechism, containing the Principles of Religion, and that the Articles of the Church of *England*, established by publick Authority, should be read four Times a Year, in the College Chapels, or Halls, that the Scholars may be acquainted with them, from their very Childhood; and know thoroughly, what they must assent, and subscribe to, when they take any Degree, or are embodied into the University.

5. And that all Schism, and Heresy, may be prevented, it was ordained, that all the Members of their several Societies, when they preach, or read Lectures in publick or private, should utter

nothing new, and differing from the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, but especially favouring of Popery, because when an Error is once broached, it usually gets Strength by the Author's being obliged to defend it.

Lastly, For the greater Proficiency of the Scholars in Learning, and good Manners, he constituted, that all Lecturers should discharge their Office learnedly, and discreetly; that all Heads of Colleges should take Care, that the Disputations, (which had been much neglected) should be constantly, and regularly performed, and never omitted; that the Scholars in their common Discourse, should speak *Latin* only, that they may get a Readiness in speaking it; and that all Irregularities in Manners might be prevented, the Scholars were forbidden to go to Ale-houses, or Taverns, or other Houses of bad Fame, to wear sumptuous Garments, or long Hair, and appear in any other Habit, than what was appointed by their Statutes.

Anno 1609, A Bachelor of Arts, of Trinity College, named *Edmund Campion*, while he was engaged in the *Augustine* Disputations, with great Boldness, and Rashness, propounded, and defended this Position, *viz.* That it is lawful for a Subject to revolt from his Prince, and take up Arms against him upon the Account of Religion. This Assertion he maintained with such Arguments, as plainly justified, and defended Rebellion, which being known, he was obliged to recant them in the publick Convocation, April, 16. When this was known to the Chancellor, but chiefly to the King, his Majesty was very angry with the Vice-chancellor, and Proctors, whom he charged with a Male-administration of the Government of the University, because they suffered a beardless Lad to intermeddle with Affairs of so great Moment, and persuade others to rebel, threatening them with great Severities, if any such Thing should happen ever after. This Year also happened

pened a Controversy between the University and City, about the Privilege of Watch and Ward, which not belonging so properly to our Design, we shall wave, and pass to such, as do more nearly, and particularly concern the University, as a distinct Body from the City.

Anno 1610, The Parliament having in the third Year of his Majesty's Reign, contrived, and composed an Oath of Fidelity, and Allegiance, which afterwards all the Members of it took, and enacted, that the Convocation of the Clergy should take it at their next Meeting; the University, which never could suffer any Body of Men to go before them in Loyalty, did voluntarily tie themselves by it, to perform all due Obedience to their King. The Chancellor, by Letters, gave them some Directions about it; and thereupon the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, first took it; and then all Masters submitted to the same Form. Afterwards the Chancellor further advised, that Bachelors of Arts, yea, all that were admitted should be obliged to take it, which proved an unexpected Advantage to the University; for many who favoured the popish Doctrines, and were infected with the calvinistical Opinions, withdrew themselves privately from the University to avoid the Oath; and so it appeared who were the Friends, and Enemies, both of Church and State. This Year also, the Doctors, and Masters, to restrain Drunkenness, and other Irregularities, made several Laws, to oblige the Scholars to lodge in their Colleges, and Halls, forbidding the Townsmen to entertain them by Night, under the Penalty of forty Shillings; and ordering, that any Tutor, who shall undertake the Instruction of any such disorderly Person, shall himself be expelled; and that in the Execution of these Laws, the Heads of Colleges shall assist the Vice-chancellor. By this good Discipline this University increased so much, that the Students were reckoned one Thousand, two Hundred, and forty;

yet Peace was wanting, the Seeds of Popery, and Calvinism, yet remaining, which the Abettors sought both by Sermons, and Disputations, to propagate; but the Chancellor, Lord Egerton, being a zealous Church-man, did soon, by King James's Assistance, reduce them to few; and at length, either in Shew, or Sincerity, brought them to such Conformity to the established Church, in Doctrine, and Discipline, as there appeared no open Separation from it.

Anno 1612, Many memorable Things happened this Year in this University, viz.

1. The Convocation assigned that the Sermon, that *Thomas Bickley*, Bishop of *Chichester*, had appointed by Will should be preached at *Merton College* yearly, for which he had given a good Allowance to the Preacher, should be delivered there, upon the Feast of *S. S. Philip*, and *James*, May 8.

2. The School of Arts, being old, and much decayed, was pulled down to be rebuilt; and that the usual Exercises might not be omitted, it was ordered, that the Lecturers should read some in the Divinity School, others in the Court of that School, and others in the Chancel of *St. Mary's*, and the Exercises performed, some in the North Chapel of *St. Mary's*, others in the Convocation-House.

3. Dr. *Houison*, a Canon of *Christ-Church*, in a Sermon preached at *St. Mary's*, made some sharp Reflections upon the *Geneva* Annotations upon the Bible, asserting, that they had explained the Divine Nature of Christ, and his Mediator Office, in such a Manner, that the Authors may be justly supposed to have favoured the *Arians*, or *Jews*, contrary to the Truth of the Gospel. Dr. *Robert Abbot* was then Vice-chancellor, and being angry at his Sermon, punished him with Recantation, or Suspension, for preaching a false, and offensive Doctrine; but the Doctor was thought to have been wronged, so much the more, because King *James* himself had

had censured those Annotations, as seditious, and contrived to support a Party.

4. Prince Henry died, to the great Grief of the People of England in general, and more especially of this University, which they expressed, 1. By an Oration made in St. Mary's Church, by Mr. Richard Corbet, one of the Proctors, whom they heard with many Tears, and Sighs, lamenting their great Loss. 2. By a whole Book of Funeral Elegies, composed by the young Scholars, as well as Masters, shewing the Sadness of all their Hearts, by their mournful Compositions.

Anno 1613, Sir Thomas Bodley, the great Patron of Learning in general, and equal Benefactor to this University in particular, died, Mar. 29. While he lay sick at his House in the Parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, in London, the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, testified their Grief for his Sickness, in a Letter dated Jan. 19, in these Words, *Quos dolores solent, &c. As the Members are wont to be affected with great Grief, when the Heart is pained; with the same is our whole Body, (O most famous Bodley) troubled, because you, who are our Heart, are in Danger.* And after his Death, his Decease, and the Legacies given by his Will to the new Schools, and other pious Uses, being made known to the Convocation, it was debated after what Manner the Funeral of so great a Patron should be solemnized; and it being determined to be done May 29, His Body having rested a few Days in his own House, was carried to Oxford, and set in Merton College Hall, adorned with his Arms, and other Ensigns of Knighthood, the Heralds, and several other Persons of Note attending it. Upon the Day of his Interment, his Body being accompanied with the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and a great Company of Scholars in the Badges of their several Degrees, was first carried to the Schools, where Mr. Rich. Corbet, as University Orator, displayed his just Fraises

in an elegant Oration, which being finished, it was removed to St. Mary's Church, where Dr. Godwin, Dean of Christ-Church, made a Sermon suitable to the Occasion, and that being ended, it was carried back again to Merton College, and there interred at the upper End of the Quire, by the North Wall of the Church. Mr. Cambden, then Clarencieux, was on that Occasion admitted Master of Arts, and Laurence Bodley, the Deceased's Brother, was created Doctor of Divinity. The Mourners, with the Heads of Colleges, returning to the Hall of the said College, were entertained at a sumptuous Dinner.

Anno 1616, Wadham, and Jesus Colleges were finished this Year, yet with no great Liking of the University, because Presbyterianism, which was so common among them, would have more Room to spread in, and being imbibed here, the whole Kingdom was in Danger of being leavened with it; and that the more easily, because so few Preachers had subscribed the thirty-sixth Canon, and so took themselves, especially the Lecturers, to be at Liberty, to vent Doctrines contrary to the Articles of the Church of England. This being represented to the King, He, by and with the Advice of the Bishops, and other Divines, and after a long Deliberation, sent his Commands to the Vice-chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, to be put in Execution strictly under these Heads.

1. That all Persons, who shall be admitted to any Degree, shall subscribe the three Articles contained in the thirty sixth Canon, declaring not only his Allegiance to the King, but his firm Assent, and Consent to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and the Doctrines comprized in the thirty-nine Articles.

2. That no Person shall preach in the City of Oxford, who doth not yield himself conformable in all Things, and especially in the forementioned Subscription, to the Church of England.

3. That

3. That none of the Scholars shall absent themselves from the Sermons at *St. Mary's*, nor go to any other Church, while the Sermon is there; and that all necessary Care shall be taken, that both Morning, and Afternoon, there shall be preaching without any Omission.

4. That the Divinity Disputations, which are usually called, the ordinary Ones, shall never be performed by a smaller Number of Disputants than three.

5. That the Magistrates of the University should take Care for the future, that the Scholars should not frequent the Townsmens Houses, especially in the Night-Time.

6. That every Scholar, when he goes to Chapel, or to the Schools, should appear in the Habit proper to University-Men.

7. That to young Divines, such Authors should be recommended for their Reading, as approve of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, and that they be advised to bestow their Pains in Reading them, as also the Holy Fathers, Councils, Ecclesiastical Writers, Historians, and Polemical Writers themselves, least trusting to Abridgments, and compendious Writers, they build their Theological Knowledge, upon slippery Foundations.

8. That no Person in the Pulpit, or Schools, shall earnestly, and positively, defend any Doctrine, that is not allowed by the Church of *England*.

9. That in *Michaelmas* Term every

Year, (if the King happens to be in these Parts) the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Divinity Professors, or as many Heads of Colleges shall come to him, and give him a true Account, how these his Commands have been executed, and what Effect they have had. And indeed the Decrease of *Calvinism* may be dated from hence, for though indeed they met with some strenuous Opposers, yet they struck such a Fear into the Generality of Men of that Persuasion, that they were not so busy, and pushing for near twenty Years; and for the present the University found a sensible Quiet by the strict Execution of them.

Anno 1618, Doctor *Matthew Sutcliffe*, Dean of *Exeter*, founded a College at *Chelsea*, near *London*, for such learned Divines, as were best versed in Polemical Divinity, allowing them a sufficient Maintenance, that they might employ all their Labours in defending the Church of *England* against Papists, and Schismatics: Several *Oxonians* were taken in by the Founder into this Society at first, but most of them being dead, or removed to Bishopricks, or other Dignities, the Doctor about this Time, requested this University to send him another set of Persons, eminent for Controversial Divinity, to be put into their Places; but such as he would name. His Desires were readily complied with in most Particulars, but they made some Alterations in the List they sent back to him, which was,

John Brideaux, *Sebastian Benefield*, and *Thomas James*, Doctors of Divinity.

George Carlton, formerly of *Merton* College.

Edward Gee, of *Brazen-nose* College.

Richard Fitzherbert, of *New* College.

George Birket.

Christopher Potter, and *Daniel Ingoll*, both of *Queen's* College.

John Sanderson, *Richard Corbet*, of *Christ-Church*.

Daniel Featley, of *Corpus*.

Matth. Style, *Nathaniel Norrington*, and *Nath. Carpenter*, all of *Exeter* College.

They were all received with great Civility and Respect; but whether they were taken into that Society all, or only some of them, we do not yet find.

Anno 1619, Sir *Henry Savil*, Knt. and Master of *Merton* College, observing, how much the Study of Mathematicks was neglected in this University, bent
Q q his

his Thoughts to contrive some Methods, to inflame the Minds of the Scholars with the Love of it; and having obtained the Royal Consent, and the Leave of the University, he established two Lectures, one of Geometry, the other of Astronomy, settling on them certain Farms, by which the Professors of those Sciences might be liberally and plentifully maintained. He himself read the first Geometry Lecture, on *Wednesday* in the *Ast-Week*, 1620, in the Divinity Schools, the Vice-Chancellor, diverse Doctors, and a great Number of Masters, and other Graduates being present, and so continued doing in Term-Time, till *Christmas*, in which Time the University assigned him a new School for his Lectures. But the following Term he put in Mr. *Brigs* to be Professor, who began his Lectures upon the ninth Proposition of the first Book of *Euclid's Elements*. As to the Astronomy Lecture, Sir *Henry* never pretended to read in that, but gave it at first to Dr. *Bainbrigge*, who began his Reading *Jan.* 9, 1620. But Sir *Henry's* Benefactions did not end here; for 1. He gave a Mathematick Library, for the Use of his Lecturers, adjoining to the Mathematick Schools. 2. He set up a Mathematick Chest, and gave an Hundred Pounds to it. 3. He gave an Hundred and twenty Pounds towards the Fabrick of the new School. 4. He furnished the *Bodleian* Library with some rare Books, both printed, and Manuscript. 5. He enriched the Printing House with a great many *Greek* Letters, and Moulds of Letters. And at length by his Will bequeathed to the University, his Lecturers, and the Mathematical Chest, a yearly Revenue of forty Pounds, over and above their former Endowments.

Anno 1621, *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, Archbishop of *Spalato*, and Primate of *Dalmatia*, came into *England*, and about this Time visited this University, and was received with all the usual Signs of Respect and Honour, as Orations, and Feastings in several Colleges, and Disputations in the Schools, with which he

was very much pleased, and highly commended Dr. *Prideaux*, the King's Professor, who moderated in many of them. He was a Person of a beautiful Stature, and endowed with a wonderful Sweetness, and Eloquence of Speech, not sparing either in Feeding, or Discourse, yet not immoderate; and so much respected by this University, that they never entertained any foreign Prince's Ambassador with more Regard, and Reverence. He was bred in the Jesuits School, and being of the *Roman* Church was first made Bishop of ——— and after Archbishop of *Spalato*. He pretended to have discovered innumerable Novelties, and pernicious Errors in the Court of *Rome*, which injuriously engrossed the Name of the Catholick Church, and therefore had departed from it, and would become a Member of the Reformed Church. He fled first into the *Low Countries*, but not meeting there with the Encouragement he expected, he passed into *England*. King *Jamies* rejoicing that *Rome* had lost, and *England* had found such a valuable Jewel, recommended him to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to be received, and entertained according to his Worth, till he could otherwise provide a suitable Maintenance for him, sending with him a Silver Bason, and Bowl of Silver; for which he returned to the King, with his Thanks, this Compliment: *Misit mihi Rex Magnæ Britannia polubrum Argenteum ad abstergendas sordes Romana Ecclesia, & poculum Argenteum ad imbibendam Evangelii puritatem: i. e. The King of Great Britain hath sent me a Silver Bason, to wash away from me the Filth of the Roman Church, and a Silver Bowl to drink in the Purity of the Gospel.* The King soon preferred him to the Deanery of *Windsor*, which had the rich Parsonage of *Islesly*, in *Berkshire*, annexed to it; and the Mastership of the Hospital of *Savoy*. Noble Preferment! but he not therewith contented, gaped after more, which he shewed, first by racking the Tenants of his present Deanery, and Hospital; and seeking after the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, upon

upon a false Rumour Archbishop *Mattheus* was dead. *Gondamour* the Spanish Ambassador found out the Covetousness of the Man, and being affronted at a Medicine, that *Spalato* had prescribed for his Fistula, which was, that three Turns at *Tyburn* would cure it, begs leave of the King to suffer him to discover his Hypocrisy; and having it granted, he writes over to the Pope, and King of *Spain*, to pardon and prefer *Spalato*, and obtains it of them both, with the Promise of a Cardinal's Hat, if he would subscribe a Letter sent to him, wherein he Disclaimed, and Renounced, whatever he had written against the *Roman Church*. *Spalato* easily swallows the Conditions, for the Preferment's Sake, and begging Leave to return into his own Country, of the King, (who having seen his Subscription, easily granted it) left *England* about the Feast of the *Annunciation*, Anno 1622. He sailed first to *Brussels*, where he openly recanted his Religion as a Protestant, and railed heavily of the *English Church*; here he staid six Months for his Pardon, but none came, and so he was forced to venture without it to *Rome*; where when he came, he was at first courteously received, but kept a While in a Monastery, and at length thrust into a Prison, by the *Roman Inquisitors*, by whom, having been accused of Heresy as an Apostate, he was kept there in Want, and ill Usage, till he died; and his Body according to the popish Cruelty, was burnt in the Field of *Flora*. He wrote several Books learnedly, which are of great Use to Protestants, as of the Ecclesiastical Republick, and the History of the Council of *Trent*; and though his Revolt was very foul, and his Hypocrisy unpardonable, yet when he was most under the King's Displeasure, and severe Check of the Bishops for it, he protested, that he would ever justify the Church of *England*, as Orthodox in Fundamentals, and coming nearer the primitive Purity, than any other of the Reformed Churches.

Anno 1622, Mr. *William Knight*, of

Broadgate Hall, preaching at *St. Peter's* in the East, upon *Palm-Sunday*, upon 1 Kings xix. 9, *What dost thou here Elijah?* and speaking of the Persecution of that Prophet, and explaining, how many Ways he escaped Troubles, at length affirmed, That it is lawful for Subjects, who are under Persecution for their Religion, to take up Arms against their Prince, who persecutes them. Which Doctrine being brought to Dr. *Piense*, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. *Knight* was examined about his Sermon, which he was required to deliver in Writing, and the Persons, who approved, or encouraged him to preach those Doctrines. To which he answered, that it was the Doctrine of *Paraus*, the present Professor of Divinity at *Heydelburgh*; and that he was chiefly encouraged in it by King *James* himself, who sent Assistance to the *Rochellers*, to fight against their King; and that Mr. *Herbert*, Vicar of *Radley* near *Abingdon*, and Mr. *Code* of the same Hall, were the chief Approvers of his Sermon. The Vice-Chancellor having received this Confession, imprisoned them all three, and forthwith gave an Account of the whole Matter to Dr. *Laud*, Bishop of *St. David's*, by whose Means they were sent for to *London*; and having been examined before the King, and Council, were committed to the Gate-house *Westminster*. The King having had much the same Answer from Mr. *Knight*, as the Vice-Chancellor, wrote a Letter to him, and the Heads, that they should keep the Students in Divinity, to the Method prescribed Anno 1616, and make a strict Search for *Paraus's*, and all other Books, which teach such factious Doctrines, and cause them to be burnt, which Order they so well observed, that they ransacked not only all publick and private Libraries, but also the Booksellers Shops, and had them all burnt in *St. Mary's Church-Yard*.

But the University did not stop here, for to shew their Loyalty, and utter Aversion to all factious Tenets, which might be made any Grounds for Rebellion, they extracted several Propositions tending

tending that Way, out of *Parasus*, and passed their Censures of them, *viz.*

1. *Prop.* That the Bishops, and Pastors of the Church, may, and ought, with the Consent of the People, to deliver wicked, and unjust Magistrates, who are obstinate in their Crimes, over to Satan, until they Repent.

The *Censure* was, That this *Proposition* is erroneous, wicked, and destructive to good Government.

2. *Prop.* That Subjects, employed in Magistracy, may defend themselves, the Church, and Commonwealth, against the supreme Governors, lawfully in these Cases. 1. If the supreme Magistrate be a Tyrant. 2. Or compel his Subjects to Idolatry, or Blasphemy. 3. If he doth them any great Injuries. 4. Or they cannot be otherwise safe in their Estates, Life, or Conscience. 5. Or under a Pretence of Religion, or Justice, they cannot get their own. 6. Yet with great Moderation, and Gentleness, that such Defence be not prejudicial to the Laws.

Censure. This *Proposition* is false, seditious, and craftily restrained to certain Conditions, under which lies a Serpentine Craft, which seditious Persons can easily extricate themselves by.

3. *Prop.* Subjects may not take Arms without a lawful Call, either to set upon Tyrants before there is any Danger, or to defend themselves against them in Danger, or to revenge themselves after Danger; if they may be righted, or defended by the ordinary Power, and Authority.

Censure. This *Proposition* supposeth false Things, and is treacherous, and seditious.

4. *Prop.* That private Subjects, if a Tyrant falls upon them as a Thief, or Ravisher, so that they cannot Appeal to the ordinary Power, nor otherwise escape the Dangers they are in, may defend themselves, and theirs, against such a Tyrant, as against a private Invader, that they may by such a Defence escape the Danger, or Mischief.

Censure. This *Proposition* is false, dangerous, and wicked.

And that all such Doctrines as tend to the Disturbance of the publick Peace, might be rooted out of Mens Minds, so far as their Judgment could prevail, It was declared, and enacted by the University.

1. That according to the Canon of Holy Scripture, Subjects upon no Account whatsoever, may resist their King, or Prince, by Force of Arms, nor take up Arms either Offensive, or Defensive, either in the Behalf of Religion, or any other Thing against their King, or Prince.

2. That all Doctors, and Masters of this University, as also Bachelors of Law, and Physick, shall subscribe the abovementioned *Censure*, and Decrees.

3. That all Persons promoted to any Degree in any Faculty, shall before their Admission, subscribe to the Truth of the said *Censures*; and at the same Time take a corporal Oath, that they do not only condemn, and detest from their Heart, the *Propositions* aforesaid, but that they will for ever condemn and detest them.

At the same Time, the King's Admonitions, and Directions to all young Divines, mentioned *Anno* 1616, were ordered to be set up in the Chapels, and Halls of every College, that none might hereafter offend in the like Kind; and Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *Code*, were released, Mr. *Knight* was kept much longer, *viz.* two Years, and then was freed by the

the earnest Suit of the Earl of Oxford, who carried him as his Chaplain into the Low Countries. This Severity towards *Knight*, was very displeasing to Bishop *Williams*, who was Keeper of the Great Seal, and several others. About the same Time Mr. *Gabriel Bridges* was censured, and brought to a Recantation, for delivering some Doctrines concerning God's Decrees, which were in those Times thought Heterodox, and enjoined the next Term, when he was to take his Bachelor of Divinity's Degree, to maintain these Propositions, to testify the Change of his Judgment, viz.

That God's Decree of Predestination is not conditional.

That Grace sufficient for Salvation is not given to all Men.

Anno 1625, King *James I.* died, and his Son *Charles* entered upon his Throne. In his Reign what happened memorable in this University, we shall briefly relate; and the first Thing we meet with is a Musick Lecture, founded the next Year by Dr. *William Heyther*, a Gentleman belonging to the King's Chapel, and a Doctor of that Faculty in this University. He settled an annual Revenue of sixteen Pounds, six Shillings, and eight Pence, upon the University, upon Condition, that they should pay a Master of Musick, who should Exercise that Art in the publick Schools upon certain set Days, thirteen Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence, for his Reward; and the Rest should be given to a Reader, who once in every Term should explain the Theory of that Art, which was performed for one Year, by Mr. *John Allibond*, of *Magdalene College*; but afterwards no Man would undertake that Office, whereupon the University decreed, That the Salary of that Professor, with some other Profits, should be given to such a Master of Arts, as was named by the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors; who upon the Subject of Musick, should make a Speech on the *Saturday* before the Commencement, and entertain the

Strangers that came to it, with a pleasant Consort of Musick.

Anno 1628, There happened in this University a great Contest, about the Election of the Proctors, which was at length brought to the King, and Council, for a Determination, by whom it was settled, that of the contending Parties, one of each should be Proctors for the ensuing Year; but least every Year should produce the like Brangles, the King, who studied to keep the whole Nation in Peace, but more especially the University, consulted with his Bishops, and Lords, about the best Methods to effect it; and was advised by Bishop *Land*, that nothing could more effectually prevent such Contests for the future, than that the Proctorship should be assigned to every College by Turns, with Regard to the Bigness of each College, and Number of Students, so that the biggest Colleges should have that Office oftenest. The King was much pleased with this Opinion, and took Care presently to have a Cycle of twenty three Years drawn up, in which Time it was ordered, that *Christ-Church* should have the Proctors of it six Turns, *Magdalene College* five, *New College* four, *Merton*, *All Souls*, *Exeter*, *Brazen-nose*, *St. John's*, and *Wadham*, thrice, *Trinity*, *Queen's*, *Oriel*, and *Corpus Christi*, twice, and *University*, *Balial*, *Lincoln*, *Jesus*, and *Pembroke*, once. The Advantage of this Cycle is great, for besides that it prevents Contests, every College knowing their Turn, have Time enough to provide a Person fit to bear so great an Office. The King signified to the University, this Settlement by Letters, which being read in the Convocation, were approved, and established by a common Vote, to be used, and observed for the future. This Year also the *Dutch*, and *French* Embassadors, visited this University; and the King, and Queen, came not long after, whom the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads, having entertained with Orations, and Feasting, according to their Greatness, the King knighted Dr. *Brent*, Master.

Master of *Merton*, and *William Spencer* of *Yarnton*, in this County, Esq;

Anno 1630, April 10, The Earl of *Pembroke*, Chancellor of this University, died suddenly at *Baynard's Castle* in *London*; and least so great an Office should be vacant any Time, the Heads having considered the Matter, and being desirous to chuse a Person, who would prove the greatest Patron to Learning, elected the most famous Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, although *Philip* Earl of *Montgomery* looked upon it as his Place, by a Kind of Hereditary Right, because he was Brother of the said Earl. Upon this the University was much divided, the Society of St. *John's* College, being wholly for the Bishop, and making all the Interest they could for him in the other Colleges; but all the *Calvinists*, *Welchmen*, but the Colleges subject to the Visitation of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, viz. *Baliol*, *Oriel*, *Lincoln*, and *Brazen-nose*, being entirely for the Earl. Dr. *Frewen* was then Vice-Chancellor, and finding the University thus divided, he called a Convocation to decide the Controversy by Votes, which fell plainly on the Bishop's Side, though the adverse Party did give it out, that he was chosen through the Partiality, and Perjury of the Magistrates; but this those, that were most impartial to both Sides, own to be a Slander, the Bishop having the Majority, though not by much. The Bishop, as soon as he had obtained the Chancellorship, which he declared he did not expect, set himself wholly to reform the University, which was much corrupted for want of good Discipline; and to that End, he ordered the Vice-Chancellor to give him an Account every Week of the Exercises, and Behaviour of the Scholars, and engaged him as often to testify to him his Approbation, or Dislike, which proved a great Benefit to the University; and then proceeded to consider how to correct, and amend the Body of Statutes, which had been long endeavouring, but was not yet effected; but being so necessary a Work, he resolved not to

be discouraged with former vain Attempts, but if possible, fully to effect it, as we shall shew afterwards he did.

The Beginnings of his Chancellorship were turbulent, by Reason of the different Opinions then growing up in the University, which often infected the Pulpit, as was then thought; for one of the Fellows of *Exeter* College openly declaimed against bowing towards the Sacramental Table, and other Gestures of Adoration, then used in the Church in Reverence to God: Another of *Oriel* College, named Mr. *John Tooker*, not only defended the five Articles commonly charged with *Arminianism* but blamed the Synod of *Dort*, contrary to his Majesty's Injunctions to all the Clergy, not to intermeddle with those Points. The Chancellor was made acquainted with these Irregularities, but he ordered no other Punishment at present, but a sound Admonition, least he should be thought too rigorous a Magistrate, and so alienate the Minds of the Scholars from him, but chose rather to gain their good Opinion by some commendable Actions; for, 1. He procured the King's Letters Patents, to annex a Prebend of *Christ-Church* to the *Hebrew* Lecture, because he saw that Tongue too much neglected. 2. He laboured to bring the Scholars to wear their Habits in all publick Places, and Assemblies. 3. He recalled the Respect to the Masters Degree, which had been much neglected. 4. He forbade accumulating Degrees, i. e. taking several at one Time; for all which he received many Thanks from the University, and particularly from Dr. *Morris* the *Hebrew* Professor, and Professors, who saw the Usefulness of them.

But this good Temper had not the good Effect intended; some evil Spirits appeared, which created fresh Disturbances, with Design to create a Disaffection to the Chancellor; the *Regius* Professor was the Ring-leader, though he concealed himself, and put others forward, of whom Mr. *Thomas Hill*, of *Hart-Hall*, was the first, who in his Sermon on *Jam. i. 16*, falls upon the Fol-

lowers of *Pelagius*, (i. e. the *Arminians*) as the Abusers of Scripture, and popishly inclined; and soon after *Thomas Ford*, of *Magdalene College*, who taxed the *English Bishops* right down with *Arminianism*, which brought on an Appeal to the King at *Woodstock*, by *Brian Duppa*, then Vice-Chancellor, touching the Proctors of the University, who had received the Appeal of two Persons, Mr. *Giles Thorne* of *Baliol College*, and Mr. *William Hodges* of *Exeter College*, who lay under the Vice-Chancellor's Displeasure, for refusing to deliver up to him the Copies of their Sermons preached by them. This Affair gave the University some Trouble a While; but being referred to the King, was determined in Favour of the Vice-Chancellor, by the Persuasion of *Bishop Laud*; and the Proctors were obliged to lay down their Office in the Convocation, and new ones were sworn in their Room. After this there were read in the same Convocation certain Royal Constitutions to prevent, or punish the like Offences for the future, viz. 1. That if the Vice-Chancellor being present, takes an Offence at any Sermon, or having a Complaint brought him of it, shall demand the Copy of any Scholar; such Preacher shall be obliged to deliver a true Copy upon Oath to him, that a true Judgment may be made of it. 2. That if the Vice-Chancellor shall command any Person to go to Gaol, upon the Account of his Demerits, or commit him to a Beadle, he shall go without Delay, or Reluctancy; and in Default thereof shall be expelled the University, and never allowed an Appeal. 3. The Delegates, who were employed to make a new Body of Statutes, were commanded to lay aside all other Care to finish them. As to the Offenders, who caused these Stirs, *Hodges* recanted, and was well preferred, being made Archdeacon of *Worcester*, Rector of *Ripple*, and Vicar of *Bampton* in this County; but *Thorne* continued suspended.

Anno 1633, Dr. *Peter Heylin* this Year commenced an Inceptor in Theology,

and gave these Questions to be disputed on, He himself maintaining the Affirmative, viz.

Whether the Church hath Power to determine Controversies of Faith?

Whether the Church hath an Authority to interpret the Holy Scriptures?

Whether the Church hath Power of appointing Rites and Ceremonies?

The Professor, Dr. *Pridaux*, was said to let fall some Words in discussing these Questions, which gave great Offence to some of the Auditors, who having transmitted them to the Chancellor, and he to the King, the Dr. was required to send them his Judgment upon these Questions, which he soon after accordingly did, in a Letter to the Chancellor, wherein he answered the Objections so fully, and clearly, that he made it appear, that in those Points he had not deviated from the Sense and Opinion of the most able Divines; and to clear his Innocency more fully, he added this Protestation, viz.

That as he did believe, and acknowledge one Catholick Church in the Creed, so he esteemed the Church of *England*, in which he had from his Childhood been baptized, and brought up, to be one of the most eminent Parts of it, and should ever pay it the greatest Veneration, &c.

Anno 1635, The Chancellor *Laud*, now Archbishop, bestowed this Year some signal Favours upon this University, viz. 1. He bought many Manuscripts, and sent them to the University, to be repositied in the publick Library, which from this Time swelled to a great Bulk, viz. fourteen Volumes of *Hebrew*, fifty-five of *Arabick*, seventeen of *Persick*, four *Turkish*, forty-four *Greek*, three *Italian*, and as many *French*, forty-six *English*, above two Hundred *Latin* old Authors, and forty-six later, and some in the *German* Language; for which the University returned him many Thanks, by Letter dated May 28.

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2. He also obtained of King Charles I. that one of the Prebends of *Christ-Church* should be annexed to the Office of public Orator, and let the University know it, and was thanked for it; but the Promise, so far as we can find, was never performed.

3. He procured a large Charter for the University, in which its ancient Liberties, and Privileges were explained, and confirmed, and new ones granted. It was sealed with the great Seal of *England*, and to distinguish it from other Grants, it was called the *Caroline Charter*. The University nevertheless returned their Thanks for it to his Majesty, promising never to forget the Favour he had shewn them, as they made it appear in his Majesty's Troubles. But notwithstanding the grateful Minds which this University bore to their Chancellor, as such; yet when he demanded of them to submit to his Visitation as Archbishop, they esteemed it so much their Duty to be faithful to their Oaths, made for the Support of the Privileges of the University, that they refused to do it. The Archbishop contended for his Right, and the University as resolutely stood upon theirs, till the King, and Council was pleased to take up the Controversy, and having heard the Pretences of both Sides at *Hampton-Court*, gave the Cause for the University, yet with so much Difficulty, that they wish it may never come into Dispute again, least Favour vanquish Right.

Anno 1636, The Statutes of this University, corrected, and enlarged by the Chancellor's Care, were printed this Year, and being confirmed by the King, and Archbishop, under their respective Seals, were published in *Brom's Chapel*, in *St. Mary's Church*, and subscribed by all the Heads of Colleges, in Testimony of their Acceptation of them, and future Conformity to them; and for the greater Solemnity, the Vice Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Proctors, engaged themselves in the Name of the University to observe them. The Chancellor at the same Time sent the Uni-

versity a very valuable Present, viz. eight *Hebrew Books*, fourteen *Persian*, fifty *Arabick*, one *Armenian*, two *Æthiopic*, one *Chinese*, twelve *Greek*, sixty-five *Latin*, twelve *English*, four *French*, and two *Irish*; which he purchased at no small Charge, and ordered them to be set up in the *Bodleian Library*. With them he also sent an *Astrolabe*, i. e. a brazen Instrument to measure the Distance of the Stars, given him by the Learned Mr. *John Selden*. He also at the same Time, gave them the Image of King Charles's Head, to be set up by those Classes in the Library, where his Books stood, adding this Reason for his Order, that he may be chiefly remembered, who enabled me, (under God) to do so much for you; and be as it were a Guard upon the Books, that none should do any Damage to them under the King's Eye. He added also to these Things, several Imperial Coins, which he digested into such Order, as might be an Help in Reading the History of their Lives, both as to their Actions, and Times. In fine, he says, That tho' his Heart was most averse to Idolatry, yet that the sottish Dulness of Heathens might be the more contemned by them, he had also sent them two Idols, the ridiculous Objects of Superstition; the one of the *Ægyptians*, and the other of the *Western Indians*. This Present was most gratefully received by the University, and Thanks returned him for it, in a Letter agreed to by the whole Convocation.

The Plague happening about this Time at *London*, the King, and Court came down to *Woodstock*, and in their Way were met by the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, Proctors, and a large Attendance of Scholars, who conducted them to *Oxford*; and entertained them as usual, with Sermons, Orations, Comedies, Feasting, &c. but Infection further spreading, the Commencement, and Assizes were put off, yet the scholastic Exercises went on, not without some Tincture of the present Contests, and Disturbances; for by a Decree of the

the Congregation, this Question was ordered to be disputed,

Whether the Additions, and Alterations lately made in the *Scottish* Liturgy, did give a just Cause of Offence?

The Regents undertook to maintain the Negative, contrary to the Judgment of the Vice-Chancellor, which when the Chancellor was acquainted with by Letter, he severely reprov'd the Vice-Chancellor, for not hindering, and forbidding them for the future, meddling with such Questions, calling the Scholars, who were so bold, as to propound such Questions, foolish Busy-Bodies; as if no State Affairs could escape a Discussion in their scholastick Exercises.

Anno 1638, This Year that Statute, concerning the Examination of all Candidates for any Degree before their Admission to it, was first put in Execution. A Law, than which nothing could have been devised more for the Advantage of Learning, or Profit of Church and State, which therefore we shall give a more particular Account of. By it it was appointed, that there should be three Examiners, either Regents, or not, as shall be thought necessary, whose Offices shall be to try the Learning of two Candidates, either Bachelors of Arts, or Under-Graduates, for both shall be equally subject to the same Examination; for these Examinations, the Proctors shall have Power to pitch upon any Day, (provided it be not an Holiday) either in Term, or out of Term, if the Number of Candidates so require. The Place for these Examinations shall be in the Natural Philosophy-School. The Time shall be from nine a-Clock in the Morning to eleven, and in the Afternoon from one, as long as the Examiners please. At first, Notice was given of this Meeting by a Schedule fixed upon the School-Doors, containing the Names of the Masters, and Candidates, and appointing the Day, and Hour, for such Examination; but when Dr. Green-

wood was Vice-Chancellor, Notice was given by the Tolling of two of the least Bells of St. Mary's, which hath been the Custom ever since. Such as commence Bachelors, are to be examined in Grammar, Rhetorick, Logick, Moral Philosophy, and Geometry; but the Candidates for the Master's Degree, in Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, Astronomy, Opticks, Physicks, and Geography, and both in Geometry, and the *Greek* Tongue, whose answers must be given in the *Latin* Tongue; and unless they can give a tolerable Account of the said several Arts, they must not be admitted to the said Degrees. These Examinations were to be made in the Presence of the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, and being duly performed, raised the Esteem of the University Discipline much in the Nation, and foreign Parts.

Anno 1639, The Archbishop, who was still the Chancellor of this University, continued to increase that Part of the Library, which was newly erected for his Books, giving this Year diverse Manuscript Volumes, viz. sixteen *Hebrew* and *Syriac*, fifty-five *Arabick*, fifteen *Persian*, twenty-six *Greek*, four Hundred and thirty-nine *Latin*, three *French*, and as many *Italian*, twelve *English* and *Saxon*, three *German*, and one *Chinese*, with one *Armenian*; for which the University by Letters returned Thanks to their Bountiful Patron.

Anno 1640, The Nation now began to be full of Civil Broils, and Tumults, which this University had none to protect them from, and so they had their Share in them; for their Chancellor, who was indeed a strenuous Assertor of all their Liberties, and Privileges, as well as the greatest Support of Learning of any in his Time, was now fallen into Discredit with the prevailing Party, and at length into the Hatred of the Parliament, and so not being able to stand up in its Defence, the unruly Citizens took this Occasion to invade their Rights, and insult their Persons. And setting aside the Power, and Authority of the University Magistrates, they ap-
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pointed a Clerk of the Market out of their own Body, and in their Courts took Notice of the Paving, and cleaning of the Streets, and ascertaining the Prices of Candles, according as they pleased, notwithstanding that Right had been vested in the Chancellor alone, from Times immemorial; and at length arrived at that Height of Boldness, as to Arrest the Scholars by the Mayor's Process, and bring the Students, and other privileged Persons, before their Tribunals; and also to disturb the very Proctors themselves in their Night-Watch, claiming to themselves Felons Goods. And to consummate their Malice, and utterly destroy the Privileges of the University, they presented to the Parliament false, and scandalous Petitions concerning the same, with an Intent to get all its Charters repealed. The University answered these Petitions thus, viz.

That the City of Oxford neither lies upon any great Road, nor yields any Profit to the Kingdom by any Commerce, or Manufacture, but seems built for no other End, but for a Convenience for Scholars, and could not have any Way of Subsistence, if the University were away; for when the Scholars left this Place, and went to *Stamford*, the Citizens were forced to petition the King, that the Scholars might be obliged to return to *Oxford*, lest the Town should be utterly ruined; after which they shewed what miserable Havock the Citizens had made of the Scholars heretofore, and were ready at all Times to do the same again, &c. The Complaints being thus heard on both Sides, the Cause was referred to certain Barons, who having caused the Archives, and Registers of the University to be searched, brought the Matter to a Decision, and upon serious Deliberation, were inclined to pronounce their Judgment in Favour of the University; but the Earl of *Berkshire*, Lord High Steward of the City, interposing, prayed that the Cause might be left to Arbitrators. The University unwillingly consented to it, and

thereupon on their Part named the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Dorset*, and *Bristol*, the Bishops of *Lincoln*, and *Chichester*; and the City, for their Part, chose the Earls of *Bath*, and *Southampton*, Viscount *Say*, the Lord *Roberts*, and others; but Things hanging too long, through many Avocations of the Arbitrators, the House of Lords ordered, that two or three might put an End to the Difference, and so all Matters were adjusted, in some Measure, for the present.

While this Controversy was depending, the Populace of the City, every Day and Night assembled at *Cainfax*, and after a rude, and tumultuous Manner, traduced the Magistrates of the University with all the reproachful Calumnies, which their Malice could invent; and assaulted one of the Proctors in the Execution of his Office, when he came to disperse the Rabble, then met together in the High Street, in Order to rescue a leud Woman from Punishment. The Proctor found himself unable to repress such a Rout by his own Authority, and therefore earnestly importuned the Mayor's Aid, and Assistance, for calming the Citizens Passions, and bringing them into Order, by which Means some of the Ringleaders were seized and imprisoned; but this did not quell the People, for the next Day the Rabble met again, and grew very troublesome; the junior Proctor endeavoured to pacify them with Advice, and Threatnings; but they were so far from hearkening to him, that they hissed him, and drove him away with Stones. The Proctor being thus provoked went away, and procured a long Assistance of Scholars, that he might subdue these Rebels; but they rung out the Alarm-Bell once, and again, to draw in the whole City to their Assistance, and had the Scholars been as willing to engage in an open War, as the froward Citizens were, no Doubt, but as bloody a Slaughter had thereupon ensued, as happened in King *Edward III's* Reign, 1354, but the Proctor taking the Assistance of the Mayor, and a Bailiff, appeased it; and least the Quarrel

Quarrel should revive, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the Masters of Colleges, that they should keep the Scholars within their own Bounds, and not suffer any of them to go into the Town, and so the Heats and Passions of both Parties were allayed; but neither were the Scholars at Peace among themselves, contending with each other in the Pulpit, and elsewhere, about both Doctrines, and Discipline; some being *Arminians*, others *Calvinists*; some for the Church, and others against it; which at length brought on those Civil Wars, which ended in the Destruction of the King, Church, and State.

The Scholars of this University understanding, that some Petitions had been offered to the Parliament against the Church-Government, and Bishop's Lands, thought themselves obliged for the good of themselves, and Posterity, and the Welfare of Church and State; to petition the Parliament to maintain the established Form of Church-Government, and perpetuate it, as derived to us from the Apostle's Time by a continued Succession of Bishops, both in the East and West, which cannot be said of any other Sort of Church-Government, using many other Arguments to preserve the Cathedral Revenues, and Churches. This Petition they offered to the two Houses, but finding them unwilling to receive it, Dr. Potter their Vice-Chancellor carried it to the King at Whitehall, who having received it, and read it, said, That he hoped, that the University did not doubt of his Favour and Affection to the Clergy, whose Fidelity to him having brought great Troubles, and Losses on them, he would defend them to his utmost Power; That he was sensible, how great a Crime Sacrilege was, and by God's Help would never be Guilty of it; That he had rather live on Bread, than enrich his Treasure with the Spoils of the Church; for if he should add the least Part of the Church's Patrimony to his Possessions, he did not doubt but it would be a Moth, and Rust to devour the whole; That all

good Learning would wither away, if Honours, and other Rewards of it were taken away; and that he verily thought, that the Plunder of the Church, and much more the Overthrow of it, would bring endless Disturbances, and Calamities upon the whole Kingdom; for Monarchy could not stand, if the Hierarchy fell. Three Days after this Petition, there was a new Apology for the Hierarchy drawn up, and subscribed by all the Graduates of this University, except *Magdalene Hall*, and *New Inn Hall*, of which Dr. John Wilkinson, and Mr. Christopher Rogers, two rigid *Calvinists*, were Masters; as also diverse Letters in *Latin*, were sent to the Parliament Men, shewing their Zeal, and good Wishes, for the *English Church*, but all proved to no Purpose.

In the Month of *June* in this Year, the Archbishop for certain Causes, which may hereafter be mentioned, laid down his Chancellorship, and his old Competitor, Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery took his Place, but left his Remembrance to this University, by the many good Acts he did for it, besides what are above mentioned, viz. 1. He obliged the Scholars to behave themselves modestly and soberly, forbade them to frequent Taverns, and wearing Hats, and Boots, in which the Puritans opposed him, as an Enemy to their Liberty. He also found out such Tutors as were of unsound Principles, and would not suffer them to take any Pupils. 2. He made a strict Search for *Romish Priests*, and Jesuits, who lurked up and down the Town to seduce the young Scholars by their Arts; and some, that had gone over to the popish Superstition, he recalled to the Church; as Henry Birkhead, whom one Kemp, a *Romish Priest* had gotten over to St. Omers; yet he brought him back, and made him a Fellow of *All Souls*, Anno 1635, where he became a learned Man. 3. Such as left the Church he kindly entertained, and preferred, as the famous *Chillingworth*, and *Martin Westcomb*, whom he procured to be admitted into *Exeter College*, and be

made a Master. 4. He designed to have erected a Workhouse for the Spinning and making of Cloth, that all the Poor might be set on Work; but the Times broke his Measures that Way. 5. He obtained for this University, a Patent of the King to establish the Right of Printing, which before they held by Prescription only. 6. He obtained many of the Manuscripts of the learned Sir *Kenelm Digby*, with several other Benefits to this University.

Upon the Presentment of a Petition to the House of Commons by some Dissenters, whom the Parliament much favoured, it was ordered, that no Scholar should be obliged to subscribe, and give his Assent to the three Articles contained in the thirty-sixth Canon of the Church of England, because (as they said) it was inconsistent with the Liberty of the Subject. It was also enacted, by the same Assembly, that no Scholar in either University should pay any Reverence, either at St. Mary's, or in their College Chapels, by bowing the Head, or offering Money to the Altar, at which the Puritan Party were greatly pleased. At the same Time the University Commencement was forbidden, which Dr. *Potter* the Vice-Chancellor lamenting, as a Way to bring the Arts into Contempt, his Speech was sent for, but what was done to him we know not. Not long after this, the Parliament having been informed of some Meetings, of certain Persons not well affected to their Proceedings, improved it into a very dangerous Plot, to bring an Army to awe the Parliament, surprize the Tower, and rescue the Earl of *Strafford*, betray *Portsmouth*, and bring in a French Army; and thereupon contrived a Protestation, which they first took themselves, and then sent it down to Oxford, enjoining the Governors of the University, to impose it upon all Scholars above fifteen Years of Age. The Magistrates accordingly summoned the Scholars together, and some few took it, but the major Part refused, smelling out the ill Designs of the Parliament; among

whom Dr. *Kettle*, President of *Trinity* College, was the Chief, who pleaded, that he was an old Man, and had Oaths enough upon him already; however had this Protestation been intended to protect the Protestant Religion against Popery, none of them would have refused it; but being imposed without the Royal Authority, and in Prejudice to the Loyal Party, the wiser Men of the University abominated it, as a treacherous Artifice of the Schismatical Party; but this was after remembered, and was the Cause of the evil Usage of many of the Scholars at the Visitation some Years after.

The King being now at *York*, Anno 1642, the Parliament gave it out that he designed to make War upon them, and under a Pretence of defending themselves, and the Nation, whom they represented, they levied an Army, and sent out their Emissaries to collect Money, and Plate, to pay their Army, notwithstanding the King's Declaration to hinder both; wherefore his Majesty seeing his own Danger, found it necessary to desire the Contributions of his loving Subjects, for his own Safety and Defence; and among others sent to the University of Oxford, by Dr. *Richard Charworth*, to borrow such Sum, or Sums as might be spared, either out of the Publick, or College Treasuries, promising to repay them with Interest at 8 l. per Cent. and send it by the said Doctor, whose Note should be their Security. His Majesty's Letters being read in a full Convocation, it was agreed, that all the Money in the University, *Bodleian*, or Mathematick Chest, should be lent to the King, and it amounted to 860 l. besides what was lent out of the College Treasuries, and by the richest of the Scholars, which were certainly great Sums; but no where particularly mentioned, that we can find. The Parliament at *Westminster* soon heard of this Loan, and immediately sent out their Proclamation to this Effect, viz. Forasmuch as many of the University, and City of Oxford, have agreed together by their Advice, and other

other Impediments to prevent the raising of Money by Parliament, for the Defence of the Kingdom; and particularly Dr. *John Prideaux*, Bishop of *Worcester*, Vice Chancellor of the University, Dr. *Sam. Fell*, Dean of *Christ Church*, Dr. *Accept Frewen*, President of *Magdalene College*, and Dr. *Christopher Potter*, Provost of *Queen's College*, have contrary to Law taken much Plate, and Money from the University, and Colleges, and sent them to *York*, in Order to maintain a War against the Parliament, and Kingdom, to the great Danger of Religion, and the People's Liberty; for which they have gained the Consent of the Convocation; We the Lords, and Commons in Parliament assembled, do hereby declare, that the Colleges are not bound by any such Decree, as being unlawful in it self, and injurious to their Foundations; and do therefore, that the Kingdom may be preserved, and that University secured, command, and enact, that the Governors, and Fellows of every College, abstain from any such unlawful Act, and secure the Plate, and Money, till we have Notice where they are deposited; and the said Doctors be seized, and brought to us to be punished for this great Crime, straitly charging all Fellows, and Scholars to obey these our Commands; and the Mayor, and Magistrates of the City of *Oxford*, to assist them in so doing. Further it is enjoined by the Authority aforesaid, That there be Watches set in the Highways about *Oxford*, and on the Roads going through *Oxfordshire*, *Warwickshire*, &c. to prevent any such Plate, or Money being carried to *York*, for the Ends, and Purposes aforesaid. This Proclamation was carried down to *Oxford* by *James Stonforth*, *Richard Careless*, and *John Hunt*, an Herald.

This Proclamation gave great Disturbances to the King's Friends, which when his Majesty came to hear, he took himself obliged to do what in him lay to Support their Minds under the Tyranny of the Parliament, and to that End sent them several Letters, the first

was written to Dr. *Prideaux* from *Beverley*, wherein he acknowledgeth the Receipt of their Money, and esteemed it a great Pledge of their Love, for which he Orders the Doctor to give the University Thanks; and whereas he had heard, that the Parliament had summoned them to appear before them, he willed them not to obey. Another was sent to the Commissioners of Array, commanding them to assist the Scholars in suffering for their Duty to him; and if any Violence were offered to the City of *Oxford* without his Orders, to defend them with an armed Force. A third was written to the Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, much to the same Effect, to defend the University with the Militia of the County; and a Fourth was sent to the Mayor of *Oxford*, commanding him to protect the Scholars, and forbidding him, if any Order of Parliament should come to him, to take up any University Man for lending his Majesty Money; but on the contrary, enjoining him to protect his faithful Subjects from all Injuries for so doing; so great was his Majesty's Care, for the Safety and Peace of this his Loyal University.

But these Pretences of the King's intending a War, served for a real Occasion of raising a Rebellion by the Parliament, which gathered an Army presently out of the Confederate Counties, and made the Earl of *Essex* the General. The King by Proclamation from *York*, endeavoured to suppress it, but in vain. This Proclamation was published at *Oxford* by the Common Cryer, and the Scholars saw, they must expect no Safety, but in Arms; and therefore Dr. *Pinke* the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (for Dr. *Prideaux* was fled) summoned all the Scholars, and privileged Persons to the Schools, to have their Names registred, and forthwith came a great Number of Scholars bringing Guns, and Pikes, which they had taken out of the College Armouries. A few Days after, they being in Number about four Hundred, met in *Christ Church* Quadrangle, and began to learn to handle their Arms,

and

and put themselves in a Military Order, in which they so quickly improved by the Directions of Mr. *William Holland*, Dr. *Tho: Holland's* Son, and some other Captains, that they equalled veteran Soldiers in their Skill, to the Wonder of all, that were experienced in Military Affairs. These, with a Party of Horse of about two Hundred, which the King sent, under Sir *John Byron*, thought to have defended *Oxford*, against the Parliament Forces, which they expected to come upon them every Day, having the Promises of the Citizens to be firm to them; but they deceiving them, and making their Peace with the Parliament, the Scholars disheartened, gave over their Design, and so the Parliament Forces, under the Lord *Flennes*, got Possession of the Town, and plundering many of the Scholars Chambers, made many of the Doctors, and Masters, Prisoners.

Anno 1643, The King himself being now at *Oxford*, contrived to place a Garrison in it, and well fortify it, which while he was about, the University finding that their Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke*, was so far from protecting the University from the bad Effects of that evil Time, that he rather hindered the Profits of it, petitioned his Majesty to remove him; and to that End preferred these Articles against him. 1. That he had taken no Manner of Care of the University since he was chosen, as the Confusions in the Discipline, and Government could testify. That he had committed the Management of the Chancellor's Court to a Deputy, who determined Matters without consulting the Vice-Chancellor, contrary to the Statutes and Customs of the University, which he was sworn to observe and defend. 2. That he had designedly betrayed the Privileges of the Scholars, when in the House of Peers, where he had at that Time some Power, he spake

not one Word in their Favour. 3. That about a Year and half since, when the University was in Danger of falling into the Enemies Hands, and they petitioned him to help them, he rejected their Request, and bad them look to their own Affairs, upbraiding them with their Fidelity to the King, and bearing Arms against the Parliament, as by his Letters may be proved. 4. That he hath loaded the University-Men with vile and opprobrious Names, calling them, *A Flock of most abominable Knaves*, and that he favoured one of his Servants, a most inveterate Enemy of theirs, and who coveted their Possessions, and Estates. 5. That he studied all Ways to plunder, and overthrow the Church, and consequently the University, and old good Literature, which would end in the Destruction of Religion, and this famous Monarchy. These Crimes they charged upon him, and were ready to prove; whereupon the King being at the Head of a Party of his faithful Subjects, and knowing that the Earl promoted the Interest of the Rebels, deposed him from his Chancellorship, and placed in his Room the Marquess of *Hartford*, whom they proclaimed their Chancellor, *Octob. 24.*

Anno 1646, *Oxford* was this Year surrendered to the Parliament Forces, and being in their Hands, the first Thing they did, was to order Things towards a Visitation of the University, which they had resolved to make the next Year; and preparatory to it, they chose Delegates, and enacted, That no Person shall be admitted a Master, of any College or Hall, or Governor, and President, of the same, or a Fellow, or Scholar, or to any profitable Place in this University; nor shall any Scholar make any Lease of any Land belonging to any College, or Hall, before they know the Mind of the Parliament in that Matter. The Delegates pitched upon for this Visitation, were
Mr.

Mr. Robert Harris, Rector of Hanwell in this County, formerly of Magdalene College.

Mr. Edward Reynolds, heretofore of Merton College.

Mr. Henry Wilkinson senior, late of Magdalene Hall.

Mr. Francis Choyne, } both of Merton College.

Mr. Edward Corbet, }

Mr. Henry Cornish, formerly of New-Inn Hall.

Mr. Henry Langley, heretofore of Pembroke College.

To these the Parliament gave Power to preach the Word of God in any Church in Oxford, in Order to make Way for the ensuing Visitation of the Colleges; and for that Reason the Course of preaching used by the University was interrupted, and the Doctors, and Masters of the University were ordered to give up the Pulpit entirely to them. These Men accordingly came to Oxford, and to make Way for the Visitation, preached at St. Mary's constantly; but doing it in a Method, the Scholars were not used to, were ridiculed almost to their Faces, and were by wiser Persons, than the Youth, thought to deserve it for these Reasons.

1. Their Prayers, and Sermons were long, but frothy, and had nothing solid in them. 2. To their long Prayers they did not add the Lord's Prayer, which was a great Offence to such, as loved the Apostolick Constitutions. 3. They prayed but coldly for the King's Majesty, and a speedy End of the present Disorders, and Tumults; but for the Parliament, and their Army, and the Success of their Undertakings, and Counsels, most ardently. 4. They made severe Reflections upon such as adhered to the primitive Faith and Piety, and called the Holy Fathers of the Church, and University, Dumb Dogs, having a Form of Godliness, but denying the Power of it. 5. They used many odd Gestures in the Pulpit, both in the Mouth, and Hands, which the grave Academicks being not used to, thought them fitter for a Stage, than a Pulpit, which made those Sages leave the University-Church (against their Will) and go to other Churches, and especially Magdalene, where they had the Service

of the Church read, and the Word of God preached in a more solid and grave Manner; tho' at the same Time these Parliament-Preachers wanted not Throngs of Hearers; partly Soldiers, and partly Scholars, and Citizens of the Presbyterian Persuasion.

Anno 1647, The longed for Visitation of this University now came on, by which a Sort of Cormorants called Seekers, hoped to have reaped great Profit from the Revenues, and Endowments of the Colleges. The Parliament, called then, *the blessed Parliament*, having the foregoing Year prepared a Way for it, gave out a Commission for the better Government, and Reformation of the University of Oxford, and of all the Colleges, and Halls thereof; as also for the due Chastisement of all the Offences, Abuses, and Disturbances stirred up, and encouraged of late; whereof it was ordained by the Lords, and Commons in Parliament assembled (in the King's Name, but without his Presence, or Consent) That Sir Nathaniel Brent, Master of Merton College, John Pulixton, of the Middle Temple, Esq; William Prinne, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; William Tipping, Gent. Sir William Cobb, Knt. George Greenwood, Knt. Dr. John Wilkinson, Principal of Magdalene Hall, John Packer, of Berkshire, Esq; John Wilkinson, of Buckinghamshire, Esq; Mr. John Mills, of Christ-Church, &c. are, and shall be Visitors of the said University, and Colleges, and Halls; and all the Masters, Scholars, Fellows, Members, and Officers of the said University, and Colleges, and of every one of them respectively,—— to inquire, hear, and determine of and concerning all Crimes, Offences,

Offences, and Disturbances, which may, or can be enquired of, heard, and determined according to the Laws of this Realm, and Customs, and Statutes of the said University,—— and put such an End to them, as they see reasonable, and fit.

By virtue of this Commission, these Visitors sent a Citation to all the Heads of Houses, to deliver up all their Statutes, Registers, and other Writings relating to their Societies, and to Dr. *Fell*, the Vice-Chancellor, to appear before them, and subject himself to their Inquiry, and withall transmit all the Records of the University to them; and to the Proctors to bring their Books, Keys, &c. but none of them obeyed their Summons at that Time; but afterward some of them attended to know, by what Authority they were summoned, for the Commission being in the King's Name was forged, &c. However the Commissioners still sending their Citations, the Proctors appeared before them, and refusing to acknowledge them lawful Visitors, entred their Protestation as Delegates for the University: That they can acknowledge no other Visitor than the King himself, or him to whom he hath granted his Power; forasmuch, as to visit the University is one of the undoubted Rights of the Crown, which the University is bound to defend as one of their chief Privileges; and cannot forgo, by submitting to any other Visitation, without manifest Danger of Perjury. Their Citations being thus disregarded, they began to exert their Power diverse Ways, 1. They deprived Dr. *Fell* of his Vice-Chancellorship, but nominating no other, he continued to Act, as still in the Place. 2. They made one *Langley*, a Presbyterian Minister, Master of *Pembroke* College, in the Room of *Henry Wightwick*, whom they had ejected, pretending, that *Langley* was named by the Parliament, and *Wightwick* had been elected contrary to Right and Equity. 3. They prorogued the *Michaelmas* Term to the fifteenth of *November*, which usually began before on

Oct. 10, but the Vice-Chancellor calling a Congregation of the Regents, began the Term according to the Statutes, and Custom of the University; however, the Visitors thereupon caused the public Professors, and Lecturers, to appear before them, and commanded them not to obey Dr. *Fell* as Vice-Chancellor, signifying to them, that they need not perform their Lectures, since they had prorogued the Term.

Dr. *Brent*, and *Wilkinson*, went up to *London* to attend the Committee there, and acquainting them with their Proceedings here, received such necessary Instructions in Relation to Dr. *Fell*, who making light of his Deprivation, acted as Vice-Chancellor, viz. to make a Report to the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Chancellor of the University, that he might Name some other fit Person into the Room of Dr. *Fell*, whom they had removed; whereupon Dr. *Fell* was summoned to attend the Committee of Lords in *London*, which not regarding, an Order was made to arrest him, and he was carried Prisoner to *London*; but Dr. *Potter*, President of *Trinity* College, in the Absence of *Fell*, held a Convocation, wherein diverse Transactions of the University were ratified.

Dr. *Pinke*, Warden of *New* College, dying this Year, and in the Time of this Visitation, the Visitors sent their Mandates to Dr. *James Masters*, and other Fellows of that College, to hinder them from proceeding to an Election of a Warden, Fellow, or any Officer whatsoever in their College; but the Society not being content to remain without an Head, some of the Fellows went, and waited upon the Viscount *Say* and *Seal*, and the Lord *Nathaniel Fiennes*, to intreat them to use their Interest with the Parliament, that they might proceed to a free Election of a Warden, but were answered that they might chuse *John White*, commonly known by the Name of, *The Patriarch of Dorchester*, to be their Warden; and if they presumed to chuse any other Person, they would neither approve, nor forgive that Action. This

Answer

Answer was returned to the Society, but not regarded; for within a few Days after the Fellows brought on their Election, and chose Dr. *Stringer* to be their Warden, almost without any Opposition, although the Lord Viscount *Say*, had by Letters commended *White*.

Nov. 15, The Committee of Lords assembled in the Queen's Apartment at *Whitehall*, and having taken their Places, Dr. *Fell*, Dean of *Christ-Church*, was brought before them, and examined whether a Paper then shewn him, was the Answer of himself, and the Canons, subscribed by him, and them, and attested by the Chapter-Clerk, and presented to the Visitors? To which, he said, he could not give a full and positive Answer, unless the Canons were present. At which the Earl of *Pembroke* immediately in great Anger rebuked him, as a Rebel to God, and his Country; and tho' he was not a Man of Learning, he had learn'd that Part of Knowledge, which that stubborn old Man wanted, to submit to God, and the Parliament. The Doctor had no Time to reply upon the Earl, for some of the Canons of the College appearing, owned their Hands, and that it was their Answer. After this, Dr. *Fell* was several Times more brought before the Committee; and at length had this Sentence passed upon him, that being found guilty of great Contumacy, and Contempt, in not submitting to the Authority of Parliament, as to the Visitation of the University, he should be deprived of his Deanery; and that the Subdean should take Care to have this Order published in his College; but the Subdean would not do it. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Potter*, and Proctors, were also at that Time sent to *London*, to answer their Contempts; and Mr. *Edward Reynolds*, was made Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. *Crosse*, and Mr. *Butten*, Proctors. The Earl of *Pembroke*, being at this Time near the University, the Peers ordered him to take upon him the Chancellorship, which accordingly he did, and the Visitors joining with him, created Mr. *Reynolds* a Doctor, and delivered the Charge of the University to him, and the Proctors, and were authorized to put Mr. *Reynolds* into the Deanery of *Christ-Church*, and make Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Harris*, and Mr. *Langley*, Canons.

Hitherto the Visitors may have seemed to have exercised some Patience, with the Heads, and Magistrates of the University, in maintaining with great Resolution and Steadiness their legal Possessions, against the Authority of Parliament without Right, because they had displaced but few; but now they let them feel the heavy Hands of their great Masters; for now it was ordained by the Parliament, that all Persons, who had opposed their Authority, and kept Possession of their Offices, and Places, should be taken into Custody for their Contumacy; but they avoided that by Flight; whereupon all the Heads of Colleges were thrust out by Violence, as Dr. *Oliver*, President of *Magdalene College*, Dr. *Potter*, Master of *Trinity College*, Dr. *Ratcliffe*, Master of *Brazen-nose*, Dr. *Bailey*, Master of *St. John's*, and Dr. *Sheldon*, Warden of *All Souls*, with whom the learned Dr. *Hammond*, Orator of the University, Dr. *Iles*, Dr. *Gardiner*, and Dr. *Morley*, all Canons of *Christ-Church*, were also deprived; Dr. *Morris*, Professor of the Hebrew Tongue, dying about this Time, the King named Dr. *Edward Pocock*, late of *Corpus Christi College*, to be his Successor in that Professorship, and a Canon of *Christ-Church*; and the Parliament at the Intercession of Mr. *John Selden*, ratified him, and confirmed him in both; but he was soon after deprived of his Canonry. Many others there were of great Loyalty, who were deprived of their Places, and Preferments on this Account of their Adherence to the King and his Interests, too numerous to be particularly reckoned up; but having Patience, and enduring Poverty some Years, they at length became repossessed of their former Preferments, or obtained greater, as they deserved.

The usurping Powers having ejected University into the Hands of such, as all the Loyal Party by their Visitors, submitted to their Power, viz. now began to put the Government of the

- Dr. Edward Reynolds was Dean of *Christ-Church*, and Vice-Chancellor.
 Dr. Hen. Wilkinson, Principal of *Magdalene Hall*.
 Dr. Palmer, a Dr. of Physick, Master of *All Souls*.
 Mr. John Wilkins, Chaplain to the Elector Palatine, Master of *Wadham* College.
 Dr. Harris, Master of *Trinity College*.
 Mr. Cheynell, Master of *St. John's College*.
 Dr. Greenwood, Principal of *Brazen-nose College*.
 Dr. Jeshua Hoyle, Master of *University College*.
 Mr. George Bradshaw, Master of *Balioi College*.
 Sir Nathaniel Brent, Warden of *Merton College*.
 Dr. John Conant, Rector of *Exeter College*.
 Dr. John Saunders, Provost of *Oriel College*.
 Dr. Gerard Langhain, Provost of *Queen's College*.
 Dr. George Marshall, Warden of *New College*.
 Dr. Paul Hood, Rector of *Lincoln College*.
 Dr. John Wilkinson, President of *Magdalene College*.
 Mr. Edmund Staunton, President of *Corpus Christi College*.
 Dr. Michael Roberts, Principal of *Jesús College*.
 Dr. Henry Langley, Master of *Pembroke College*.
 Sir Giles Sweet, Doctor of Laws, Principal of *Alban Hall*.
 Mr. Nicholas Brooke, Principal of *Edmund Hall*.
 Dr. Christopher Rogers, Principal of *New Inn Hall*, &c.

The Chancellor, the Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, was hitherto present, and Assistant to the Visitors, to further, and establish these Changes; and when they were finished, he left them and went to *London* with a good Guard, and was joyfully received by the Citizens.

About this Time there was a Convocation, in which *Christopher Rogers*, one of the Visitors, was created a Doctor, and with him were made three Doctors of Physick (besides three more that were incorporated,) and one Doctor of Civil Law, three Bachelors of Divinity, two Bachelors of Physick, and one Bachelor of Civil Law, and thirty-seven Masters of Arts, besides four that were admitted to the same Degree from other Universities; but most of the Masters came from *Cambridge* to get Preferment here. Things being thus settled, there was a Proclamation fixed upon all the Colleges, and Hall-Gates, forbidding the Scholars to make Use of the *English*

Liturgy in Divine Service, and commanding the Heads to receive the Presbyterian Directory into its Place, which before had not been minded. After this the Visitors met, and made these Orders, viz. 1. That no Scholar, or other Member of this University, of what Condition, or Degree so ever he be, shall depart out of the University, till he hath obtained Leave of Dr. *Wilkinson*, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, under Pain of Expulsion. 2. That all the Members of this University, in whatever Place, or Degree they are, within the Space of seven Days, shall under the same Pain of Expulsion, bring an Answer in Writing, with his Name to it, to this Question,

Whether they do, and will submit themselves to the Authority of Parliament?

And deliver it to the said Dr. *Wilkinson*.

3. That

3. That all the Lecturers, and Professors of Oxford, should return and perform their Offices, which had been neglected in the three foregoing Terms. And because many of the Doctors, and Scholars, who had been by these Visitors deprived, remained still in Oxford, and as they opposed themselves, so were instilling into others the Illegality of their Authority; therefore upon their Complaint, there was an Order of Parliament sent down to the Visitors, that the University being in Danger of Tumults, and Seditions if they continued there, they should be warned forthwith to depart; and if they stayed after such publick Notice, they should seize and imprison them, as disaffected to the Commonwealth.

Some of the Scholars brought in their Answers to the Question abovementioned, *Art. 2.* but of twenty-four, eight only promised their Submission directly, the other sixteen shifted it off, which was the Reason that the Visitors put out further Orders, 1. That whoever refused to submit clearly, and without any Condition, or Reserve, should be returned to the Parliamentary Delegates, as not submitting at all. 2. That Mr. *Wilkinson* should return the Answers, he had received to the Visitors. And 3. That all Officers in the University, or any College, should return to Oxford in sixteen Days, and apply themselves to their Duty, and submit to the Visitation; which last Article not being complied with by Dr. *Robert Sanderson*, Canon of *Christ-Church*, and *Regius* Professor of Divinity he was deprived of both Places by the Parliament's Delegates, and Mr. *Robert Crosse*, of *Lincoln College*, put into both; but he held not the latter long; for Dr. *Hoyle*, Master of University

College, we find made, *October* following, *Regius* Professor.

May 22, 1649, The Parliament's General, and Lieutenant General, and other Officers of the Army, who had been sent with certain Detachments of Soldiers to suppress the Levellers in this County, came to the City of Oxford, and were highly feasted by the Citizens, and solemnly welcomed by the University; for the Proctor *Zanchy* presented the General, and Lieutenant General, with their Degrees of Doctors of Laws, and some other Officers, with that of Master of Arts; and diverse learned, congratulatory Speeches, were made to them by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and other Heads, and Officers of the University. This Welcome pleased the General so well, that he petitioned the Parliament to give him Leave to set up a Lecture in the City, of which Dr. *Reynolds*, Mr. *Carrol*, and Mr. *Thomas Goodwin*, might be the Lecturers; which whether it was granted, we find not.

At the latter End of this Year, viz. *Jan. 23*, *Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*, the Chancellor of this University, died at the Cockpit near *Whitehall*, and was buried in the Cathedral Church at *Salisbury*, among his Ancestors, and others of his Family, *Feb. 8*. From his Death the Chancellorship became void, and was managed for near a Year, by the Visitors of the University, and Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *Reynolds*, then Dean of *Christ-Church*, under whom the Commencement was kept, the Proctors being *John Maudit*, of *Exeter College*, and *Ferom Zanchy*, of *All Souls*, this last being elected contrary to the Cycle settled by King *Charles*, as is abovementioned.

Such as took their several Degrees at this Act, 1649, were

Bachelors of Arts	88, or thereabouts
Bachelor of Law, from <i>Cambridge</i>	1
Masters of Arts	39, or thereabouts.
Bachelors of Physick created	3
Incorporated	1

John Ponteus, an Italian Chymist, had now a License granted him to practise Chirurgery throughout all *England*.

Doctors of Physick 3

Doctors of Divinity 1

In all which Faculties many *Cambridge* Men were incorporated, in Order to Preferments here,

General *Fairfax*, Lieutenant General *Cromwel*, and diverse other Officers of the Army, came to the University about the Time of the Commencement; and to compliment them, the Visitors, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, made an extraordinary Creation of Degrees, to which were admitted

Robert Sirope, a Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, to a Bach. of Arts Degree.

Unton Croke, a Captain in the Parliament Army, to a Bach. of Laws.

Sir Hardress Waller, a Colonel of Horse, to a Master of Arts.

Thomas Harrison, Major General,

Col. Ingoldshy, Governor of the Garrison of this City,

John Hewson, a Colonel of Foot,

William Gough, ditto.

John Okey, a Colonel of Dragoons,

George Foyce, a Cornet, &c.

Thomas, Lord *Fairfax*, Baron of *Camerone* in *Scotland*,

Generalissimo of all the Parliament Forces in *England*, &c. } Doctors of Civil Law.

Oliver Cromwel, Lieutenant General, &c.

Jan. 2, 1650, The Convocation then assembled, the Heads, and Members of this University, having first obtained Leave from the Committee, to make choice of a fit Person for their Chancellor, unanimously chose *Oliver Cromwel*, Generalissimo of the Parliament Forces in *England*. He was then at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, and being acquainted, with what the Convocation of this University had done, by certain Doctors, and Masters sent to him on Purpose, he kindly accepted their Election, and promised forthwith to be a Friend to the University, by a Letter sent back with them to it, Feb. 4, following, in Words to this Effect, "If these, (*viz.* some Argu-

ments which he had first made Use of to avoid the Office) "prevail not, and "that I must continue in this Honour, "till I can personally serve you, you "shall not want my Prayers, that that "Seed, and Stock of Piety, and Learning, (so marvelously springing up among you) may be useful to that "great, and glorious Kingdom of our "Lord Jesus Christ, of the Approach "of which, so plentiful an Effusion of "the Spirit upon those hopeful Plants, "is one of the best Presages. And in "all other Things, I shall by the Divine Assistance, improve my poor "Abilities, and Interests, in manifesting my self to be to the University, "and

"and to your selves, &c." Which Letter being read in the Convocation, the Academians made the Place resound with their joyful Acclamations; he held this great Office several Years, and in 1654, bestowed on the publick Library twenty-four Greek Manuscripts, and munificently ordered an Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to a Divinity Reader; but in 1657, resigned it; and the University chose his Son *Richard* into the Place; and he was installed into it at *Whitehall*, July 29, *John Conant*, Doctor of Divinity, and Rector of *Exeter College*, being then Vice-Chancellor. *Richard Cromwell* continued Chancellor, even while, after his Father's Death, he was Lord Protector, and held it after his Resignation of his Protectorship, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when *William*, Marquess of *Hertford*, newly created Duke of *Somerset*, was restored to it by the House of Lords; but he dying, within a few Months, suddenly, *Edward Hyde*, Earl of *Clarendon*, was elected into that Office.

Anno 1651, Aug. 18, The University was so zealously affected to the Parliament's Interests, that the Vice-Chancellor, (who was then Dr. *Greenwood*, Principal of *Brazen-nose College*) and Heads of Colleges, raised at their own Charge, an Hundred and twenty Horse, for the Parliament's Service; and allowed the Governor of *Oxford* to acquaint the Council with what they had done, and assure them, that they had engaged to raise a Regiment of Foot out of the University, and City.

Anno 1660, Sir *Edward Hyde*, sometime since made Bachelor of Arts, of *Magdalene Hall*, being at this Time Lord Chancellor, and of the Privy Council to his Majesty King *Charles II.* happily seated on the Throne of his Fathers, having been elected Octob. 27, and installed at *Westminster* Nov. 15 began now to exercise his Power in the Regulation of the University; and having displaced Dr. *Conant*, Rector of *Exeter College*, confirmed Dr. *Paul Hood*, Rector of *Lincoln College*, who had been nomina-

ted by the Duke of *Somerset*, and admitted him Aug. 1. Vice-Chancellor. The Proctors were chosen by the University, and approved by the Chancellor, viz. *Thomas Tanner*, of *New College*, and *John Dod*, of *Christ-Church*; but his Majesty's Commissioners, who were sent down to replace those Scholars, who had been removed by the Parliament Visitors, ejected Mr. *Tanner* from his College, so that he retired to *Hart-Hall*, and there spent the Remainder of his Proctorship. When the junior Proctor was admitted, Mr. *William Hawkins* of *Christ-Church*, a Candidate for his Place, read a Protestation openly against him, and afterwards appealed to the Court of Chancery; but Mr. *Dod* still continued in his Office, and executed it the whole Year. After these Things were settled, a new Scene of Affairs immediately opened it self, and there appeared strange Alterations in the Countenance, Manners, and Words of all the Academicks. Those, who for twelve Years last past had governed, and carried all Things before them arbitrarily, grew now much discontented, and scarce knew how they should behave themselves, foreseeing a Storm gathering over their Heads, and scarce any Possibility to escape it; but on the contrary such, as had lurked in Corners, and scarce durst shew their Heads, for Fear of the superior Powers, who then ruled, appeared in publick with chearful Looks, as though their Afflictions were at an End, and a joyful Day were dawning, which soon cleared up to a perfect Brightness; for his Majesty resolving to do all those eminent Men, who had suffered for their Loyalty to himself, and Family, Justice, sent down Commissioners to rectify all Things amiss in this University. Many voluntarily withdrew themselves, not daring to undergo the Visitation, and Censure of those Persons, whom they themselves had before visited, and ejected, not long before, which made their Proceedings much the easier, so that having sat some few Weeks, they put all Things to rights, restoring all such

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Academians, as were living, and unmarried, to their respective Places, and many that were peaceable and willing to conform, and renounce their factious Principles, they kept in their Places. Thus to give only some Instances in the Heads of Colleges.

Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Rector of Lincoln College,
Dr. John Oliver, President of Magdalene College,
Dr. Thomas Yate, Principal of Brazen-nose College,
Dr. Robert Newlin, President of Corpus Christi College,
Dr. Hannibal Potter, President of Trinity College,
Dr. Richard Bayly, President of St. John's College,
Dr. Francis Mancel, Principal of Jesus College,
Dr. Henry Wightwick, Master of Pembroke—

Who had been ejected in 1648, or thereabouts, were now restored to their Headships.

Dr. Thomas Walker, Master of University College,
Dr. George Morley, Dean of Christ-Church College,
Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Warden of Wadham College,
Dr. Timothy Baldwin, Principal of Hart-Hall,
Dr. Martin Lluellin, M. D. Principal of St. Mary's Hall,
Dr. John Maplet, M. D. Principal of Cloucester Hall,

Were Royalists, preferred, for their Sufferings, and Worth, to those Headships.

Dr. Thomas Savage, Master of Baliol College,
Dr. Edward Reynolds, Warden of Merton College, but removed from Christ-Church, to make Room for Dr. Morley,
Dr. John Conant, Rector of Exeter College,
Dr. Robert Say, Provost of Oriel College,
Dr. Thomas Barlow, Provost of Queen's College,
Dr. Michael Woodward, Warden of New College,
Dr. Giles Sweit, LL. D. Principal of Alban Hall,
Dr. Tho. Tully, Principal of Edmund Hall,
Dr. Christopher Rogers, Principal of New Inn Hall,
Dr. Henry Wilkinson, Principal of Magdalene Hall,

Who renouncing their former Principles, and conforming to the Government in Church and State, were continued in their Headships.

This University being thus settled under a propitious King, and a wise Chancellor, went on chearfully in their Studies, and increased much in the Number of Students; nothing of great Moment happening, in which the University had Occasion to shew it self in publick Matters, save that their Chancellor, Edward Earl of Clarendon, &c. being accused of diverse Crimes in Parliament, which his Enemies forged, but could not prove, was advised to withdraw himself, and fly beyond Sea, to avoid their Malice, which he complied with against his own Inclination; and thereupon resigning his Chancellorship, by his Letter bearing

Date at Calis, Dec. 7, 1667, the University having read it in their Convocation, on the tewntieth of the same Month, elected the most Reverend Father in God, Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, then Archbishop of Canterbury, who held this great Office about two Years, but never was sworn, nor installed; whereupon, July 31, 1669, he, upon Reasons not known to us, resigned all his Interests in the said Chancellorship, by Letter; and the University presently chose the most High, Mighty, and most noble Prince James, Duke of Ormond, Earl of Offory, and Brecknock, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, &c. unanimously, Aug.

4, 1669, (having July 15, before, been created Dr. of the Civil Law) and he was installed at Worcester House, within the Liberty of Westminster, on the twenty-sixth of the same Month, with great Solemnity; his Grace held the Chancellorship to his Death, which happened July 21, 1688, but being made Deputy of Ireland, he supplied his Office by a Deputation of the Vice-Chancellor, and other Heads of the University, a great Part of that Time.

Anno 1683, 35 Car. II. Rest. 24. The Whig-Party, as they were then called, whose Principle it was, that the Regal Power might be resisted in some Cases, having been found Guilty of a Conspiracy of killing the King, for some Male-Administrations, and particularly, that though he would not do it himself, yet would not be prevailed with to pass the Bill of Exclusion, to deprive his Brother of the Throne, who being a Papist, would certainly bring in Popery upon us; the Loyal Party, called Tories, thought they could not run far enough from such detestable Principles, and therefore strained the Prerogative, and the Duty of passive Obedience to the highest Pitch. Court and Pulpit, Bench and Bar, sounded nothing but Subjection unconditional, and without Reserve. Under the Impulse of this mighty Zeal, this University of Oxford in Convocation assembled, made a Decree, upon the very Day the Lord Russel was executed for the said Plot, and presented it to the King under this Title; *The Judgment, and Decree of the University of Oxford, passed in their Convocation, July 21, 1683, against certain pernicious Books, and damnable Doctrines, destructive to the sacred Persons of Princes, their State, and Government of all human Society.* In this Decree they condemned formally twenty-seven Propositions, collected out of these several Modern Authors, viz. Buchanan, Bellarmine, Milton, Dolman, Hobbes, Goodwin, and Owen, Baxter, Fenkins, Goodman, Julian, the Protestant Reconciler, &c. all which they declared to be false, seditious, and impious, and most of them here-

tical, and blasphemous, infamous to the Christian Religion, and destructive of all Government in Church and State; and ordered at the same Time, that the Books from whence they were taken should be burnt in the publick Court of the Schools. This Address was very acceptable to the King, Charles II. and agreed very well with his Majesty's Design, to celebrate a Day of Thanksgiving for the happy Discovery of the treasonable Conspiracy on September the 9th following, when the Nation every where kept it with the greatest Testimonies of a sincere Joy.

Anno 1685, His Majesty King Charles II. died, and his Royal Brother James Duke of York, was presently proclaimed King, by the Style and Title of James II. but little Joy was observed at it, but such a deep Sorrow, as implied, that his Accession to the Throne increased their Trouble for the Loss of his Brother; but he took Care to remove this Damp upon Mens Spirits by making a Speech to the Lords, who came to congratulate his Succession, to this Effect. *That he knew, the Nation had had a bad Character of him, but he hoped to recover their good Opinion by his future Actions; for though he had resolved never to part with any Branch of his Prerogative, yet he would promise, and firmly keep it, that he would not less carefully maintain the Liberty and Property of his Subjects; That he had a good Opinion of the Church of England, as a Friend to Monarchy, and would defend, and maintain it, and so preserve the Government in Church and State, as it is by Law established.* This Speech being forthwith printed, gave wonderful Satisfaction to the Nation in general. The Pulpits sounded of it, and most Men built more upon the Word of a King, than any Law; and so did not doubt, but they were secure on all Hands. Numbers of Addresses were presently offered to the King, full of Gratitude and Confidence, and among others the University of Oxford brought theirs, in which according to their Principles lately published in their

their Decree, they promised to obey the King in all Things, without Limitations, or Restrictions, which they were thought by some not to make good, in the Case of *Magdalene College* Master, of which something may be said afterward.

Anno 1688, July 21, *James Duke of Ormond*, who had been the Chancellor of this University several Years, died at his Seat, *Kingston Hall* in *Dorsetshire*, and the University being certainly informed of his Decease, held a Convocation the 23d Day, at ten in the Morning, and proceeded to an Election of a new Chancellor, which was unanimously fixed upon his Grandson, the Heir of his Honour and Estate, *James*, then Duke of *Ormond*, lately a Nobleman of *Christ Church College*, the Son of his eldest Son, *Thomus Earl of Ossory*, and afterward in the Reign of King *William III.* a Knight of the Garter and one of the King's Bedchamber, &c. and in the Time of Queen *Ann*, Generalissimo of all her Majesty's Forces, sent against the King of *Spain*, &c. The next Day after his Election, there came down a Mandate from his Majesty King *James II.* then Reigning, injoyning, That *George Lord Jeffries*, then Lord Chancellor of *England*, should be elected Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*; but the former Election not being possible to be revoked, the Convocation returned his Majesty Letters of Excuse concerning that Matter; which his Majesty accepting, the University proceeded to install the Duke of *Ormond* at his House in *St. James's Square*, within the Liberty of *Westminster*, Aug. 23, following, which being ended, his Grace made a noble Entertainment for the Nobility, and his other Friends, and Acquaintance, with the Academians then present, equal to, if not greater, than any, that had been made by his Grandfather, or any of his Predecessors in that Office. His Grace held this Office till the Arrival of his present Majesty King *George*, when being highly disaffected, or disgusted, he left the Kingdom, and was on that Account attainted, (as he still remains in 1724,) which

obliged the University to choose them another Chancellor, who is at present his Grace's Brother, *Charles Earl of Arran, Lord Butler of Weston, &c.*

King *James II.* having by his Misgovernment in dispensing with the established Laws, setting up an Ecclesiastical Commission without any Authority of Parliament, and many other irregular Proceedings, which manifestly tended to the introducing of Popery, and destroying the Protestant Religion established among us, and not only so, but by putting upon the Nation, (as was generally supposed) an illegitimate Heir, contriving to bring all Posterity under the papal Tyranny; the Nation at length grew so unsatisfied, that by repeated Remonstrances, and Petitions, they prevailed with the Prince of *Orange*, whose Princess was the nearest Heir to the Throne, to come over with an armed Force, to rescue the Kingdom from the illegal Encroachments of the popish Party, and enquire into the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, who was prayed for as the King's Son, and Heir to the Crown. The Prince landed at *Torbay*, and from thence, as soon as his Forces, and Artillery were landed, marched forward to *Exeter*, where having stayed a few Days, and engaged certain of the Nobles, and Gentry, by Sir *Edward Seymour's* Advice, in an Association to pursue with all their Power, the Ends of the Prince's Declaration, he left a Garrison, with his Artillery, under Colonel *Gibson* there, and advanced towards *London* with his Army. In the Way he was met, at *Crookhorn*, by Dr. *Finch*, Son to the Earl of *Winchelsea*, then made Warden of *All Souls College* in this University, who was sent to the Prince from some of the Heads of Colleges, (Dr. *Gilbert Ironside*, Warden of *Wadham College*, being then Vice-Chancellor) to assure him, that they would declare for him; and inviting him to come thither, promising him that their Plate should be at his Service, if he stood in need of it. This offer was very surprizing to some, who considered the sudden Turn of these Men of

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of Learning from those Principles, which they had carried so high so few Years before, nay, in the Beginning of this Reign; but when Princes break their Word, no Wonder if Subjects do also break their Promises: Learning strengthens Obedience to Laws, but if Princes will command Things unlawful, Learning teaches not to obey; and so 'tis no Wonder, if *Oxford* cast its Eye another Way, when King *James* had acted so illegally in their own Body. The Prince accepted the Invitation, and designed first to secure *Bristol*, and *Glou-*

cester, and then to have gone to *Oxford*, the whole *West* being then in his Hands, if the King's Army had made any Opposition, because that was so much superior to him in Horse. But the King ordering his Army on a sudden to return to *London*, put an End to the Prince's Design, so that he also resolved to make all the Haste he could to *London* too, because Things being in an high Fermentation there, his Presence was most wanted there, and so he went not to *Oxford*.

Of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD in Particular.

THE University of *Oxford*, like others in *Christendom*, grew up from small Beginnings to that Eminency, in which it now shines. The Pleasantness, and Retiredness of its Situation, 'tis probable, brought Students to fix there; and so long as they had certain Meeting Places, (of the same Nature, as our Schools now) where some learned Men, either out of Generosity, or for small Salaries initiated the Youth met there, into the liberal Arts, and Sciences, they took no further Care, contenting themselves with such Accommodations and Lodgings, as they could find in the Citizens Houses, and taking upon them no Habit to distinguish them from others; for they sought after Knowledge only, and dispensed with all other Inconveniences to obtain it. Some foreign Universities are upheld after the same Manner to this Day, as *Leyden* in *Holland*, and several others. But this Way of Habitation was after some Time altered, and there were diverse large

Houses built by the Citizens, and others, and rented out to the Students, that they might live together in a Society, much after the Manner the Common Lawyers dwell in the Inns of Court, and Chancery, at this Day. These Places, to distinguish them from the private Houses of Townsmen, were called either Inns from the *Saxon* Language, or Hostels from the *French*, and at present are called Halls. Of these there were anciently in this University, before the Foundation of Colleges, three Hundred, *Hospitia Studioforum*, Inns, Hostels, or Halls, and in them at one Time, as *Richard* Archbishop of *Armagh* writes, thirty Thousand Scholars; for whose Provision of Viſuals, twenty Miles round *Oxford* were by the King's Grants so peculiarly set a-part, that the Purveyors for the King's Palace, were not allowed to buy up any Food within that Distance. The Students at this Time lived, for the most Part, upon the charitable Contributions of the Nobility, Bishops,

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Bishops, and other wealthy Persons, (save some few that lived at their own Expence) for many Years, till several bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their Wisdom, thought meet to settle for ever plentiful Revenues in Lands, and Houses, to maintain with Cloaths, and Books, such Students as by Merit, and Worth, should from Time to Time be chosen thereinto; and settle large Salaries, and Pensions, for Professors, and Lecturers to instruct them, and an Head to govern them according to certain Statutes and Ordinances, made by the Patrons, or Founders, which are now called Colleges; but were long after this still called Halls, almost every College being founded within the Verge of some Hall, or Tenement, or having it for a Part of it.

The University as a great Body, or Corporation, having the several Colleges, as it were so many Companies, hath its Officers, Buildings, Revenues, and other Rights, distinct from those of each College, though all tending to the Benefit, and good Regulation of the whole.

I. The Officers are 1. The Chancellor, who as he is a Magistrate of high Honour, Power, and Dignity, presiding over the whole University, next under the King, or Queen; so is he generally one of the prime Nobility, or greatest Prelates, most in Favour with his Sovereign; and elected by the Heads, and chief Members of Colleges, to hold the same during Life. It belongs to his Office to manage the Government of the whole University, to maintain its Liberties, and Privileges, to call Assemblies, hear and determine Controversies, by calling of Courts, and punishing Delinquents. He was at first chosen by the Regent, and Non-Regent Masters, and confirmed by the Bishop of *Lincoln*, as Diocesan; but about the latter End of King *Edward III's* Reign, the Election of him was made by the Convocation. He held his Office two Years, at most, and for that Time was obliged to reside in the University. Afterwards

this Office, which hitherto had been usually born by some Master of Arts, Doctor, or Monk, was executed by Bishops, and at length was conferred on Laymen, of which Sir *John Mason*, Knt. who lived in King *Edward VI's* Days, was the first. Not only the Kings of *England*, but several Popes, and Bishops, have granted very great and ample Privileges to this supreme Magistrate. They are superior to the Mayor of the City, even sitting in Court. He is allowed the Designation of a Judge, or Assessor, who with him doth make a Tribunal, as the Vicar General of a Bishop, is in Law esteemed to do. All the Colleges are subject to him in all Causes touching his Jurisdiction; and that he may not want due Honour, he hath six publick Servants, called Beadles, with a Virger to attend him within the Precincts of the University, and especially to every solemn Assembly. During the Vacancy of the Chancellorship, this Office is executed by the senior Divine in the University, who is called *Cancellarius Natus*, or Chancellor born, who presides in the Choice of a new Chancellor, affixeth the Seals, &c. till the Chancellor is chosen.

2. The Lord High Steward is the next great Officer, or Magistrate, in the University. He is nominated by the Chancellor, and by his Letters Patents recommended to the University in Convocation assembled, for their Approbation; upon which he taketh an Oath to execute faithfully all the Duties of his Place, and then holds it for Life. His Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, in maintaining the Rights, Customs, Liberties, and Franchises of the University; to hear, and determine capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Privileges of the University, wherein any Scholar, or privileged Person is concerned; and to hold, and keep the University Court-Leet, at the Appointment of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, either by himself, or Under-Steward; for which Service he receives yearly

yearly of the University five Pounds. This Office was instituted by King Henry IV. and has been executed by many great, and learned Men; but by none with so much Exactness, and Advantage to the University, as *John Egerton*, Lord *Ellesmere*, and Earl of *Bridgewater*, who had as much Learning, as Conscience to perform it well.

3. The Vice-Chancellor is the next great Officer, in the University, and the only one, that is much known, or feared there. He is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and soon after elected in Convocation. He is always the Head of some College, and must be in Holy Orders. His Office is in the Chancellor's Absence, to do almost every Thing that he might do, if he were present; for he licenses all Books for the Press, gives Licenses to Taverns, Ale-houses, Coachmen, Carriers, &c. receives the University's Rents, unless otherwise ordered to be paid by the Donors; appoints the Performance of Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and all the publick Exercises, causes all Panders, Whores, and other vicious Persons to be expelled the University, that the Scholars may have no Converse with such vile Creatures; takes Care that the Proctors, and other University-Officers do their Duty, Courts be duly kept, and Controversies determined without Delay. In fine, he is to govern the University according to its Laws, and Customs, Privileges, and Statutes; and therefore ought to be a Person of good Understanding, pious Disposition, approved Learning, and exemplary Life. But besides these Parts of his Authority, there is another, which deserves a special Remark, which is, his Power of dealing with Persons found guilty, or suspected of Heresy, or Schism, which is after this Manner. At the hebdomadal Meeting of the Heads of Colleges, the Vice-Chancellor may convene the Person accused, or suspected before him; and if his Crime after his Defence be found clear in the Judgment, not only of himself, but major Part of his Assistants, he may fine him

at Pleasure for the first Offence; but if the Offender shall still continue in his Error obstinately, and be again brought before the Vice-Chancellor, and Heads upon the same Account, besides the Payment of another Fine, which may be imposed, he shall be obliged to retract, and ask Pardon for the same on his bended Knees, in the open Convocation-House, before the whole Assembly, which if he refuseth to do, and be convict of his Crime, he shall be banished the University.

4. Four Pro-Vice-Chancellors, or four Deputies of the Vice-Chancellor, which are chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, immediately after he is sworn into his Office. Their Office is upon Cases of Necessity, to execute the Vice-Chancellor's Duties in his Absence, upon unavoidable Business, or Death. For the University cannot regularly subsist without this supreme Governor, the Vice-Chancellor; and therefore by virtue of his Office, he is obliged never to be absent, if his Residence be possible; but there are many Cases, wherein it is morally impossible, with Safety to his Life, or Advantage to the University; as when an Enemy invades, the Plague, or some other infectious Disease, Persecutions, or the like, rage; as also in Case of some unlucky Casualties, or sudden Death; in which, that the University may not be without a Governor, these Pro-Vice-Chancellors may supply his Place, if it be any Way feasible; but for the most part, these Officers are of as little Use, as Authority, by reason of the Vice-Chancellor's Presence.

5. Proctors are other Officers of good Authority in this University. There is two always yearly chosen to this Office, out of the Masters of Arts of the several Colleges, by Turns, according to the Cycle, or List made at the Institution of the Statutes by King *Charles I.* for the more regular Choice of Proctors. They are chosen by the common Suffrage of all the Doctors, and Masters of Arts of the several Colleges, and being presented by the Heads to the Vice-Chancellor

Chancellor, on *Wednesday in Easter Week*, he admits them in a solemn Manner, first administering to them the Oaths of Allegiance, and Supremacy, and the Proctors Oath; and then delivering to them the Books, and Keys, the usual Badges of their Office, under a certain Form of Words. As soon as this is done, the new elected Proctors take the Chairs, and name four Masters which have been Regents four Years, to be their Deputies, who also take the same Oaths. The Office of the Proctors is to attend upon the Business of the University, and more particularly in the Courses of scholastick Exercises, to inspect Accounts, to name Delegates of Appeals, to be Assessors to the Chancellor, or his Commissary in all University Matters, to grant Inhibitions of Causes of Appeal, to search after and punish all Violators of the Statutes, and Privileges of the University, as Night-Walkers, Ale-house or Tavern Haunters, and all other disorderly Persons. They have also the Oversight of Weights, and Measures, that the Students be not wronged. Nor are the Proctors Deputies without Business, for it is their Office to walk the Streets in Sermon-Time, and visit all publick Houses, as often as they please, and bring Offenders to Punishment. Next to these is,

6. The publick Orator, whose Province it is to write Letters of a common Concern to the University, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, as also to make Speeches, and proper Harangues at the Reception of any Prince, or great Person, who comes to see the University. He is chosen by the Convocation, and must be a Master of Arts, or Bachelor of Law. He is obliged to perpetual Residence, and if through Sickness, or any urgent Necessity, (which the Vice-Chancellor must be Judge of, and allow) he be forced to be absent, he must have a Deputy, substituted by the Vice-Chancellor.

7. The Surveyors of the Streets were also ancient Officers of the University,

and are still continued, though not in so full Authority, as they were of old. They were anciently chosen out of the Masters Regent by the Congregation; but now are named by the Proctors in Congregation in *Michaelmas* Term. Their Office originally was to visit all the Streets of the City, and see that all the Ways leading to it were duly mended, and repaired, and that all Nuisances, as Dirt, Stones, Timber, &c. were removed. And if the Citizens refused, or neglected to obey their Commands, upon Notice given, the Materials were forfeited to the University by Way of Mulct; but at this Day a great deal of their Authority is taken away by some new Statutes, yet they have sufficient Power left to keep the Peace in the Streets, of which they have the particular Care assigned them; as also of the Paving, and keeping them decent, and clean; as also to take Cognizance of any irregular Habits in the Scholars, &c.

8. Clerks of the Market are other University-Officers. They are two chosen yearly out of the Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick, the one by the Chancellor, the other by the Vice-Chancellor, at the first Congregation after *Michaelmas*. At the Entrance upon their Office, after taking the Oath of Allegiance, and Supremacy, they also are sworn to be true to the Interests of the University; and by another Oath, to be faithful in the Discharge of their Duty as Clerks of the Market, according to the Laws of the Realm, and Statutes of the University. Their Office is to take Care of the Assize of Bread, Beer, and Wine; of Weights, and Measures; of the Prices, and Qualities of Viſuals, and other Provisions; of Hay, and all Kinds of Horse Provender; and of the just Measures of Fagots, and Coals, and to see that all Things belonging to the Market be exposed to Sale therein; amerce Foreſtallers, and Regrators, or inform of them to the Vice-Chancellor for that End; and if they are wanting in their Duty, they are upon a just Complaint to be

be amerced by the Vice-Chancellor in ten Pounds for Beer-Vessels, and ten Shillings for other Matters, as oft as they are proved defective in not gauging the one, or minding the other.

9. The Keeper of the Archives is another University-Officer, chosen by the Convocation. The University-Archives are a Repository of publick Acts, and Instruments, touching the Privileges, Customs, Liberties, and good Government of it. The Place for keeping them is the upper Room, over the Eastern Gate of the publick Schools, opposite to the Entrance into *Hart-Hall*. His Office is to collect, and lay together therein all Muniments, and Charters, as well authentick, as others, which do any Ways concern the Estates, Possessions, and common Rights and Privileges of the University, or the Endowments of publick Lectures, and all other Records, and Registers relating to the University; and, having reduced them into such an Order that they may be readily found, be so well versed in them, as to be able to assist the Chancellor, and other Magistrates of the University, in Defence of their Rights, and Privileges. The Keeper of these Archives is allowed forty Pounds by the Vice-Chancellor, who gathers it for him of the Scholars at one Shilling a-piece. He holds this Place, as long as he behaves himself well in the Judgment of the Convocation, and at his Admission, swears to keep all the Writings safely, and not reveal the Secrets of the same; but nevertheless he may not deny an Inspection of the Records to any Persons, who have an Interest in them; and for a Refusal may be removed. Besides these Officers, which carry on the Government of the University, there are others subordinate, and Servants, as it were to them, as

1. The Register of the University, or Convocation, who is chosen in Convocation as other Officers of the University are, out of the Masters of Arts, or Bachelors of Law; he ought to be a publick Notary at the Time of the

Election, and must swear at his Election, to the Observance of the Statutes of this University, and to discharge his Trust faithfully. His Office is to be present at all Congregations, and Assemblies of the University, either by himself, or Deputy, from the Beginning to the End, in their proper Habit; and register in a Week's Time all the Acts, Dispensations, Graces, Elections, Licences, Decrees, and Statutes; all Letters sent, or received by the University, all Licences, Indentures, Grants, or other Matters of Consequence, which pass the publick Seal of the University, or Chancellor's Office, and keep them all safely.

2. Six Beadles, Cryers, or Foot Messengers, of which three are of a superior Order, called Esquire-Beadles, and three of an inferior, called Yeomen-Beadles; all of them, as much University Servants, as the Cook, and Butler. They are constantly to reside in the University, and never leave it, but by the Vice-Chancellor's, or Proctors Leave. Their Office is to wait on the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, on all publick Occasions, as to Acts, Church, Exercises, &c. to denounce and proclaim the Chancellor's, and Vice-Chancellor's Mandates, and Precepts, and at either of their Commands to arrest, or carry Persons to Jail, to execute Summons, and Citations to all Courts, and University-Leets; to warn Convocations, attend the publick Professors to and from the Schools, gather all Mulcts, and do many other Acts of Servitude. They are chosen in Convocation by the Vice-Chancellor, and Proctor, are sworn to be diligent and faithful in their Office, which they hold for Life, unless they are removed for some great Offence, which very rarely happens.

3. The Stationer, or Virger, who is chosen after the same Manner as the Beadles. His Duty is at all publick, and solemn Acts, and Assemblies of the University, to carry a Silver Rod, as the Badge of his Office before the Vice-Chancellor, to attend the grand Compouncers to Church, and Schools, and fetch
them

them back again; and with one of the Beadles to make Inventories of the personal Estates of all Scholars, and privileged Persons within the Chancellor's Jurisdiction, who either die in the Precincts thereof, or any Ways forfeit the same, and having made Schedules thereof, to render a just and faithful Account to the Magistrates.

4. There are also some other meaner Servants of the University, which may be reckoned up to make our Catalogue complete, viz. 1. The Clerk of the University, whose Duty it is, either by himself, or Deputy, to ring and toll the Bells for all publick Assemblies, and Exercises; to look after the Clock, clean the Schools, and other publick Places belonging to the University, open and shut the School-Gates, &c. 2. The University Bell-Man, whose Office it is, either by himself, or Deputy, to give Notice, by the Ringing of a small Bell, of the Funerals of all Doctors, Masters, Scholars, and privileged Persons, throughout the whole University in a most solemn Manner, being clad in Mourning, and so attend the Corpse to the Church, and Grave, for which he is allowed a Fee. He is also, (as a Cryer) to publish the Vice-Chancellor's Orders thro' the University and City. These two are chosen by the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and enjoy their Places for life. 3. The Bailiff of the University, who is appointed by the Letters Patents of the Chancellor, and holds his Place for Life. His Office is, every Year at the Beginning of *March*, to take a View of all the University Tenements in *Oxford*, and report the Condition of the Buildings to the Vice-Chancellor; as also to make Terriers thereof, and Register the same. He also is to take Care of all the Estates, whether anciently, or lately given to the University for the endowing of Lectures, or other Uses; and to seize, all Felons Goods belonging to the University. His Salary is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Ann.

Thus far we have given an Account of the University Magistrates, and Officers, as it is a Body politick; but there

remain yet to be described Persons of a more honourable Station, the Pillars of an University, the Fountains of Learning, and generous Propagators of it. Such as are the publick Professors of the liberal Arts, and Sciences, and Lecturers of all Kinds, which this University is plentifully furnished with, as

1. The *Regius* Professor of Divinity, so called because his Office was founded by King *Henry VIII.* for it was first intended, and began by Cardinal *Wolsey*, but he falling into Disgrace before it could be settled by Act of Parliament, King *Henry*, to whom all the Cardinal's Goods were forfeited upon the Score of a *Premunire*, would not let this Design fall, and so founded the Divinity-Lecture abovesaid, and some others, which will be hereafter observed. The Revenue settled by the King upon this Lecture, was forty Pounds a Year out of certain Lands, and Estates made over to the King by the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, and settled by his Majesty upon his College of *Christ-Church*, upon the voluntary Obligation of the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church* to pay it annually; but besides this Endowment, there is a Canonry of *Christ-Church*, and the Rectory of *Ewelme* in this County, annexed to this Professorship. This Professor reads on *Mondays*, and *Fridays*, at nine a-Clock in the Term-Time, and his Hearers are all Masters of Arts of a Year's Standing, until they become Doctors in Divinity, or at least are Doctors Standing in that Faculty.

2. The *Margaret* Professor in Divinity, so called, because this Office was founded by *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of King *Henry VII.* from whom she obtained a Charter, or Licence, *Mar.* 1, 1496, for her so doing. She from this Time maintained the Lecturer at her own Expence, till the King's Confirmation of him by his Charter, *Sept.* 7, 1502, when he giving certain Revenues to the Convent of *Westminster*, did by Covenant oblige them to pay this Lecturer twenty Marks per Ann. for ever, by

by even Portions at *Michaelmas* and *Easter*. This Money at the Convent's Dissolution passed to the Crown, 32 *Hen. VIII.* but that King by his Letters dated *June 10*, of the same Year, declared, that he would not suppress the Lecture; and thereupon ordered that the Chancellor, and Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, should yearly pay this Stipend. By the first Charter the Countess would have this Lecture to bear her Name, and that the Professor should be a Body politick, to be elected by all Doctors, and Bachelors of Divinity, in a Convocation to be held every second Year, and to read the first Day of every Term, and so on upon all proper Days for Reading on some Parts of the Holy Scriptures in the Divinity-Schools, as he still continues.

3. The History Lecturer, founded by *William Cambden, Esq;* *Clarencieux* King at Arms, and Master of Arts of this University. He gave the Manor of *Boxley* in *Kent*, with all its Appertenances, as a Provision for this Reader, which yields at present, for his Stipend, 140 *l. per Ann.* and after a certain Term of Years, will be increased to 400 *l. per Ann.* for the Use, and Benefit of this Professor. The Charter of this Donation bears date *March 5, 1622*, in which Year *Mr. Cambden* was enrolled as a publick Benefactor. The Duty of this Lecturer is to read weekly on *Monday*, and *Friday*, between the Hours of one and two, in the Afternoon, in the History-School, upon *Lucius Florus*, or any other approved Historian of Antiquity, at which Lectures all Bachelors of Arts from the Time of their Determinations, and Students in Law, are obliged to attend.

4. The Moral Philosophy Lecturer, was founded, and endowed by *Dr. Thomas White*, Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, Treasurer of the Church of *Sarum*, and Canon of *Christ Church Oxford*, who conveyed to the University the Manor of *Langdon-Hills*, in the County of *Essex*, that out of it might be paid, (besides what he ordered to *Magdalene-Hall*) one

Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to this Lecturer: He is to be chosen every five Years by the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of *Christ Church*, Presidents of *Magdalene*, and *St. John's* Colleges, and two Proctors, and is obliged weekly on *Tuesday*, and *Friday* in Term-Time, at eight a-Clock in the Morning, to read on *Aristotle's*, *Ethicks*, *Politicks*, and *Oeconomicks*, in the Moral Philosophy School, to all Scholars of one Year's Standing, till they become Bachelors of Arts.

5. Two Lectures, the one in Geometry, and the other in Astronomy, founded by *Sir Henry Savile, Anno 1619*. This good Knight observing that the Study of Mathematicks was very much neglected here, to prevent the utter Decay, obtained the Royal Authority, and Consent of the University, to found, and endow these two Lectures. The Professor of Geometry is by the Founder's Order to read on the thirteenth Book of *Euclid's Elements*, *Apollonius's Conick Sections*, and all *Archimedes's* Books, and expound the same; as also to teach and explain Arithmetick of all Kinds, practical Geometry, or measuring of Land, Musick and Mechanicks, at proper Seasons. The Professor of Astronomy is to explain the whole *Ptolemaick System*, and in due Season *Copernicus*, *Geber*, and others, and to teach, and read Opticks, Dialling, Geography and Navigation, at proper Times; but not meddle with judicial Astrology. *Savile* left these Readers a Choice Library of Mathematical Books, Tables, Maps, and all Instruments relating thereunto. Neither of them may accept of any Ecclesiastical Preferment whatsoever. They may be chosen from other Nations, as well as this, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, &c. All Persons from two Years Standing, till one Year after Bachelor complete, are to attend the Geometry Professor, and after, till they are Masters of Arts, the Astronomy Lecturer, under the Penalty of six Pence a Time, for Absence.

6. The Anatomy Lecture was founded by *Mr. Richard Tomlins*, who appointed the

the King's Professor of Physick to be perpetual Reader. He is empowered every Spring, by a Charter of King Charles I. soon after the *Lent* Assizes, to demand the dead Body of any Malefactor, suffering Death within twenty-one Miles of this City, which being delivered to him, he is to procure a skilful Surgeon to dissect it in his Presence, while he reading thereon shews and describes the Situation, Use, Nature, and Office of all the Parts of the Body, at four distinct Lectures. He is also every *Michaelmas* Term to read three distinct Lectures upon a Skeleton, and give an Account of the Bones, their Offices, and Situation. His Pension is twenty-five Pounds a Year, but out of it he is to pay the Surgeon five Pounds, for preparing, dissecting, and burying the dissected Body. All Students in Physick, and Surgeons, in the University, are obliged to hear these Lectures, under the Penalty of two Shillings.

7. The Natural Philosophy Lecturer, founded by Sir William Sedley, of Aylesford in Kent, Kt. and Bar. who gave by his last Will, dated *Octob.* 29, 1618, 2000*l.* to the University, to be laid out in purchasing certain Lands for the Endowment of the said Lecturer, which was done soon after by Sedley's Executors, who bought an Estate at *Waddesdon* in *Buckinghamshire*, of 120*l.* per *Ann.* and settled it on the University for the aforesaid Purpose. This Professor is to read weekly twice, viz. on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at eight a-Clock in the Morning, and is to be heard by all Bachelors of Arts under the Penalty of four Pence for every Time's Absence of any Auditor, and ten Shillings for the Professor's not reading.

8. The Musick Lecture, founded by William Heyther, Doctor of Musick, in 1626, for the Love he bore to that Science, or Faculty. He endowed it with an Estate of sixteen Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence yearly Rent, at *Chiselmers* in Kent, besides thirteen Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pence a Year for an House, and Repair of In-

struments; and three Pounds a Year for teaching the Theory of Musick, at least once every Term. And as an Addition to his Salary, Dr. Heyther obtained of the University, that the ancient Revenue of the Moral Philosophy Lecture, which was forty Pounds five Shillings, should be settled on his Master of Musick. As often, as this Professorship becomes void, the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of *Christ-Church*, Presidents of *Magdalene* College, and *St. John's*, and Warden of *New College* for the Time being, have the Nomination of the Successor.

9. The Hebrew, and Greek Professors, were founded by King Henry VIII. who endowed them with forty Pounds a-piece each, which is now paid to them by the Dean, and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, out of certain Lands settled on that College for that Purpose; besides which there is annexed to the Hebrew Lecture a Canonry in the same College. Not that there was no Professor of the Hebrew Tongue in this University, before this; for it was ordained by the Councils of *Lyons*, and *Vienna*, about the Year 1308, that there should be two Professors of the Hebrew, and *Chaldee* Tongue in this University, *Paris*, *Rome*, &c. which we cannot but suppose were accordingly established; but tis probable, that King Henry VIII. augmenting the Revenues of this Professorship, which were inconsiderable before, might be by the Convocation, in Gratitude, registred as the Founder of it; as he was much about the same Time of *Wolsey's* College, now called *Christ-Church*. This Professor reads on *Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays* at one in the Afternoon, unto all Bachelors after their Determinations, till they are promoted to the Masters Degree, and one Year after.

10. The Law and Physick Professors, had the same King for their Founders, and have the same Salary of forty Pounds per *Ann.* paid out of the Exchequer; and as an Addition to their Salaries, there is a Lay Prebend in the Church of *Sarum*, annexed to the Law Professorship; and the Government of the

the Hospital at *Ewelme* abovesaid, to the Physick. The Law Professor reads on *Tuesdays*, and *Thursdays*, on some Part of the Civil Law, which is in Use in this Realm, and his Hearers are all Students in Law, till they are of Doctors Standing, and the Physick Professor reads on *Tuesdays*, and *Fridays* at eight a Clock in Morning, on *Galen*, or *Hippocrates*; and his Hearers are all Students in Physick, till they become of Doctors Standing.

11. The *Arabick* Lecture, was founded at first by the Authority of the Councils of *Lyons*, and *Vienna*, as the *Hebrew* Lectures abovementioned were; but being again founded *Anno* 1636, by Archbishop *Laud*, hath a Stipend of forty Pounds *per Ann.* settled upon it: but there are some Lectures in Grammer, Rhetorick, Logick, and Metaphysicks, which are not endowed.

12. The Botanick Lecture, founded by *Henry Danvers* Earl of *Danby*, who having provided first a Garden well stocked with Physick Herbs, gave the improper Rectory of *Kirkdale* in *Yorkshire*, to maintain a Gardiner to look after it, increase, and propagate the Herbs; and this Reader to explain the Nature, and Virtues of them to young Students in Physick. This Lecture was given about 1643, by Will; but the Civil Wars coming on, and Rents decreasing, it came not into Use till 1669, when *Dr. Robert Morison*, of *University* College, was made the Botanick Lecturer, and Keeper of the Physick Garden, of which we shall hereafter speak something more under our next Head.

II. The Buildings erected, and designed for the Use, and Benefit of the University in common, without any Property in any Person, or College to them, of which Nature these are,

1. The *Bodleian* Library, so called from the great Benefactor, and Patron of Learning, *Sir Thomas Bodley*. Not that he was the first that established a publick Library in this University; for there was one set up in *Durham Hall*, (where *Trinity* College now stands) by

Richard of *Bury*, Bishop of *Durham* in *Edward III's* Days, and another by *Thomas Cobham*, Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Congregation-House adjoining to *St. Mary's* Church in 1367, which was much increased by King *Henry IV.* all his Sons, and Nobility. But this Library was removed by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, into a new Place built for it, by him, over the Divinity Schools, which he had just before founded for the Benefit of the University. He much increased it by two Donations of Books, and Manuscripts, which he purchased almost at any Rate; but within eighty Years it was utterly destroyed by the Commissioners sent down by King *Edward VI's* Authority, to purge it from popish Books. In this State it remained till *Sir Thomas Bodley*, a learned Man himself, as well as a Lover of Learning, and a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate, considering of how great Use, and Benefit, a publick Library in this University would be, not only to the Students, but the whole Nation, desired Leave of the University, to furnish Duke *Humphrey's* Library again with Seats, Desks, and Books; which having done beyond Expectation, he sent over Men into foreign Parts to buy Books, procured many Benefactions of Books, and Money, and persuaded his learned Friends to send in Manuscripts, as *Sir Robert Cotton*, *Sir Henry Savile*, *Mr. Tho. Allen*, &c. by whom his Library in a few Years was so increased, that he erected another Building at the End of the former, which he made in the Fashion of the *Roman T*, which also he plentifully furnished with Books, and that it might be still increasing, he made an Agreement with the *Stationers Company* in *London*, to give one Copy of every Book they printed, to his Library, and by Will gave an Estate for ever, for Salaries to the Officers, and to buy Books. *Sir Thomas* died, *Jan.* 28, 1612, after he had made some Statutes for the Government of the Library, which the Convocation approved of, when they declared him the Founder of it.

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After

After Sir *Thomas's* Death, the Library found so many Friends, and Benefactors, that there are now above the Number he left in it, threefold. For soon after,

The Earl of *Pembroke*, by the Persuasion of Archbishop *Laud*, gave almost all the Collection of Greek Manuscripts, which *Francis Baroccio*, the Venetian, had gathered together with great Pains and Costs, thought to be the most valuable Collection, that ever came into *England* at once. The Earl reserved twenty-two of them for his own Use, which *Cromwell* bought and gave; Sir *Thomas Roe* added another Choice Parcel of Greek Manuscripts.

Sir *Kenelm Digby*, also presented a great Parcel of Manuscripts new bound, which he had gotten in his Travels. And Archbishop *Laud* having sent into the *East* to buy Oriental Manuscripts, and to the Marts in *Germany*, procured thirteen Hundred large Volumes of Books, written in above twenty Languages. By this Bishop's Instigation, the University added another Building to Duke *Humphrey's* Library, which brought it into the Shape of a Roman H, where besides the Books before mentioned, the most excellent Study of the learned *John Selden*, of the *Inner Temple*, *London*, Esq; is placed. Many other Benefactors have much increased this Library, General *Fairfax*, afterwards Lord *Fairfax*, Dr. *Marshall*, Rector of *Lincoln College*, Dr.

Barlow, late Lord Bishop of *Lincoln*, &c. which with certain Libraries purchased by the University, of Dr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Greaves*, and Dr. *Forock*, have made it the largest University-Library in *Europe*; and perhaps all Things considered, the most valuable, except the Emperor's, and *French King's*. The present Keeper of this Library is the learned Dr. *Hudson*, whose Salary is about forty Pounds per Ann. Besides this Library, there are others vested in the University, viz. the *Savilian* by the Geometry Schools, and the *Ashmolean*, by the *Museum*, both well stocked with Manuscripts proper for their Places.

2. The *Museum Ashmoleanum*, a large and stately stone Building, erected at the Charge of the University, for the promoting, and carrying on curious Experiments in Physick, and natural Philosophy. It borders on the West End of the Theatre, and fronts the Street Northward about sixty Foot in Length. It was began April 14, 1679, and finished Mar. 20, 1683, at which Time a rich and noble Collection of Curiosities, was presented to the University by *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; and being therein deposited, were put into Order by the Care, and Diligence of Dr. *Plot*, who at the Donor's Request was intrusted with the Custody of this *Museum*, which bears this Inscription, over the Entrance, in gilt Characters,

MUSÆUM ASHMOLEANUM, SCHOLA NATURALIS HISTORIÆ OFFICINA CHYMICA.

Many Accessions have been made to the Rarities first given by several curious Persons, as Dr. *Robert Huntington*, who has given many *Ægyptian* Hieroglyphicks, and other Antiquities; Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*, who presented it with an entire Mummy; Dr. *Martin Lister*, who bestowed on the University, a large Cabinet of Natural Rarities of his own collecting, and several Roman Antiquities, as Altars, Medals, Lamps, &c. found in *England*: and the Reverend

Dr. *Pound* hath also given many excellent Collections of Plants, and Animals, brought with him from *China*, and preserved in Spirits of Wine. Lesser Donations, and Presents of the same Sort, come in almost every Day, so that it is justly believed, that in a few Years, it will be one of the most rich Repositories of curious Things in *Europe*. The present Keeper thereof, is Mr. *David Parry*, of *Jesus College*, who was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

3. The

3. The Publick Schools built by the Heads of the University, soon after Sir *Thomas Bodley* had erected the publick Library; for to make the whole an handsome Quadrangle, they added three other Sides, dividing them into convenient Rooms for the Exercises, and Disputations of the Students in the several Faculties of Learning: but not being able to do it of themselves, they by the Advice, and Assistance of Sir *Thomas Bodley*, made such Application to several wealthy and eminent Persons, as that in a little Time they accomplished their Design; for Sir *John Bennet*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, promised to be at the tenth Part of the Expence in the Purchase of the Ground, which was obtained at a very high Rate. About the same Time many of the Nobility, and Bishops, and several of the Clergy, and Gentry, sent also such Contributions, as amounted to the Sum of twelve Hundred Pounds; but this not being sufficient to finish this laudable Design, the Work stood dormant till *Bodley* died, and left the University all his real, and personal Estate, to be laid out upon the Library, and this Building; by which Means, with several Contributions, that came in soon after, the whole Design was completed.

The several Schools thus erected, were thus appropriated to the several Arts, and Sciences, for the Use of the Students in them, viz. On the South Side of the Court, up one Story, is the Anatomy School, and next it the Rhetorick School on the same Floor. This Story was first appropriated to *Hebrew*, and Musick. Under the Anatomy School is that for Natural Philosophy, and the Rhetorick School, that for Musick. On the North Side of the Court is placed the Civil Law School and under it the Moral Philosophy School; and adjoining to the Law School, is the School of Languages, heretofore only peculiar to the *Greek* Tongue, but now common to all the learned Languages; and under this School lies the Grammar and History Schools. On the East Side of

the Court are built four Schools also, of which of the two upper, one is appropriated to Geometry, and Arithmetick, and the other to Astronomy; and under these two are Metaphysick and Logick Schools. These twelve are called the Schools of Arts, and in them the Professors have Chairs, and Auditors Benches to sit on, in the Time of Reading, or disputing. The Divinity School on the West Side of the Court was built on a certain Parcel of Ground purchased of *Baliol* College, by the Contributions partly of the *Benedictine*, and *Austin* Friars, met in their general Chapter at *Northampton*, Archbishop *Chicheley*, the Deans of *St. Paul's*, *Sarum*, *Wells*, *Exeter*, *Lincoln*, and many others; but chiefly by the Generosity of *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, who therefore deservedly bears the Name of the Founder of it; for he not only gave liberally to it, but understanding, that the Story over it would make a convenient Place for a Library, as being free from the Noise of all secular Employments, he transmitted Money immediately for building it, and at his Death left besides an Hundred Pounds to complete it, and a great Number of Manuscripts to furnish it; but of this see more in the Head about the *Bodleian* Library above.

4. The Theatre, a stupendous Fabric, situated North-West of the Schools, founded by *Gilbert Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who hereby freed *St. Mary's* Church from the many Indecencies committed at the Alt, while the scholastical Exercises for Degrees were there performed. The University sensible that such a Building was wanting had purchased several Houses, and pulled them down in Order to erect it, not doubting, but they should meet with well disposed Persons enough to go on with it by their Contributions, and found a considerable one presently, which was the most Reverend the said Archbishop, who gave them a Thousand Pounds. With this Encouragement the University began the Structure July 26. 1664, the Vice-Chancellor, the Bishop.

of Gloucester, Winchester, and Oxford, the Heads of Colleges, and Halls, with the Proctors, and many Doctors, and Masters of Arts, went to the Place in their proper Habits, and having walked round the Ground, the publick Orator made a Speech, and the Vice-Chancellor, and Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, laid the Foundation-Stone, laying Silver and Gold thereon, as did also the other Bishops, Doctors, Proctors, and others. The next Day many Workmen went on with the Building, and brought it up to the Surface of the Ground before the Winter; but by that Time, the University found themselves deceived in their Expectations of Contributors, and feared their Building must have come to nothing; but the good Archbishop would not suffer so good a Design to fall, and therefore resolved to bear the whole Expence of it. Sir Christopher Wren, and Dean Fell, he appointed the Curators of the Work, and by their Management the Work was completed in about five Years, the Walls, with the Covering, being almost brought to Perfection in 1667, and several Houses adjoining being bought to enlarge the Yard, and open a Prospect to it. The Roof of it

is supported without the Help of any Beams, and adorned with fine Paintings, and under it are all Conveniences for printing. The whole Expence bestowed upon it is computed at fifteen Thousand Pounds; but besides so large a Sum, the Archbishop gave two Thousand Pounds to purchase an Estate to repair any Defects, and Dilapidations, which by Time, or other outward Accidents, might happen to this Structure, to repair, and put them in Order; and, if any Thing was overplus, to be employed to encourage printing.

5. The Physick Garden, commodiously situated by the River *Cherwell*, founded, built, and the Donation thereof made in 1632, by that munificent Benefactor *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, then living at his House at *Cornbury* in this Shire. He purchased the Ground, which is five Acres, of *Magdalene College*, and erected round it most magnificent Walls, and Gates of the best squared, and polished Stone, which cost him five, or six Hundred Pounds. The chief Gate is of the composit Order of Building, and on the outside is this Inscription in Gold Letters.

GLORIÆ DEI OPTIMI MAXIMI
HONORI CAROLI I. REGIS
IN USUM ACADEMIÆ, ET REIPUBLICÆ
HENRICUS COMES DANBY Anno 1632.

He endowed it with an annual Revenue for ever, for the Maintenance, and keeping of the same, and its great Variety of Plants, of which it now contains many Thousands. This Garden serves not only for Ornament, and Delight to the University by the pleasant Walks, and Curiosities; but is of very great Use to all Persons, who study Physick, by improving them in the Knowledge of Herbs, and vegetative Philosophy, for which it is supposed to be as good a Convenience as any, (perhaps the best) in *Europe*, if not in the World. Nor is it of less Benefit to Medicinal Practitioners, who may be

supplied from hence with Plants right and true, fresh and good, not easily to be had elsewhere. The Care of this Garden is now committed to the skilful Botanist Mr. *Jacob Bobart*, who has an House adjoining to it, where he is ready to attend upon Courses of Botany, to improve such Students, as desire it.

6. The *Clarendon* Printing-House, which is a curious, and celebrated Piece of Architecture, begun Feb. 22, 1711, at the entire Expence of the University, and in Honour of the Memory of the late Earl of *Clarendon*, *Edward Hyde*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, called the *Clarendon* Printing-House, built by a Sum

of Money raised, and accruing out of the Profits of the said Earl's most excellent History, of which he gave the perpetual Impression to this University. The Plan of this Structure was contrived by Mr. *Townsend* a Mason of *Oxford*, and being approved by the Vice-Chancellor Dr. *Launceston*, was soon after finished. It is fronted North, and South, with Pillars of the *Dorick* Order, and is wholly built of Stone. The Area is very spacious, being erected upon the Ground, where many Tenements had stood, which the University purchased. The East End of it is leased to Mr. *John Basket*, a Stationer in *London*, for twenty-one Years, at two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* who thereby is licensed to print Bibles, Psalters, &c. by the University. The other End on the West is now employed, and made Use of by the University, and has many Rooms and Apartments, proper to the Business of Printing; but an *Oxonian* of Credit seems not at all pleased with this Contrivance of erecting such a stately Printing-House, while another more necessary Building is neglected, expressing himself thus. "Although this Edifice, (*viz.* the *Clarendon* Printing-House) be stately, sumptuous, and beautiful, yet the Design thereof might have as well given Way to the Convenience of an University Church, which is much more wanted, than a Printing-House, and yet never likely to be obtained, though we make so many loud Proffessions for the Church, and the best of Religions." But though this Censure be just, we shall not at present insist upon what might better have been, but what is done; and add a more particular, but short Description of it. This Building is in Length one Hundred and fifteen Foot, and in Breadth sixteen, besides the spacious Portico. In Height it is two Stories above the Cellars. The Top is adorned with the nine Muses cast in Lead, admirable Work. The Entrance is under the Portico, through an Iron Gate opening into an handsome Vault, which divides the

whole Building into two equal Parts, one of which, *viz.* that on the East Side is appropriated wholly to the printing of Bibles, and Common Prayer-Books of all Sorts; and the other, *viz.* the West End to the printing of Books in the learned Languages, from whence the World is supplied with such curious Editions of all Sorts of Authors, as for Neatness and Exactness, are not out-done by any Press in *Europe*. On the South Side there is a Room for the Delegates, who direct the Business of printing, to meet in. On the Floor over the Vault are two Rooms, one of which is an Office for the Letter-Founder, and is furnished for that End with Furnaces, Punchions, Matrices, Moulds, and all other Materials proper for that Art; and the other with Rolling-Presses, for printing the *Oxford Almanacks*, and other Sculptures often used to adorn Books in their Frontispieces.

III. The Revenues, and Rights of the University, being such Estates, Privileges, and Advantages, as the Officers, Professors, and Buildings are endowed with for their Preservation, and Support, we should burthen our Reader too much with Repetition, if we should here particularly rehearse them; and therefore we shall proceed to give an Account of the Colleges singly, and by themselves, because almost every College hath not only distinct Revenues given for the Maintenance of its Members, but Statutes, Customs, and Laws peculiar to itself, given and imposed on them by their Founders, and Benefactors, except *Christ Church*, which is altogether governed by such Constitutions, and Orders, as the Dean and Chapter of Prebends, make and appoint, according to the Emergencies of Actions, save that there are some ancient Regulations, which every Officer is obliged to observe, and are so well known in the College, that none can be supposed ignorant of them.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THIS College is the most ancient publick House of Learning in this University, as the University it self acknowledgeth, in a Letter to Pope Eugene IV. where they call it, *Collegium Antiquius Universitatis Oxoniensis*. It was founded by King Alfred, for twenty-six Students in Divinity, whom he supported with annual Allowances out of his Exchequer, giving it the Name of *University Hall*. In the Times of the Danish Ravages, the Scholars being forced to fly for their Safety, the Townsmen got it into their Hands, and let it to the Scholars upon their Return in better Times, till William, Archdeacon of *Durham*, bought it out of their Hands with

his own Money, and gave it the Scholars for their Habitation and Maintenance. This Archdeacon also left to the University three Hundred and ten Marks, for the liberal Education of ten, or twelve Students, which being laid out in enlarging this College, by adding to it an House called *Durham Hall*, it came from thence to be called *Durham Hall*, and *University Hall*, which Name at last prevailed, and was changed to *University College*. A Master, and Scholars being now settled in this House, the University made them a Body of Statutes in 1292, but they have had many new ones since.

The Benefactors to this College are,

W alter Skirlaw, Bishop of <i>Durham</i> , who settled the Manor of <i>Rotking</i> in <i>Essex</i> , on this College, for the Maintenance of	} Three Fellows, born in the Dioceses of <i>York</i> , or <i>Durham</i> .
<i>Philip de Beverley</i> , Rector of <i>Kangham</i> , and <i>Robert de Rippingham</i> , Chancellor of <i>York</i> , gave other Fellowships, but they are lost. Wherefore our next Benefactor must be	
<i>Henry Percy</i> , Earl of <i>Northumberland</i> , who gave the Advowson of the Rectory of <i>Arncliffe</i> , at <i>Craveney</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i> , for the Subsistence of	} Three Fellows, Divines of the Dioceses of <i>York</i> , <i>Durham</i> , or <i>Carlisle</i> .
<i>Sir Simon Bennet</i> , gave some Estates in <i>Northamptonshire</i> , for the Maintenance of	
Besides the Masters Stipend, which is as much as,	} Four Fellows.
<i>Joan Davis</i> , gave some Tenements in <i>Oxford</i> for	
<i>Robert Dudley</i> , Earl of <i>Leicester</i> , gave some Estates in <i>Montgomeryshire</i> , for two Scholars, twenty Pounds per Annum each.	} Two Logick Lecturers.
<i>Otho Hunt</i> , Rector of <i>Metheley</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i> , gave an Estate there for	
<i>John Frieson</i> gave some Lands at <i>Pontefract</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i> for	} Two Scholars.
<i>Robert Gursley</i> , Rector of <i>Tittesley</i> in <i>Surrey</i> , gave Part of the Impropriation of <i>Flamstead</i> in <i>Hartfordshire</i> , for	
<i>Charles Greenwood</i> , Rector of <i>Thornhill</i> in <i>Yorkshire</i> , gave one Hundred Pounds per Ann. for the Maintenance of certain Fellows, but it could not be got.	} One Scholar.
	} One Exhibitioner.
	} Four Scholars allied to him.

Sir

Sir *Simon Bennet*, out of the Estate abovementioned, gave four Scholarships, The Buildings. Sir *Simon Bennet* built the Front, as it now stands.

Charles Greenwood gave one Thousand five Hundred Pounds for some new Buildings, and the whole West Side of the present Quadrangle was erected with it.

The Visitors of this College are the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, and the two Proctors.

The present Master is Doctor *Charles*.

BALIOL COLLEGE.

SIR *John Baliol*, of *Bernard Castle* in *Yorkshire*, Knt. Father of *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, laid the first Design of this College, and settled some yearly Exhibitions upon certain poor Scholars, till he could provide them an House; but he dying before he had gone far in his Project, left it to be completed by his Relict *Devorgilla*, praying her to see the Stipends paid. In Prosecution of her late Husband's Desire, *Devorgilla* hired an House in *Horsemanger Street*, on which she settled the said Exhibitions, and after purchased a Tenement called *St. Mary-Hall*, which having rebuilt, and added new Edifices to, she removed her Scholars from their former Habitations, and settled this House with Lands bought at *Stamfordham*, and *Houth*, in *Northamptonshire*, upon a Principal, and

Scholars, and their Successors for ever. The Number of Fellows was now sixteen, and the Head of them was called Principal, which now is changed into Master. Their Maintenance at first was but mean, but their Revenues being increased by the Donations of *Hugh de Wyen*, and Sir *William Felton*, Knt. it became more tolerable. Sir *Philip Somerville*, of *Wickmore* in *Staffordshire*, conveyed to this College the Church of *Mikel-Benton* in *Northumberland*, with some Lands in that Parish, for the Maintenance of six Scholars, to be added to the Number of Fellows, but Times altering, the Revenues grew too few to maintain so many Fellows; whereupon Letters were obtained from Pope *Julius II.* by which it was ordained, that besides the Master, there should not be above ten Fellows.

But after this some Estates were purchased, by certain Monies given by *Peter Blondel*, of *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, for the Support of } One Fellow.

The Lady *Elizabeth Periam*, of *Greenland* in *Berkshire*, gave also a very handsome Exhibition for the Maintenance of } One Fellow.

And so the Number of Fellows, besides the Master, is twelve.

Two of these are to be Priests in Orders, for the Celebration of Divine Service every Day in the Chapel, and two of them are to be Deans, and as many Bursers.

Several Estates also have been given to this College, to maintain the Scholars, viz. by Sir *William Felton*, Mr. *Thomas Cave*, Mr. *Peter Blondel*, Mrs. *Dunch*, Mr. *Brown*, the Lady *Periam*, which are reduced to } Fourteen Scholarships.

Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rocheſter*, founded for *Scotchmen* four Scholarships of twenty Pounds per Ann. each.

Dr.

Dr. Richard Busby, the late famous School-Master of *Westminster* School, having been formerly a Student of this College, and chosen Visitor of it, endowed it with twenty Pounds per Ann. for

A Catechetick Lecturer.

The Buildings were brought to the Perfection they are now in, thus: They were very mean at first; but the Fellows in after Times finding many Benefactors, bought in diverse small Parcels of Ground, and began to alter and enlarge their Buildings after this Manner. In *Henry VI's* Time, they pulled down some of the College, and on the Area erected the greatest Part of the present Quadrangle, of which the most ancient Side, looking toward the East, was built by the Contributions of certain Noblemen, and Bishops, who had been formerly Students herein; but their Names are not preserved, as was also the North Side; the West Side which consisteth of the Hall, Buttery, &c. was erected at the Cost, and Charge of *William Grey*, Bishop of *Ely*, *George Nevil*, Archbishop of *York*, and some others, whose Names, and Arms, still appear on the Windows, and Walls thereof; but the Front, or South Side was not built, till King *Henry VII's* Reign, when it was set up by the Contributions of many well disposed Persons.

The first Chapel here was a Kind of Oratory annexed to *Magdalene* Church, in which Parish it is; but this being inconvenient, or not large enough, another was raised in 1293, with some Monies left by *Devorgilla*, for that End. It was dedicated to *St. Katharine*, and divine Service was performed in it, till King *Henry VIII's* Reign, when the present Chapel was erected, through the Benefactions of diverse Persons, on the North Side of the Court. It is hand-

some enough, though it be no splendid Edifice.

The Library of this College may be esteemed among the chiefest private ones in this University, as well in respect of the Edifice, as Furniture of good Books. One Moiety of it was built by Dr. *Thomas Chace*, and the other by Dr. *Robert Aldy*, the Master of it, by the Assistance of the aforementioned Bishop *Grey*, who furnished the same with two Hundred Manuscripts, purchased at any Rate; most of them had his Arms painted on the Cover; but in after Times many of them were lost. *Tho. Gascoign*, anciently Chancellor of the University, gave also to it many Manuscripts; but its greatest Benefactor was Archbishop *Abbot*, who being sensible that this Library was much plundered at the Reformation, gave a very large Sum of Money for encreasing the Books.

The Visitor of this College is elected by the Fellows, as their Master also is, which Privilege is esteemed so great, that some of the other Colleges much envy the Happiness of this for it, the unwarrantable Proceedings of such as are appointed their Visitors, giving them but too much Reason so to do.

The present Master of this College is Dr. *Baron*.

Archbishop *Cranmer*, Bishop *Ridley*, and Bishop *Latimer*, who, upon the Examination into their Opinions, had by the Scholars here been pronounced guilty of Heresy, and their Books burnt, were themselves also burnt before this College.

MERTON COLLEGE.

Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England, in King Henry III's Reign, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, first founded, and endowed a Society of twenty poor Scholars, and two, or three Chaplains, for the Performance of Divine Service in it, at Malden in Surrey; but because the liberal Arts were only taught in the Universities, and he was not willing his Students should want them, he translated his College to St. John's Street, in Oxford, where it now stands; and having pro-

cured a Charter for it, (from whence it became the first incorporated Society in this University) established his Foundation for ever, by the Name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*. He gave them a Body of Laws, and Ordinances in 1274, by the Observation of which, this Society became so eminent, that the King recommended it to Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, as a Model in his building of Peter-House, Cambridge. This College hath still twenty Fellows.

Ela, surnamed Longspee, Countess of Warwick, gave a Sum of Money to the Fellows, to say Masses for the Rest of her Soul.

John Willyot, D. D. first Chancellor of this University, and then Chancellor of the Church of Exeter, gave many Estates in several Counties, with all his Goods, for the Maintenance of

} Twelve Exhibitors, called now Post-Masters.

Thomas Fesop, Doctor of Physick, and some Time Fellow of this College, increased the Stipends of the former twelve; and John Chambers, Fellow of Eaton College, and formerly of this, added to them——

} Two Post-Masters.

William Read, Bishop of Chichester, and Fellow of this College before, gave a Chest, and an Hundred Pounds, to be lent to the Fellows on urgent Occasions, giving Security for Repayment.

Henry Sever, and Richard James, both Wardens of this College, were also Benefactors, next to Founders, so very considerable were their Donations.

Bishop Read, abovementioned, built the first Library in this College, and in a tolerable Degree furnished the same with Books. James Leech, also gave two Hundred Volumes to this Library, and two Hundred Pounds in Money, on Condition, that the Fellows should chuse some Persons born in Cheshire, (where he ordered an Estate to be bought with it) into their Number. Griffin Higgs also, formerly a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of Litchfield, gave an entire Study of Books to the Library of this College, with Money to purchase

an Estate for the Maintenance of a Library-Keeper. The Visitor of this College, is the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being.

The Governor of this College, who is called Warden, is thus chosen. The Fellows nominate three Persons of the Society, and present them to their Visitor, who appoints, and confirms one of them, which he pleaseth to appoint or name; one of another Society is accounted irregular, and contrary to the Statutes of the Founder.

The present Warden is Dr. Holland.

EXETER COLLEGE.

Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, first founded a College in *Hart-Hall*, which he called from his own Name *Stapleton-Hall*; but not being pleased with it, he purchased a large Piece of Ground in *St. Mildred's Parish*, with some Houses, and having erected a new Building upon it, transplanted his Scholars thither, by virtue of his former Charter for founding a Society in *Hart-Hall*. To this College he made a further Addition of Buildings, upon an Increase of Scholars, who came to it in great Numbers from the Western Parts, and then he gave the Society a Body of Statutes, ordaining, That the Persons living on his Charity, should be only thirteen in Number, one of which

should be a Student in Divinity and Canon Law, and the rest in Philosophy; and that there should be one of them a Rector, in Priests Orders, and well skilled in Divinity, chosen by the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*; and that of the other twelve, eight should be elected out of the Archdeacons of *Exeter*, *Tetness*, and *Barnstable* in *Devonshire*, and four out of that of *Cornwall*; for the Maintenance of whom, he settled many Tenements in the Site of the College, and the Church of *Gaymier* in *Cornwall*. *John Poling*, Bishop of *Sarum*, and *Edmund Beche*, Anno 1350, added the Impropriation of *West Witnam* in *Berkshire*, for the better Sustenance of the said thirteen Fellows.

Sir William Peter, Knt. and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, settled Lands for eight Fellows more to be chosen out of *Devonshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Oxfordshire*, and *Essex*.

} Eight Fellows.

Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, was a liberal Benefactor to this College, giving to it two Fellowships, for Persons of the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and procuring of Pope Innocent VII. That the Name of *Stapleton-Hall*, which it hitherto bore, should be changed into *Exeter College* for the future.

} Two Fellows.

King Charles the First also gave certain Lands, and Tenements to the University, to establish one Fellow in this College, and two in *Pembroke* and *Jesus*; but whether it was done we find not, for the present Number of Fellows here is but

} Twenty-three Fellows.

Other Benefactors to this College are Samuel Hill, born at *Morton Hampstead* in *Devonshire*, and Rector of *Waslegan*, who gave an Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of four poor Scholars, to be elected out of *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*.

} Four Scholars.

Mr. John Maynard gave to this College a yearly Revenue of forty Pounds, of which he ordered twenty Pounds to be appropriated to a Divinity Lecture, and twenty to a Lecture in the *Oriental Tongues*.

Ralph Germain, Precentor of the Church of *Exeter*, and Richard Greenfield, gave each of them a Chest with ten Pounds each, to be lent to the Fellows in Cases of Need gratis, giving only a good Security for the Repayment.

The Buildings of this College were very irregular at first, and since have undergone many changes, and Alterations. *Edmund Stafford* built a Chamber twenty-four Foot long under the old Library, and *Tho. Bentley*, the College-Butler erected some Chambers over it, these make the East Side of the present Quadrangle. The Buildings called, the *Periam* Buildings, were erected by Sir *John Periam* Knt. The present Hall was built by Sir *John Acklam*, a Knight, of *Devonshire*. The other Buildings have been raised by Contributions chiefly.

'Tis probable, that the Founder of this College did build a Library for the Fellows, and gave many Books to it; but was prevented by Death, from making any further Addition, which was supplied by others; for *John Grandison*, Bishop of *Exeter*, gave several Divinity Books, and *Samuel Bredon*, a famous Mathematician, bestowed many Books in his Science. But this Library being much decayed in *Edward III's* Reign,

was repaired by *William Read*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and at his Death increased with twenty-five Manuscripts. But this Library was at length pulled down, and a new one built by the Contributions of *Tho. Brentingham*, Bishop of *Exeter* and *John Moss*, Rector of this College, which proving in Time too small for the Number of Books given was enlarged by Bishop *Stafford*, and soon filled with learned Authors, by the Gifts of *Roger Keys*, Chantor of *Exeter*, *H. Lawrence*, *John Dotyn*, Sir *William Petre*, *John Kennal*, and others. This Library is now made into Chambers, and the Books and Furniture are removed into the old Chapel, a new one being built by Dr. *George Hakewell*, Anno 1624, who also gave thirty Pounds for the preaching a Sermon yearly upon St. *James's* Day, on which it was consecrated.

The local Visitor of this College is the Bishop of *Exeter* for the Time being.

The present Rector of this College is Dr. *Hole*.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College was *Adam le Brome* the King's Almoner, who procured of King *Edward II.* his Master, a Charter of Incorporation for erecting and endowing the same, agreeing that it should consist of a Rector, and some Scholars exercising difficult Faculties, in one House called St. *Mary's Hall*. By virtue of this Charter, he purchased a Messuage of *Roger Marshall* of *Tackley*, in this Shire, erected it into a College of Divines; for the Maintenance of which, with the Rector, whom the King would have called Provost, he gave one Messuage, five Shops, and as many Ground-Rents in St. *Mary's*,

with the Advowson of the Church, and and further obtained a Grant of purchasing sixty Pounds *per Ann.* more, for the Maintenance of a greater Number of Fellows, of King *Edward II.* on which Account, and furthering *Brome's* Design in other Respects, the King has been called the Founder. The College being thus far settled, *Brome* became the first Provost, and made a Body of Statutes for it, which he delivered to the Fellows, May 3, 1326, being confirmed afterward by *Henry de Burgash*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, ordaining, that in this College, besides the Provost there should be maintained ten Fellows in the Study of Divinity;

X x 2

buc

but three of them were afterwards allowed to Study the Canon Law. *Brome* also procured the Church of *Aberforth* in *Yorkshire*, to be given to his College, and added *St. Bartlemas's Hospital*, for a Place of Retreat for his Fellows, when the Plague, or other fatal Disease might happen at *Oxford*.

King *Edward III.* after this, gave a large Messuage to this College, called *Le Oriole*, to which the Fellows removing from *St. Mary-Hall*, their College took the Name of *Oriel College*.

John Frank, Master of the Rolls in Chancery, gave one Thousand Pounds to this College, with which the Manor of *Wadley* was purchased, to maintain _____ to be chosen out of *Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, or Devonshire*.

Four Fellows.

John Carpenter, first Fellow, and then Provost of this College, and lastly Bishop of *Worcester*, gave certain Estates in this Shire, for the Maintenance of _____ to be chosen out of the Diocese of *Worcester*.

One Fellow.

William Smith, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Founder of *Brazen-nose* College in the Year 1507, gave also three Hundred Pounds to purchase an Estate for the Maintenance of one Fellow to be chosen out of *Lincoln Diocese*.

One Fellow.

Dr. Richard Dudley, some Time before Fellow of this College, and Chancellor of *Sarum*, gave the Manor of *Swaynswick*, near *Bath* in *Somersetshire*, for the Maintenance of _____ on Condition that the Provost and Fellows should say a *Placeto*, and *Dirige* for his Soul.

Two Fellows.

John Carpenter, abovementioned, gave a weekly Exhibition of four Shillings per Week, to be distributed equally betwixt _____

Six poor Scholars.

It issued out of *St. Anthony's Hospital* in *London*, which being given to the College of *Windsor* at the Dissolution, it was paid by that College.

William Smith, Bishop of *Lincoln*, also gave out of the Manor of *Swaynswick*, abovementioned, Stipends for _____

Six Exhibitioners.

John Fackman, A. M. and heretofore Fellow of this College, gave an House and some Lands in *St. Giles's Parish*, for one poor Scholar to be _____

The Porter to open and shut the Gate.

He was to be chosen out of *Worcestershire*.

The Buildings of this College were at first irregular and mean, but about the latter End of King *Edward III.*'s Reign, began to be reduced to a quadrangular Form, and so continued till about 1620, when the South Side, and Part of the West Side were pulled down and rebuilt, and afterward in 1638, the East and North Side new modelled after the same Manner, and so the whole became both large and beautiful. The Charge was born by the Doctors *Blencow*, and *Lewis*,

who had been Provosts, *Robert Earl of Kingston*, Mr. *Knighly*, of *Preston* in *Northamptonshire*, and the Society it self, which gave nine Hundred fifty Pounds towards it.

This College had no Library till 1444, when *Dr. Gascoigne* built them one, and gave many Books to it; but this Library was pulled down in 1637, and a new one built by *Edward Comb's* Legacy of one Hundred Pounds, given in 1629, which is the present Library.

The

The Chapel here was finished in 1642, and it doth not appear, that this Society had any Place before to say divine Service in; but a small Oratory. They performed divine Offices in *St. Mary's Church* many Years, and finding that inconvenient, they obtained Leave of

the Bishop of *Lincoln* to build them a Chapel within the College, but we do not find that it was finished, though it was begun about that Time.

The Visitor of this College has always been the Bishop of *Lincoln*.

The present Provost is *Dr. Carter*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Robert Eglesfield, Batchelor of Divinity, of this University, but a Native of *Cumberland*, at the Instance, and Instigation of *Queen Philippa*, Consort of King *Edward III.* having purchased certain Tenements in the Parish of *St. Peter* in the East, which had formerly been Victualing Houses, converted them into a Collegiate Hall, which he named *Aula Scholarium Regine de Oxon.* It was small at first, but this pious Founder being zealous to enlarge it, bought in three other Tenements, which he added to it, and having obtained a Royal Charter of Confirmation, he endowed the whole, and instituted a Provost, and twelve Fellows, in Respect to Christ and his twelve Apostles, intending also to maintain therein seventy poor Scholars, to represent Christ's seventy Disciples, out of which the Vacancies of Fellowships should be suppli-

ed. By the Founder's Order, the Fellows were to be chosen out of *Cumberland*, or *Westmoreland*, and though where such are wanting, they may be chosen out of any County, where the College hath Lands; yet the Northern Fellows have had all along such a singular Affection for their Country, that they will rarely admit any other; but the latter Part of the Founder's Design was never completed, because he was prevented by Death, and left only a small Number of, *viz.* Scholars. After his Death, King *Edward III.* gave two Tenements to this College, and settled the whole upon the Students by the Name of *Queen's College*, or *Queen's Hall*, in Remembrance of his *Queen Philippa*, who was a great Benefactress to it. But hitherto there was no more, than the Number the Founder left, *viz.* twelve Fellows.

Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, gave also an Annuity for one Fellow. Other Benefactors not known, founded two Fellows.

Among the general Benefactors, (which are many) King *Edward III.* is the Chief, and next to him Sir *Robert Achard*, Knt. Sir *John Handlow*, &c.

The more special Benefactors are *Queen Philippa*, who procured the Advowson of *Burgh upon Stanmore*, for the Maintenance of } Six Scholar-Chaplains.

Edmund Grindal abovementioned, who founded two Scholars.

King *Charles I.* and Mr. *Henry Wilson*, who left a yearly Revenue for _____ } Seven poor Scholars.
to be chosen out of the Schools of *Kirkby*, *Londale*, and
Kendales

The

The more ancient Buildings of this College, besides what the Founder left, were erected by *William Muskham*, Rector of *Dereham* in *Cumberland*, *Tho. Langton*, and *Henry Beaufort*, Bishops of *Winchester*, and some others; but the College is now almost all new built by the liberal Donations of *Sir Joseph Williamson*, Knt. and *Dr. Lancaster*, Provost of it, who with the Legacy of *Dr. Halton*, became as it were the only Founders.

The Chapel here was erected by the Permission of Pope *Clement VI.* and King *Edward III.* but at the Charge, and Expence of *Sir John Slowford*, who purchased the Ground-Room; *Mr. Muskham*, and *Mr. Roger Cotingham*, who raised the Building, and adorned it with Sculp-

tures at their own Expence. *Roger Whelpdale*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, consecrated it by the Permission of *Richard Flemming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Diocesan.

The ancient Library was a mean Building, but the present one is very stately, being erected upon noble Pillars over a Cloister, and is one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in this University, and is as well filled with Books. *Dr. Halton*, the Provost, raised it at his own, and the College's Expence. The Books were chiefly given by *Dr. Barlow*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Sir Joseph Williamson*, who gave almost all their Libraries, which were large and rich, which with the Books Archbishop *Grindal* had before given made it a very copious Library.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE Founder of this College was *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who having acquired immense Riches before he entered into Holy Orders, which he much increased afterward, began to employ them in promoting good Letters, and to that End, seven Years before he began this College, (though it was then in his Design) settled a yearly Pension on seventy hopeful young Men, to support them in their Studies here, placing them in *Hart-Hall*, *Black-Hall*, &c. In the mean Time, *Wickham* made many purchases, in Order to make Room for the building his designed Colleges, and among other Tenements, bought one named *St. Neot's Hall*, (from whence tis supposed the College was called *New College*) and having obtained a Charter of Incorporation of his Society, he erected the Buildings with all Speed, and gave his Scholars Possession of it, viz. a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers,

with competent Stipends for their Maintenance; ordering twenty of the Fellows to study the Civil and Canon Law, and the Rest to apply themselves to Divinity, and Arts; the Fellows all to be chosen out of the Scholars of *Winchester School*, (by him also founded) and his Kinsmen to be preferred before others. This College hath Statutes, Habits, Customs, and Privileges, distinct from all other Colleges in the University, which have created them some Envy formerly, but it is now quite laid asleep.

The Benefactors to this College are numerous, some to the College in general, and others to some particular Members, as *Dr. Tho. Wells*, an Annuity to two Artists, and one Civilian; *Mr. Smith*, a Burgess of *Ipswich*, three Pounds to two Artists, or Divines, and one Canonist, or Civilian; and *Dr. Fleishmonger*, twelve Pounds to six Divines, and six Artists Fellows, &c. *Arthur Lake*, Warden of this College, hath given

given ten Pounds *per Ann.* for certain Lectures; *Michael Wood*, Warden of this College, gave twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Education of three Scholars of his Consanguinity, and Name.

The Buildings of this College are all sumptuous, stately, and beautiful. The Hall excells all others in the two Universities, except *Christ-Church*, in Largeness, but is a far better proportioned Room, and is adorned with an antique,

most beautiful Wainscot set up, as is supposed, at the Charge of Archbishop *Warham*.

The Chapel exceeds all other Collegiate, and private Chapels in *England*, except *King's College Chapel* in *Cambridge*, both for Height, and Ground-Plat.

The Visitor of this College is——

The present Warden is *Dr. Cob*.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Richard Flemming, of *Crofton* in the County of *York*, a Person eminent for his Family, but more for his Learning, was the Founder of this College. He being a Master of Arts, and Professor of the University, was a strenuous Assertor of *Wickliff's* Doctrines; but being brought off from them by the Bait of Preferments, he was made Bishop of *Lincoln*, and his Zeal being thereby turned the contrary Way, when he had sat about seven Years, he resolved to build a College for the Education of such Persons, as should be able to preach, write, and dispute, against *Wickliff's* Doctrines; and for his so doing, obtained a Charter of King *Henry VI.* enabling him to establish a Society consisting of one Rector, and seven Fellows in *All-Hallows Parish Oxford*, with two Chaplains. But before the Work was compleated, the good Founder died, and left this House under the Care of Guardians, who accordingly settled the College according to the Founder's Intent, and according to the Charter, it bore the Name of the Col-

lege of *St. Mary*, and *All Saints of Lincoln*. Some Benefactors taking pity of the College in this its orphan Estate, bestowed some Estates upon it, but to little Advantage, till *Thomas Rotheram*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in his Visitation came to the University, and saw this College. *John Tristroppe* was then Rector of it, and according to Custom received him with a Speech, in which he complained much of the Defects of the College, and applying the Words of the Psalmist, *Psal. lxxx. 14, 15. Behold and visit thy Vine, and perfect that, which thy Right Hand hath planted*, with a pathetick Eloquence, wrought so upon the Bishop, that he promised to do every Thing that could be desired of him; and accordingly next Year finished the Buildings, and augmented the Number of Fellows, from seven to twelve Fellows; appropriated two Benefices of *Twyford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and *Long-Compton* in *Oxfordshire*, for their Maintenance; and withall added a Body of Statutes, for the good Government of the Society.

Several

Several Benefactors followed the Bishop's Example, and among others of less Note, *Edward Darby*, Archdeacon of *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, gave Money to purchase two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to maintain—

Three Fellows.

born one in his Archdeaconry, another in *Northamptonshire*, or *Leicestershire*, and the third in *Oxfordshire*, to enjoy the same Privileges as the twelve above.

Fane Trapps, Widow of *Robert Trapps* of *London*, gave by Will certain Lands in *Kent*, for the Maintenance of—

Four Scholars.

two to be chosen out of *Sandwich* School, founded by Sir *Roger Manwood*.

One Exhibitioner.

John Smith, Rector of *Wykeham* in *Kent*, gave an Annuity of fifteen Pounds, for the yearly Maintenance of

Two Exhibitioners.

Thomas Haynes, of the Parish of *Christ-Church* *London*, gave six Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Education of—

to be chosen out of his Kindred, by the Mayor, and three Aldermen of *Leicester*.

The Buildings were erected by diverse Benefactors, viz. the West Side of the foremost Quadrangle, by Monies left by the Founder, and *William Finden*, Esq; the Rector's Lodgings, and South Side by *Tho. Bekyngton*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; and the great Hall, with the Buttery and Kitchen, on the East Side, by *John Forest*, Dean of *Wells*, who also built,

The Library, with the Chambers under and over it, and the old Chapel contiguous thereunto, which make the North Side of the great Court. In this Library the Books given by the Foun-

der, and Mr. *Gascoigne*, were put; but after it was made into Chambers, and the Books were removed into the old Chapel, which was changed into a Library at the Expence of Mr. *Nath. Crew*, then Fellow of the College, and late Bishop of *Durham*.

A new Chapel, having a little before been erected by *John Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who was Visitor of this College, and consecrated by *Rob. Corbet* Bishop of *Oxford*.

The present Rector of this College is *Dr. Adams*.

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

Henry Chicheley, born at *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, and educated at *Winchester* School, having by the Means of *Richard Medford*, Bishop of *Sarum*, been not only made Archdeacon and Chancellor of *Sarum*, but made known to King *Henry IV.* and his Son King *Henry V.* was created by them, first, Bishop of *St. David's*, and then

Archbishop of *Canterbury*. In these Stations he acquired great Riches, which he chose to employ in erecting some Monuments of publick Charity; and after some others, resolved upon building a College for the Advance of University Learning. In Prosecution of this his Design, he impowered his Friends to purchase several Tenements, which be-
ing

ing done, he laid the Foundation of this College, Feb. 10, 1437, and the next Year procured the Charter of Incorporation, wherein he settled this Society under the Name of one Warden, and twenty Fellows, with a Liberty to double their Number, calling it therein, *Collegium Animarum omnium defunctorum de Oxon*, allowing them a common Seal, and Power to purchase Possessions of three Hundred Pounds a-Year Value. Not long after this he transmitted to them a Body of Statutes compiled by *William Lindwood*, wherein he augmented the Number of Fellows to forty and ordered their Elections to be always on *All Souls Day*, requiring that twenty four of them should study Divinity and Philosophy, and the other sixteen Civil and Canon Law. To the Fellows he added certain Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers, but left the Number to the Discretion of the Fellows. But his main Care was for the Endowment of so large a Society, which he resolved to render honourable and magnificent; and to that End, it happening that the Priories Alien were given to the King by the Parliament, he begged of the King the Priories, and their Lands of *Weston Pinkney* in *Northamptonshire*, *Rumney* in *Kent*, *New Convent* near *Abberbury* in *Shropshire*, and *Languenith* in *South Wales*, all which, though King *Edward IV.* confiscated a while, because the Society adhered to King *Henry VI.* yet upon their Submission to his Dominions, and Acknowledgment of their Fault, they were again restored. The Founder also at his

Death gave a Thousand Marks, and 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be kept in a Chest for the Use of the College. Several Benefactors also have given diverse small Sums to this College.

All the Buildings of the College, except the Cloisters on the East Side, which have been lately pulled down, and rebuilt in Piazza Manner, at the Charge of the College, were erected by the Founder in his Life-time.

The Chapel is placed on the North Side of the Quadrangle. It was built by *Chicheley*, who obtained a Bull from Pope *Eugenius IV.* not only for divine Service to be used therein, but for the Burials of dead Bodies. It is a neat, and elegant Edifice, and was consecrated by himself, being assisted by the Bishops of *Lincoln*, *Worcester*, and *Norwich*, in Memory of the Souls of all Saints departed, having first made an Agreement with *Oriel College* for two Hundred Marks, for exempting his Society from hearing divine Service, and Payment of all Dues to *St. Mary's* the Parish Church.

The Library, which is on the East Side of the Quadrangle, was furnished with Books, and MSS. by the Founder and about the same Time; but being old, and mean, *Christopher Codrington*, Governor of the *Leeward Islands*, gave ten Thousand Pounds to build it more stately, and buy more Books, though he gave his own Library of great Value.

The local Visitor of this College is the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The present Warden is *Dr. Gardiner*.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

William Patten, surnamed *Wainfleet*, from the Place of his Birth, first chief Master of *Winchester* School, then Provost of *Eaton*, and lastly Bishop of *Winchester*, (in which Places he amassed so much Wealth, as to enable him to accomplish great Designs, equal to his pious Desires) was the Founder of this College. He first intended to build a Hall only, and having purchased a Royal Charter, 26 *Hen. VI.* and Lands at this University, large enough for his Purpose, by the Activity of *John Godmanshon*, of *Essex*, Esq; he founded an Hall, and settled fifty Graduate Scholars in it, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for their Maintenance, yet with a Proviso, that they might be increased, or diminished, according as the Revenues augmented, or fell by the Change of Times. This Hall he dedicated to the Honour of *St. Mary Magdalene*, according to the Charter of the Foundation.

Wainfleet still living, and much desiring the Prosperity of his Foundation, the President, and Fellows of his Hall, had an Opportunity of buying four Te-

nements of *University* College, for the Enlargement of their House, which he pulled down and added to it. After this *Wainfleet* obtained of King *Henry VI.* Leave to convert *St. John's* Hospital to the Use of Letters, and upon the Possession of it changed it into a College, removing the President, and Scholars of *Magdalene Hall* into it. All the Buildings he erected out of *Hedington* Quarries; and having settled the Number of Fellows designed by him therein, he after mature Deliberation, touching the Government of it, sent a Body of Statutes to the President, and Fellows, in and by which he ordains, That his Foundation should be a perpetual College for poor, and indigent Clerks in the University of *Oxford*, studying the Arts, and Sciences; and that it should enjoy, and bear the Name of *Mary Magdalene* College, (the Name of *Magdalene Hall*, being now changed to *Bosfor Hall*) in the Honour of the blessed Virgin, *St. Mary Magdalene*, *St. John the Baptist*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Paul*, *St. Swithin*, and all the tutelary Saints of the Cathedral Church of *Winton*.

The Number of Fellows, which he would have perpetual, was ——— } Forty Fellows.
of which *John Ingleden* founded two, and *John Foreman* one: }

To which he added thirty Demies, four Chaplain-Priests, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers.

The Buildings are now much the same, that *Wainfleet* himself erected, but the Chaplain's Court was built in the first Year of King *Henry VIII.* and the new Building by the common Hall, in 1635, the Kitchen was that belonged to *St. John's* Hospital.

The Chapel was not built till King *Edward IV's* Reign.

The Library has had many Benefactors, of which the most memorable was *John Warner*, Bishop of *Rockester*, who gave a Thousand Pounds towards provi-

ding Books for the completing of it, for the Scholars Studies.

The local Visitor of this College, is the Bishop of *Winchester* for the Time being.

The President at this Time is Dr. *Harwar*.

The Sufferings of this College in King *James II's* Reign, upon the Account of their Opposition to popish Encroachments, is for Brevity-sake referred to our History of that King's Reign, lately put out with the other Kings of *England*.

BRAZEN-

BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, one of Prince Arthur's Council, President of Wales, and Chancellor of this University, being grown rich with Preferments, and consulting with his Kinsman Richard Sutton, of Presbury in Cheshire, how to dispose of his Wealth for the best, agreed with him to lay their Stocks together, and erect a Nursery of Religion, and Learning at Oxford, to perpetuate their Names to succeeding Ages. To this End they first purchased of University College, Brazen-nose, and little University Hall, with some other Halls, Lands and Tenements; and then obtained of King Henry VIII. his Letters Patents empowering them, their Executors and Assigns, to establish a College in the Place of Brazen-nose Hall, for a Principal, and sixty Scholars, to receive an Education in Philosophy,

and Divinity, and in it, it was stiled King's Hall, and Brazen-nose College in Oxford.

While the College was building, the Bishop purchased the whole Estate of the Priory of Cold Norton, and settled it upon the Principal, and Fellows; but died before the Edifices were finished, which retarded them for a Time; but Sutton, who was almost an equal Benefactor with the Bishop, went on with his pious Work, and having completed it, gave the Society a Body of Statutes, agreed upon before by the Bishop, as well as himself, under his own Seal, in which they are declared Co-Founders, and that they had settled for the Study of Divinity, and Philosophy, a Principal, and twelve Fellows, all of them to be Natives in the Diocese of Coventry, and Litchfield.

Sutton further increased the Number of Fellows, by adding three Priests.

John Williamson, Minister of St. George's Church in Canterbury, gave two Fellows.

John Elton, alias Baker, Canon of Sarum, gave also Lands for one Fellow.

William Porter, left Money to purchase Lands to maintain one Fellow.

Edward Darby, Archdeacon of Stow in Lincolnshire, founded one Fellow.

William Clifton, Sub-Dean of the Church of York, gave Lands for one Fellow.

Brian Higden also left Money, to purchase an Estate to support one Fellow.

Jocosa Frankland also, besides several Lands, and Tenements, which she gave for the Increase of the Principal's Commons, and Stipends of the Fellows, allotted out of them } One Fellow.
a Maintenance for

Which made the Number of Fellows twenty, besides the three Priests.

Here were also diverse Exhibitions, or Scholarships, given by several Benefactors, viz.

John Claymond, President of Corpus Christi College, gave Lands for six Scholars.

Humphrey Ogle, of Salford in this County, gave Lands to maintain two Scholars.

Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's London, assigned Stipends for thirteen Scholars.

Jocosa Frankland, aforesaid, gave Exhibitions to four Scholars.

James Binks, alias Stoddard, gave an Annuity of 5*l.* for one Scholar.

Sam. Radcliffe, devised Lands in Bedfordshire for the Use of two Scholars.

John Milward, gave an Estate of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the Maintenance of one Scholar.

Y y 2

John

John Cartwright, of *Aynoe* in *Northamptonshire*, gave an Annuity of ten Pounds, for the Maintenance of } Two Scholars.

Lectures in Philosophy, and Humanity, as also for the *Greek*, and *Hebrew* Tongues were anciently founded in this College by Sir *John Port*, and others; but the Revenues are now turned to other Uses.

There was no Chapel in this College, till 1667, but divine Service was performed in an Oratory over the Buttries, which the Year after was turned into Chambers.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Richard Fox, having, by Bishop *Morton*, been recommended to the Service of *Henry Earl of Richmond*, (afterwards King *Henry VII.*) served him with that Fidelity, that after he came to the Throne, by the Victory over *Richard III.* in *Bosworth Field*, that Prince preferred him to the See of *Exeter*, and as if he could never do enough for so deserving a Servant, removed him from thence, first to *Bath* and *Wells*, then to *Durham*, and lastly to *Winchester*, where after he had continued some Time, never unemployed in one Act of Charity, or other, as an Oratory in *Winchester Cathedral*, two Free-Schools at *Grantham*, and *Taunton*, &c. at length came to a Resolution of bestowing his Wealth upon some lasting Monument of Charity in this University. He began his Design with the Purchase of certain Lands, and Tenements belonging to the Nuns of *Godstow*, Canons of *St. Frideswide*, and *Merton College*; and on them began his intended Foundation of a College, for a Warden, certain Monks, and secular Canons, to whom he conveyed them, to the yearly Value of 160*l.* These Monks (which were in Number four only) he would have called the Bishop's Scholars, and to be professed Friars in the Monastery of *St. Swithin*, requiring them to be educated in Arts, and Sciences, in

order to Divinity, and one of them to be Abbot, to that End providing them Lecturers, and Servants, as Cook, Bible-Clerk, &c. Thus was this College intended only as a Seminary to the Priory of *St. Swithin*, at *Winchester*. But before he had fully finished this College, *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of *Exeter*, persuaded him to turn it to the Use of secular Students, as the other Colleges of the University were, promising that then he would be a Benefactor to it, to which Fox yielding, rescinded his former Charter, and fell to enlarging the Buildings, and added Gardens, and Walks to it; which having done, he purchased a Royal Charter of Foundation, That in Honour, and Praise of God Almighty, and the Holy Body of Christ, &c. he had built this College, (which he ordered to be called for ever, the College of Christ's Body at *Oxford*.) for one President, thirty Scholars, more or less, according to the Statutes to be made afterward for the Government of the Society, which were delivered to it, the next Year, and in them his Will was, that his Foundation should consist of a President, and — twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, as many Clerks, and a like Number of Choristers, and three Lecturers in Humanity, *Greek*, and Divinity.

The Scholarships of this College were founded, one for a Person of his Family, by Mr. *William Frost*; others by Mr. *Rich. Cobb*, sometime a Fellow of it; six Exhibitions by *Rob. Gale*, a Vintner of London, out of an Estate of his at *Cleypole* in *Lancashire*.

The Buildings of this College were finished mostly by the Founder, but the Battlements, and Pinacles of the Quadrangle, were added by *Edmund Reynolds*, sometime a Fellow of it, and the Buildings on the East Side, at the Expence of

Mr. *Townsend* of *Staple Inn*, and Dr. *Turner* of *Canterbury*.

The Chapel was built by the Founder, and is exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction.

The Library is well furnished with Books by *Bishop Oldham*, the Founder, and Mr. *Claymond* the first President, to which Mr. *Cobb*, and Dr. *Turner* the late President, have made large Additions.

The local Visitor is the Bishop of *Winchester* for the Time Being.

The present President is Dr. *Mather*.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE.

T *Thomas Wolfey*, Cardinal of *Sancta Cecilia*, and Archbishop of *York*, may be said properly the Founder of this magnificent College, for he not only obtained two Bulls of Pope *Clement VII.* for the dissolving of above forty Monasteries, (of which the Priory of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*, was the first and chiefest) to unite them into one, for the greater Benefit of Learning, and Religion; but further procured a Royal Charter of King *Henry VIII.* authorizing him to build, and endow a College, to be called *Cardinal College*, upon the Foundation of the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, lately dissolved; and to settle therein a Dean, secular Canons, and other Gownmen, for the Study of the liberal Arts, and Sciences; as Divinity, Canon, and Civil Law, &c. and for their Maintenance, to purchase an Estate of 2000 *l. per Ann.* and convey the same to the said Society for ever, dedicating it to the Honour of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, *St. Frideswide*, and all the Saints. Soon after this the Cardinal having purchased some other Lands, laid the Foundation of this Col-

lege with much Solemnity, and the Workmen were to proceed with all Expedition; but before they had finished any Part of it, but the Kitchen, the Cardinal fell into Disgrace with the King, and being impeached of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, all the Estate and Possessions of this Society, were forfeited into the King's Hands, which stopped the Building three Years. In this Time many Sollicitations to the King were made by the Friends of this University, and the Cardinal's Scholars, that so noble a Design might not be let fall; and at length prevailed so far with the King, that he issued out his Letters Patents, ordering, that the College should be carried on in the same Place, and have same Revenues, but bear the Name of *Henry the Eighth's College*; but not being pleased with this Appointment, he suppressed this Foundation in 1545, and in the Year following, Nov. 4. by his Letters Patents translated the Episcopal See from *Osney*, to this Society, making the Church thereof a Cathedral, by the Name of

Ecclesia

*Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis Oxoniensis ex Fundatione
Regis HENRICI Octavi,*

and settling therein a Bishop, Dean, and eight Canons, to whom, and their Successors for ever, he gave the Ground, and Edifices of the said College, and several Lands, and Estates, Tenements, Penfions, Tithes, &c. to the Value of 200 l. per Ann. for the perpetual Maintenance of eight petty Canons, eight

Clerks, one Organist, eight Choristers, and their Master, and forty Students, chosen from *Westminster School* yearly April 26, which Queen *Elizabeth* made up an Hundred.

Several Scholarships have since been added to this Foundation by diverse Benefactors, viz.

Dr. *John Chaloner*, who gave an Annuity of twenty Pounds to be paid to———

or some Lecturer in Divinity, after his and his Wife's Decease.

Mr. *John Bostock*, who gave certain Tenements in *new Windsor*, for

Mr. *Tho. White*, Citizen of *London*, who gave an Annuity of four Pounds, for

Mr. *William Thurstan*, of *London*, gave eight Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of

Dr. *Richard Gardiner* gave fourteen Pounds per Annum, to maintain

Dr. *Richard Busby*, head Master of *Westminster School*, founded———

one for the *Oriental Languages*, and the other for the *Mathematicks*.

Poor Scholars.

Four poor Students

One poor Scholar.

Two poor Scholars.

Two Servitors.

Two Lectures.

The Buildings of this College were begun by Cardinal *Wolfey*, and completed by King *Henry VIII.* but have since been often repaired, and some of them rebuilt, partly by large Contributions, and partly at the Expence of the College, so that, (as it now stands) tis a noble Seat of the Muses, and the Hall particularly is one of the largest Rooms in *England*, having a magnificent Stair-Case ascending to it, which is a great Grace to it.

The Church is Part of it the same, which anciently belonged to the Priory of *St. Eriadeswide*, and is indeed a very

plain Edifice, situated upon that Account well enough, without the East Side of the great Quadrangle, as a Blind to so rude a Work.

This College being a Royal Foundation, is to be visited by the King, or Queen on the Throne only, or by Commissioners under the Great Seal of *Great Britain* in their Name, King *Henry VIII.* having appointed no special Visitor, by any of his Statutes, and so the Crown keeps Possession, as his Heir in all the Successions to it.

The present Dean, or Head of this College is Dr. *Bradshaw*, Bishop of *Bristol*.

TRINITY

TRINITY COLLEGE.

SIR Thomas Pope, of Tottenhange in Hertfordshire, Knt. having purchased Durham College, which had been a Seminary in this University, for the Education of the Monks of the Cathedral of Durham, but was lately dissolved by King Henry VIII. resolved to convert it again to the Use of Learning, for Seculars, and to that End having obtained a Royal Charter, empowering him to erect, and found a College consisting of a President in holy Orders, twelve Fellows, (four of them also being in the same Orders) and eight Scholars; and to endow them, which he did accordingly, and confirmed the said Dur-

ham College, which was conveyed to him under the Name of a Messuage, to them and their Successors for ever. After this Institution he furnished his College with all Necessaries, as a Library, Ornaments in the Chapel and Hall, Implements for the Kitchens, and Butteries, &c. and provided proper Statutes in 1556, in which he affirms, that he founded the Society for the Propagation of Christianity, and the Subsistence of poor, and indigent Scholars; twenty in Number, to be yearly elected, on any Vacancy, upon Trinity Monday, out of the Towns where his Estate lay in this Shire, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, &c.

On May 30, 1556, he confirmed the Number of his Fellows, to be twelve Fellows.

And of his Scholars, as of his original Foundation, to be eight Scholars.

At the same Time adding, to be maintained out of the Estates given—
more, and to have and enjoy the same Privileges as the former eight.

Four Scholars.

He also appointed two poor Scholars for the Butler, and Porter.

Several Exhibitions have also been given to this College by diverse Benefactors, viz.

Richard Blount, of London, Esq; an Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of } One Scholar.

Katharine Constable, Widow of Sir John, ten Pounds per Ann. for the Education of } One Scholar.

John Whetston Merchant, five Hundred Pounds for the Maintenance of } Poor Scholars.

Edward Bathurst, D. D. twenty-four Pounds per Ann. to be laid out in charitable Uses:

As did also, Thomas Rowney, of Oxford, Esq; to this, Exeter, and Jesus Colleges, one Thousand Pounds to purchase Advowsons.

The Buildings of this College, which now changed its Name from Durham to Trinity, was repaired only by Sir Tho. Pope, and left to the Society without much Ornament, as it continued, till Dr. Kettle erected Garrets round the

Court, and a Building for Commoners, now called Kettle-Hall. To these Dr. Bathurst, by the Help of Contributions from Archbishop Sheldon, and others, added a fine Structure, and expended himself a considerable Sum, to make the

the President's Lodgings more handsome and convenient.

The Chapel here is a neat, and elegant Pile of Building, wainscotted with Cedar, and adorned with fine Paintings, and other Workmanship, done by the best Hands; and almost all erected at the proper Charge of the forementioned Dr. *Bathurst*, late President of it, who is said to have laid out of his own Money, nineteen Hundred Pounds about it.

The Library, which is on the East Side of the Quadrangle, was repaired by the Founder, and furnished by him with ninety-three Volumes, and among them some Manuscripts; and *William Lord Craven*, Son of Sir *William Craven* of London, gave one Hundred Pounds to it to buy Books.

The present President of this College is Dr. *Dobson*.

St. JOHN BAPTIST'S COLLEGE.

SIR *Thomas White*, Alderman of London, was the Founder of this College. He entertained a Design at first, to build some House for the Improvement of Learning at Reading in Berkshire; but upon other Thoughts turned his Resolutions to Oxford, as more for the publick Advantage, and to that End procured a Royal Charter, 2 Phil. & Mar. empowering him to found a College in Honour of Almighty God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist; for the Study of Arts and Divinity, for a President, and thirty Graduate, or Non-Graduate Fellows, and Scholars, to be increased, or diminished at his Discretion, or his Heirs and Successors, with a License to make Statutes for the Government of the same. For the Situation of it, he purchased a Messuage in Magdalene Parish, called St. Bernard's College, where he established his Foundation under the Name of St. John Baptist's College, and

placed in it one President, and three Graduate Fellows to possess the same, till he should add more, which he a little after did, by procuring a new Charter, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. whereby he settled in this College one President, fifty Fellows, and Scholars; (twelve of whom to be Lawyers) three Chaplain-Priests, three Lay-Clerks unmarried, and six Choristers; but these three last were about twenty Years after abrogated by the President, and Fellows. For the Maintenance of this Society, the Founder settled eight Manors in this Shire, and Berkshire, while he lived, and at his Death left them three Thousand Pounds more, to purchase Estates with, provided his Foundation might enjoy all the Privileges, and Immunities of the other Colleges, which was soon after granted by the Convocation of Regents, &c. under the University Seal, which they now have.

Other Benefactors to this Society are, viz.

John Case, Dr. of Physick, gave one Thousand Pounds }
to buy an Estate of five Pounds a Year, to be divided } Two Students in
annually between } Divinity.

Walter Fish, Merchant-Taylor of London, gave an Annuity of 7 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be paid by the Merchant-Tailors }
Company, and divided among } Five poor Scholars
studying Divinity.

Hugh

Hugh Henly, Merchant-Taylor, gave fifty Pounds for the Maintenance of

} One poor Scholar.

George Palin, Citizen of *London*, gave three Hundred Pounds to purchase Lands to support Students in Arts, to be continued to them, till they were Doctors in Divinity.

} Four poor Scholars.

Tho. Paradyne, Citizen of *London*, gave an annual Exhibition of ten Pounds, for—

four Pounds of it to one, and two Pounds, to the Rest, each, there is Land tied for the Payment.

} Four Scholars.

Dr. William Gibbons, an eminent *London* Physician, and formerly Fellow of this College, gave the perpetual Advowson of the Rectory of *Beverley* in *Yorkshire*, to this Society, to be a Reward for the most deserving Person for his Knowledge in Divinity.

But the most considerable Benefactors to this College, are Archbishop *Juxon*, who gave it six Thousand Pounds; and

Mr. Rustat one Thousand Pounds.

The Buildings were at first no other, than what the Monks of *St. Bernard* used; what are since added, were partly at the Expence of the College, and partly by the Monies given by *Mr. Barns*, &c. The little Quadrangle was all built by Archbishop *Laud*, except the old Library. The Hall is the same the Monks of *St. Bernard* used, and was only repaired by *Sir Thomas White*.

The Chapel is the same with the Monastick, but much adorned by the Founder, both within and without, who furnished it with Seats, Caps, Hoods, &c. many of which were taken away at the Reformation, but have since been restored. Several Persons also have given Legacies for the further Adorning it, by which the Altar is clothed with fine

Coverings, and the Floor paved with chequered Marble.

The Library was built out of a ruined Part of the *Carmelite* Priory in *Oxford*, by the Liberality of the Merchant-Tailors Company, who gave two Hundred Pounds towards it; and other lesser Benefactors. After it was finished, the Books belonging to the College before were placed in it, which hath since been enriched with the Libraries of *Dr. Henry Price*, *Mr. Henry Tresham*, and *Mr. William Paddy*; and several Manuscripts, and other Books, given by Archbishop *Laud*. The Library-Keeper hath three Pounds *per Ann.* made up by *Mr. William Paddy*, who found the Salary but 26 s. 8 d.

JESUS COLLEGE.

Hugh Price, Dr. of the Canon Laws, in this University, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, being grown rich, upon Consultation with his Friends, came at length to a Resolution to found a College at Oxford, for the Maintenance of certain Scholars to be chosen out of Wales, the native Country of this Dr. Price; whereupon he became an humble Suitor to Queen Elizabeth to grant him a Charter for that Purpose, which having obtained, he was allowed to go on in the Foundation; but by the Charter, 1. The Queen is said to have founded it within the Precincts of an antient Hostel, belonging formerly to the Priory of St. Frideswide, called *White-Hall*, and have ordered it to bear the Name of *Collegium Jesu Oxon, ex fundatione Elizabethæ Regine.* 2. That it should consist of one Principal, eight Fellows, and as many Scholars, of whom the Queen should have the first Nomination. 3. That for the honourable Subsistence of this Society, the said Hugh Price should endow it

with a yearly Revenue of one Hundred sixty Pounds. 4. That he should have sufficient Timber, for building his College, out of her Majesty's Woods at *Stow*, and *Shotover.* 5. The Queen commissioned certain Persons to take Care of the Buildings, and assist in settling the Endowment on the Society. Soon after this Grant, Dr. Price settled several Lands, Messuages, and Tenements upon the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars, for a perpetual Maintenance of them and their Successors; but by what Misfortune it happened, we know not, the Estates so settled came to so little, that only the Principal, and two, or three of the Fellows could live on them, and the Rest having nothing but the bare Title of Fellows; however the Building of the College went on after the Doctor's Death, and was completed with the Monies he left for that End; and what Defects fell out in the first Endowment, were made up soon by Benefactors.

For Dr. Griffith Floid, the second Principal of it, gave certain Lands in *Cardiganshire.* for the Maintenance of
Herbert Westphaling also bestowed Estates in *Herefordshire,* for

Henry Rowlands, Bishop of *Bangor*, gave certain Lands in the Isle of *Man*, for ———
 one to be chosen from *Bangor*, and the other from *Beaumaris* School.

Owen Wood, and his Wife, gave two Hundred Pounds to purchase an Estate for the Support of

Tho. Reddrick gave two Tenements at *Messing* in *Essex*, and forty Pounds Rent, for

Griffith Powell gave an Estate of 648 l. 17 s. 2 d. for the Maintenance of

William Pritchard, born at *Abergavenny*, but Minister of *Ewelme* in this Shire, gave two Hundred Pounds to purchase an Estate, to be a Stipend for

Sir *Thomas Winne*, of an ancient Family in *Denbighshire*, gave five Hundred Pounds to purchase an Annuity for the Education of

One Fellow.

Two Fellows.

Two Fellows.

One Fellow.

Two Fellows.

One Fellow.

One Fellow.

One Fellow.

Stephen

Stephen Rodaway, of *London*, left the like Sum, &c. to support } One Fellow.
Sir John Walter Knt. chief Baron of the Exchequer, }
gave one Thousand Pounds to purchase Land for a perpetual Exhibition for } Two Fellows.
King Charles I. granted several Lands, and Tenements to maintain } One Fellow.
David Parry, of *Cardiganshire*, gave twenty Pounds per Ann. for the Support of } One Fellow.
Thomas Gwynne, Chancellor of *Landaffe*, gave the Impropriation of *Holy-Head*, valued at eighty Pounds per Ann. for the Maintenance of } Two Fellows.
William Backhouse, of *Swallowfield* in *Berkshire*, gave certain Lands of sixty-five Pounds per Ann. Value, for the Education of } Two Fellows.
Sir Leoline Jenkins, LL. D. some Time Principal of this College, and after Secretary of State, founded, and endowed }
two of whom are obliged to serve as Chaplains in the Fleet, or go as Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in the foreign Plantations, as the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or Bishop of *London*, shall require. } Three new Fellowships.

This College also hath had many Benefactors, who have founded Scholarships for the Education of Youth of the poorer Sort, viz.

Herbert Westphaling, Bishop of *Hereford*—— } Two Scholarships.
for Scholars of his Blood. }
Owen Wood one, *Griffith Powell* four, and *Richard Parry* one; in all } Six Scholarships.
Sir Tho. Wynne one, *Sir John Walter* two, and *Rich. Budde* one; in all } Four Scholarships.
Mr. Owen two of ten Pounds per Ann. each, and *William Thomas* two. } Four Scholarships.
William Parry two, and *Tho. Gwynne* two, for his Kindred. } Four Scholarships.
Sir Leoline Jenkens gave thirty Pounds per Ann. between five Pensioners; and as much to be divided between three Exhibitioners } From *Cowbridge School* in *Glamorganshire*.
Edmund Meyrick gave also eight Pounds per Ann. to six Exhibitioners.
He also gave some Part of the same Estate to purchase Advowsons, for his Scholars.
Sir Leoline Jenkens also erected and endowed two Lectures, for the explaining *Classick Authors*, both *Greek* and *Latin*.

N. B. That though both the Fellowships, and Scholarships of this College, appear to be more than sixteen each, yet they are kept within that Number by the Society, for the better Maintenance of the Students.

The Buildings, (besides what the Founder, and his Trustee Mr. *Thelwall* erected, viz. the first Quadrangle) were added by the Care of Dr. *Powell*, and Dr. *Mancel*, who procured Contributions for that Purpose; but through the Iniquity of the Times, could not finish their Design.

The Library was begun by Mr. *Thelwall*, but left to be finished by the liberal Contributions of others, and chiefly of the Lady *Bromly*, who gave one Hundred Pounds towards it. As soon as it was finished, it was filled with Books given by Sir *John Price*, Mr. *William Prichard*, *Oliver Lloid*, Lord *Herbert* of

Cherbury, and Dr. *Mancel*; but this Library was pulled down to erect a Quadrangle, which was never built, and so the Books are kept in a Chamber over the Kitchen, till a better Repository can be found for them.

The Chapel was built by the Contributions of the *Welsh* Gentlemen, when Dr. *Powell* was Principal, and consecrated by Dr. *Hawson*, Bishop of *Oxford*, to the Name of the blessed *JESUS*, Anno 1621, but being too small for the Society, it was enlarged by Sir *Charles Williams* of *Monmouthshire*, Bar. at the Expence of two Hundred and fifty Pounds, as is said.

WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College was designed by *Nicholas Wadham*, of *Merefield* in *Somersetshire*, Esq; who had been for some Time a Gentleman Commover in this University; but he had no sooner began to purchase Ground, to build it on, but he died; yet not laying aside his Purpose, he by his Will, of which *Dorothy* his Wife, Sister of *John Lord Petre*, of *Ingatestone-Hall* in *Essex*, was made Executrix, and some of his Kindred, and Servants Trustees, ordered his Intention to be fully performed, and finished, which accordingly was done. The Ground-Plot made Choice of by *Wadham*, was *Gloucester-Hall*, but Dr. *Hawley*, then Principal of it, refusing to lay down his Headship, unless he was promised to be President of the New College, the Lady *Dorothy* purchased the dissolved Priory of the Canons of *St. Austin*, in the City of *Oxford*, at a dear Rate, to erect her College on, yet on Condition, that the City should have the Nomination of one Fellow, and two Scholars. However, the House being obtained, she pulled down the ruinous

Parts of it, and having raised the Walls of the Quadrangle, procured a Royal Charter, authorizing her to found a College for Students in Divinity, Physick, Law, and all other Arts and Sciences, and to place therein sixteen Fellows, and thirty Scholars, (Graduates, or Non-Graduates) and to settle Revenues sufficient for their Maintenance. By virtue of this Charter, the Lady *Dorothy* transmitted a Body of Statutes to her Foundation, and settled it thus: That it should bear the Name of *Wadham College*, and in it should be one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and as many Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and other inferior Officers. The Warden to be a Master of Arts at least, born in any Part of *Great Britain*; but to leave his Headship, if he marry, or be made a Bishop; the Fellows to study what they please, but to relinquish their Fellowships, eighteen Years after their Regency; and the Scholars to be chosen, three out of *Somersetshire*, and three out of *Essex*, but the Rest out of any County in *England*, all which she admitted

mitted. into her College, *April 12,* and Rhetorick Professor in *Gresham* College. He gave all his Lands at *Wal-*
1613. *tham-Stow* in *Essex*, to this College, to pay these Exhibitions, viz.

The Chief, if not the only Benefactor to this College, equal to many, was *Thomas Goodridge*, M. A. Fellow of this,

To four Pensioners, nine Pounds *per Ann.* each.

To three Foundation-Scholars, three Pounds *per Ann.* each.

To the Moderator in Divinity Disputations, 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To the Catechetick Lecturer, forty Shillings.

To the Dean's Substitute, 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

To the Mathematick Lecturer, if he expounds in the long Vacation, twenty Shillings.

To the Logick Lecturer, one Pound.

For a Speech on the Founder, *Octob. 20,* one Pound.

To a Moderator at the Philosophy Disputations, one Pound.

To the Library-Keeper, a Mark.

The Buildings of this College are as regular, as any in the University, and were all erected by the Lady *Dorothy*, the Foundress; whose Statute, with her Husband's, stands over the Western Gate, with this Inscription between them, *Anno Dom. 1613, Apr. 20, Sub auspiciis Jacobi Regis, i. e. under the Favour and Protection of King James.*

The Chapel was built and adorned by the Foundress, and consecrated with great Solemnity, by Dr. *John Bridges*, Bishop of *Oxford*, with the Cloister, and Burying-Place adjoining.

The Library was built also by the

Foundress, who gave a considerable Number of Books to it, and other Benefactors followed her Example; but the most memorable of them, was Dr. *Philip Bisse*, Archdeacon of *Taunton*, who gave his whole Library to it, consisting of two Thousand Volumes, and thought to be worth one Thousand, and seven Hundred Pounds. It is situate on the East Side of the Quadrangle over the Kitchen.

The local Visitor of this College is the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* for the Time Being.

The present Warden is Dr. *Dunstar.*

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

THE Foundation of this College proceeded from hence. *Thomas Tisdale*, of *Glimpton* near *Woodstock*, in this County, Esq; by his last Will, dated *June 30, 1610*, bequeathed five Thousand Pounds to purchase Lands, and Tenements, for the Maintenance of certain Fellows, and Scholars to be cho-

sen from the Free School at *Abington*, into any College of this University, making Archbishop *Abbot*, and other Persons of Note, together with the principal Burgeses of *Abington*, Trustees to his Will. These offered to increase the Society of *Baliol* College, by this Benefaction with seven Fellows, and six Scholars;

Scholars; but not coming to an Agreement, Dr. *Richard Whightwick* promising to be a considerable Benefactor, induced the Feoffees to fix on *Broadgate-Hall*, for the Settlement of *Tisedale's* Charity, which he before had some Thoughts to endow. The Place being thus agreed on, the Feoffees and Corporation of *Abington*, by Means of *William Earl of Pembroke*, made Suit to the King, (*James I.*) to empower them to found a certain College in the University of *Oxford*, to which the King consenting, issued out a Charter of *Mortmain*, dated *June 29, 1624*, wherein it was ordained, that a perpetual College should be founded within the Limits of *Broadgate-Hall*, (a dissolved Seminary belonging to the Priory of *St. Frideswide*) for one Master, ten Fellows, and as many Scholars Graduate, or Non-Graduate, Students in Theology, Law, Physick, &c. who should enjoy all the Privileges of a Body Politick, and be known by the Name of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of *Pembroke College*; and that *George Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*, *William Earl of Pembroke*, *Richard Whightwick*, &c. should make a Body of Statutes for the Use of the Society, who should be allowed to pur-

chase Lands, and Tenements, to the yearly Value of seven Hundred Pounds. Soon after this, the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, were put into Possession of their College, sufficiently large to receive them; and three Years after they had a Body of Statutes delivered to them, in which it was ordered of *Tisedale's* Fellows, that four of them should be chosen from his Kindred, and all seven as soon as they were Masters of Arts, be in holy Orders, and that the Scholars be all chosen from *Abington School*, two of them of his Blood, and the other four Natives of *Abington*, and elected from that School. Dr. *Whightwick* added three Fellowships, and four Scholarships to *Tisedale's*, giving Lands, of one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* Value, for their Maintenance; and requiring, that two of his Fellows, and as many of his Scholars, should be either of his Name, or Kindred, and the rest of *Abington School*. The Election of *Tisedale's* Scholars, is made on the *Tuesday* after the first *Sunday* in *August*, yearly, by the Master of this College, two Seniors of *Tisedale's* Fellows, &c.

Other Benefactors to this College are,

1. Archbishop *Abbot*, who paid three Hundred Pounds for them to *Baliol College*, and gave them one Hundred Pounds.
2. King *Charles I.* who granted to them the perpetual Advowson of *St. Aldate's Church*, and gave also Lands to maintain one Fellow, to be chosen out of the Isles of *Guernsey*, or *Jersey*, being a Native of either of them.
3. *Juliana Stafford*, Relict of *Alexander Stafford* of *Holborn, London*, gave five Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Education of two poor Scholars to be educated in the Study of Divinity, nominated by the Master, and to be enjoyed, till they become Masters of Arts.
4. *Francis Rouse*, who by his Will devised sixty Pounds *per Ann.* forty out of the Tithes of *Bookham* in *Surry*, and twenty out of a Tenement at *Cowbury* in *Devon*, for three Students of low Fortunes, either of his Kindred, or from two of the upper Classes of *Eaton School*.
5. Dr. *George Morley*, Bishop of *Winchester*, who at the Time of his Death, founded five Scholarships, for Students from the Isles of *Jersey*, and *Guernsey*, and endowed them with a liberal Allowance.

The Buildings are Part of them the same which belonged to *Broadgate-Hall*, and the Rest were built at the Expence of *Tifedale*, *Wightwick*, and other Benefactors; but the Number of Students increasing so much, that the College would not hold them, the Society took in certain Chambers, called the *Abington Lodgings*, *New College Lodgings*, and *Camby Lodgings*.

The Chapel is nothing else but the South Wing of *St. Aldate's Church*.

The Library is a large Chamber over the South Wing of *St. Aldates's Church*,

repaired, and filled by diverse Benefactors, among whom the Chief are, *Dr. Clayton*, who gave twenty Pounds towards the Repairs, and some printed, and manuscript Books; *William Gardiner*, of *Linton*, who gave the greatest Part of his Library, about the Time that it was repaired; *Sir Robert Hanson*, of *London*, &c.

The local Visitor of this College, is the Chancellor of the University for the Time being.

The present Master is *Dr. Panting*.

Of the HALLS of this UNIVERSITY.

THE Name of Hall at first was given to Houses now called Colleges, but now is appropriated only to such small unindowed Houses, as are little more, than more creditable Inns, for the Reception of Students. Of this Kind there are seven in this University, viz. *Alban*, *Hart*, *Edmund*, *St. Mary*, *New*, *Magdalene*, and *Gloucester Halls*; of which it may be in general observed, that though they keep up a Kind of College-Government, and Order, yet they differ in many Things, as 1. All their Heads, or Principals, are appointed by the Chancellor, except that of *Edmund-Hall*, who is nominated by *Queen's College*. 2. They are regulated by Statutes made by the Chancellor, and whole University. 3. The Principals, and Scholars are obliged to go to their Parish Churches on solemn Days for divine Service, as *Magdalene*, *Edmund*, and *Hart Halls*, to *St. Peter* in the East; *Alban-Hall* to *Merton Church*; *St. Mary-Hall* to *St. Mary's*; *New-Inn* to *St. Peter's* in the Bailiff; and *Gloucester-Hall* to *St. Thomas's Church*. 4. They are not endowed with yearly Revenues, though

some have Exhibitions for the Maintenance of poor Students. 5. The Students pay a yearly Rent, for their Chambers, to their Principals, and live at their own Charge. 6. None may be admitted into any of them, unless he comes with his Books, and Goods, and hath a Chamber to reside in. 7. Every Student, at his Admission, is obliged to take an Oath before the Principal, or Vice-Principal, (if he be fifteen Years old, or if not as soon, as he is so) that he will observe the Statutes, and Customs of the Hall, under Pain of Expulsion. What is more particularly observable in them, will be taken Notice of in the short Account of them following.

ALBAN-HALL, is the most ancient of them, and is situate in *St. John Baptist's Parish*, by *Merton College*. It is so called from *Robert de St. Alban's*, an Oxford Citizen, who was anciently the Owner of it, and sold it with another Tenement called *Nuns-Hall*, to the Nuns of *Littlemore* in *Oxfordshire*. These Halls afterward came to be distinctly inhabited by

by Students, and were subject to diverse Principals, but were united in King Henry VI's Reign, and so became subject to the same Discipline and Principal. But still they were in the Possession of the Nuns of *Littlemore*, till they demised them, under the Name of *Alban*, and *Noon Halls*, to the Warden and Fellows of *Merton College*, for the Term of ninety-nine Years. The Society of *Merton College* remained in Possession of them, till they devolved to Cardinal *Wolsey*, by the Grant of the Nunnery of *Littlemore* to him; but upon the Confiscation of the Cardinal's Estate, King Henry came to the Possession of these Halls, and gave them to his Physician Dr. *George Owen*, formerly Fellow of *Merton*, from whom by several mean Conveyance, they came again to the Warden, and Fellows of *Merton*, to whom it now belongs. It now lies in a ruinous and desolate Condition. Some Persons of Note were bred in this Hall as *Richard Fitz-James*, Bishop of London, who was Principal of it; *Francis Gough*, Bishop of Limerick in Ireland; *Philip Massinger*, a famous Poet, and Comedian; *William Lenthall*, Speaker in the Long Parliament, &c.

HART-HALL, so called from *Elias de Hartford* the Owner of it, who demising it to some Scholars of the University, stiled it *Hart-Hall* in the Lease, from the first Part of his Name; and under the same Name he sold it to *John Dokelington*, a Citizen of Oxford, who not long after sold it with another Messuage, called *Arthur-Hall* in the same Parish, to *Walter Stapledon*, Bishop of *Exeter*, who having obtained a Royal Charter for putting in twelve Scholars into it, annexed it to his College. It was during the Time the Bishop's Scholars continued in it, called *Stapledon-Hall*; but when they were removed, it returned to its old Name. *Exeter College* had the Nomination of a Principal to it, for a long Series of Years, and the Chancellor was only to give him Admission into his Office. In this Hall many of the

Fellows of *New College* resided, while their College was building. Here were formerly twelve Students, to whom the University paid a yearly Pension of thirty Pounds, upon the Account of the Abbot, and Monks of *Glastonbury*, for the Sustainment of such Youth, as had been brought up at *Glastonbury School*. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Revenues of *Glastonbury* came to the Crown, and the said Sum was paid by the Treasury, till *William Marquess of Winchester* purchased it, who still continued the Payment; but his Successors neglecting it, half of it was begged of Queen *Elizabeth*, and given to *Emanuel College Cambridge*, and the other Moiety is now paid to this Hall.

The Buildings of this Hall were thus erected; the Hall, and Butteries by *Philip Randal*; the Principal's Lodgings by Dr. *Theodore Price*; and the Kitchen, and Chambers over it, by Dr. *Isles*. But the Library hath been lately erected by the Contributions of diverse Benefactors.

The present Principal of this Hall is Dr. *Newton*.

EDMUND-HALL, so called from one *Edmonds*, a Citizen of Oxford, the Owner of it, to whose Posterity it being descended, it was sold to *Thomas de Malmesbury*, Vicar of *Cowley* near Oxford, who assigned it over to the Canons of *Osney*, upon Condition, that the Abbot, and Monks should pay him one Mark, and *Eliz. Oakley*, eight Shillings. The Abbey repaired it, and letting it out to the Scholars for Dwellings, as they did their other Houses in Oxford, made a great Advantage of it by the Rents. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbies, this Hall passed with *Osney Abbey* to King Henry VIII. who soon after granted it to *John Bellow*, and *Robert Bygot*, from whom coming to *William Burnell*, Gent. he sold it to *William Denyse*, Provost of *Queen's College* here, for forty Marks. This Society having thus obtained it, converted it again to the Use of the Scholars, upon this Condition made with the Chancellor, and University, that they should

should for ever have the Nomination of a Principal in their own Right, to be admitted by the Chancellor, or his Commissary, as appears by the Agreement still in Force. The Chancellor once opposed the Nomination of the Principal, but upon consulting the Lawyers and Civilians the College recovered their Right, as they now enjoy it.

The Buildings of this Hall being very ruinous thro' Age, have most of them been pulled down, and re-built by Contributions under the Headships, and by the Care and Expence of Dr. Ayry, Dr. Tully and Dr. Bousfield, with some Help from *Queen's College*.

Dr. *John Rawlinson*, formerly Principal of this Hall, hath settled an annual Stipend of Six Pounds a Year, to be paid out of certain Lands at *Cassington* to a Catechist, who is to explain the Catechism in the publick Hall yearly. He settled it Anno 1631.

Several Persons of Note have had their Education in this Hall, viz. *Lancelot Bulkley*, Bishop of *Dublin*; *Francis Gough*, Bishop of *Limerick*; *William Fuller*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *John Prichet*, Bishop of *Glocester*; as also *David Jenkins*, a Bencher of *Lincolns-Inn*, and Judge of *South-Wales*; Dr. *George Bate*, Physician to *Oliver* and *King Charles II.* &c. The present Principal is Dr. *Pierfon*.

S. MARY-HALL was the House of an *Oxford* Citizen, named *Henry Kelpis*, who conveyed it to one *Peter*, Rector of *St. Mary's Church*, for the Use of him and his Successors, Rectors of the said Church. Thus it became the Parsonage-House, till *King Edward II.* gave the Church to *Oriel College*, together with the House, and so coming to the Scholars, it was converted to the Use of Students. The Government of it at first was managed by the Provost, or some of the Fellows of *Oriel*; but now it hath a Principal of its own, and Scholars under him.

The Buildings were thus erected, viz. The Hall by *Oriel College*, Anno 1333, or thereabouts; but there are now little

remaining of the old Buildings, for the rest were pulled down in 1647, in order to be rebuilt, as much of it hath been; for Dr. *Sanders* the Principal, by the Assistance of divers Benefactors, erected the modern publick Hall, with the Cellar under it, and Chapel over it, with the Buttery, and some Rooms on the West; but this Hall, since the Colleges have been so much enlarged, as well as beautified, is very little inhabited by Students.

While this Hall flourished, several Men of Note for Learning and Eminency belonged to it, as Dr. *Carpenter*, Bishop of *Worcester*; Cardinal *Allen*, Sir *Thomas More*, Chancellor of *England*; Sir *Thomas Elliot*, who was sent Ambassador by *King Henry VIII.* to the Emperor *Charles V.* Archbishop *Sandys*, *Gabriel Powel*, *Rob. Hues*, &c. The present Principal is Dr. *Hudson*.

NEW-INN HALL, or *Trilleck-Inn*, was the House of the *Pennards*, Citizens of *Oxford*, from whose Heir it was conveyed to *John Trilleck*, Bishop of *Hereford*, who dedicated it to the Muses, and named it *Trilleck's Inn*. Bishop *Trilleck* dying intestate, his Brother *Thomas* became his Heir, and about six Years after sold it to *Hugh Penbrigg*, and others, who assigned it with another Tenement, after *Penbrigg's* Death, to *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*. This Bishop having obtained a Royal Charter for that End, gave them both, then called *Trilleck's Inns*, with a Messuage called *Roses-Hall*, to the Warden and Fellows of *New College*, Anno 1392. Being in the Colleges Hands, these Houses were by the Convocation of Regents and Non-Regents, Anno 1455, assigned for an Habitation of *Bernerdine* or *White Monks*, or any other Religious Order; but this held for a Time only; for afterwards they were filled with Civilians, and so continued, till the Reign of *King Edward VI.* in which Time they produced many learned Professors in that Study, (most of them *Welshmen*) who were an Ornament to the University by their Lectures.

tures read there, when they sued for their Degrees.

The Buildings of this Hall being fallen into so great a Decay, that they were ready to fall about the End of King Henry VIth or King Edward IVth's Reign, *New College* pulled them all down, and built them uniformly; and from thence this Inn, which was before called *Trilleck-Inn*, changed its Name to *New-Inn Hall*, which *John Rous* the *Warwick* Antiquary, who lived at the same Time, says, was built for Lawyers. The Chapel here was once much admired for its Neatness, but is now not found. The Scholars all had but one common Dormitory, or Bed-chamber, except the Principal, who is at present *Dr. Brabant*.

MAGDALEN-HALL, was built by *William Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Winchester*, after he had finished *Magdalen College*, only for the Use and End of a Grammar School, with Chambers over it, and a Kitchen adjoining for an Habitation for the Master and Usher, who were to teach the Youth of the College and Neighbourhood gratis. After the Founder's Death, the College being over-filled, put some Scholars into the Chambers, first intended for the School-masters, being large enough for both; and then afterwards added new Rooms and Lodgings for the Reception of more Scholars, and then it began to be called *Grammar-Hall*, and at length being put under the Government of one of the Fellows of *Magdalen College*, it took the Name of *Magdalen-Hall*, which Name it still bears.

The Buildings of this Hall were erected and increased as is above-mentioned, and so continued to *Dr. John Wilkinson's* Time, who being Principal, built about 1618, Chambers over the Gate, Hall and Butteries, with those on the North-side of the first Court, upon which he is said to have expended at least three Thousand Pounds. His Nephew and Successor, *Dr. Henry Wilkinson*, added the Library and Chambers under it, giving at the same Time to the former, many Books and va-

luable Coins, which he procured of those Gentlemen that had had their Education in it. *Dr. James Hyde*, who was also Principal of this Hall, enlarged the Library by the Addition of three Classes, (and built two Chambers under them) upon the Account of great Numbers of Books given to his Hall by *Dr. Lisle*, *Mr. Ridge*, and *Dr. Hardy*, with many others.

Dr. John White, formerly a Student in this Hall, bequeathed five Exhibitions of 8*l.* per Annum each, for the Use of five Students in Divinity here, and four Pounds a Year to the Principal, to be paid out of the Estate, with which he had before endowed the Moral Philosophy Lecture. And *Mr. John Meek* gave an 100*l.* a Year to be equally divided yearly between ten Students in it. Many famous Men have been Students of this Hall, as *Dr. Henshaw*, Bishop of *Peterburgh*; *Dr. Wilkins*, Bishop of *Chester*; *Mr. Tindale*, *Dr. Feld*, *Mr. Daniel*, *Mr. Pemble*, *Dr. Hoyle*, *Dr. Harris*, *Dr. Hardy*, and many others.

The present Principal of this Hall is *Mr. Cotes*.

GLOCESTER-HALL, or *St. John Baptist's Hall*, the first of which Names it bore upon the Account of the Benedictine Monks of *Glocester*, whose Novices were educated here in University Learning. On the Suppression of the Abbies it fell into King *Henry VIIIth's* Hands, who granted it to *Robert King*, Bishop of *Oxford*, for a Palace for himself and his Successors; and accordingly he held it, till that King transferred the See from *Osney* to *Christ-Church*, when it again returned to the King, as is supposed. Some Years after this it came into the Hands of one *Mr. Doddington*, by a Royal Grant from Queen *Elizabeth*, paying 55*l.* Rent for it. *Mr. Doddington* soon after sold it to *Sir Thomas White*, Founder of *St. John Baptist's College*, who conveyed it to the President and Scholars of it, and ordered it to be made an House for Students, decreeing, that some Fellow of his College should always be the Principal of it,

it, and be elected to it by the rest of the Fellows. Sir *Thomas* repaired it, and gave some Allowances to the Scholars (which were almost an Hundred) for their Support in his Life-time.

The Buildings which Sir *Tho. White* repaired, being grown ruinous by Age; Sir *George Peckham*, Knt. formerly a Student here, gave 100*l.* to restore them in 1573, and Mr. *William Gent* added as much for compleating them. All this while the Students wanted a Chapel for divine Service; but Dr. *Hawley* having procured Contributions, began one over the Hall, but left it to *Deg. Whear*, his Successor to finish, which he not only did, but added a small Library at the West End of it, at the Expence of Contributors.

Among the Men of Note, who were Students in this Hall, these are the Chief, viz. *William Bishop*, the Popish Bishop of *Chalcedon*; Mr. *Tho. Allen*, famous for his great Learning and choice Library of MSS. Mr. *William Burton*, much in Archbishop *Usher's* Favour; Sir *Kenelm Digby*, a famous Philosophick Writer; Dr. *Mervet*, a famous London Physician, and others.

The present Principal of this Hall is *Richard Blechinden*, Dr. of Laws.

N. B. The Abundance of Matter supplied to us by Dr. *Plot*, Mr. *Wood* and Dr. *Ayliffe*, about this University, has swelled our Description of it beyond our Design; which we hope the Reader will pardon, there being nothing in it, as we believe, impertinent.

WOTTON Hundred.

Having thus given the History of this City of *Oxford*, and the University established in it, we shall proceed to the Market-Towns and Villages of this Hundred of *Wotton*, and set down what we find most observable in them, beginning with

Woodstock, *Wuduſtroke* or *Wudeſtoc*, and called by the Saxons, *Vuðerȝoc*

(that is, *locus Silvestris*) This Place seems to have been a Royal Seat ever since the Days of King *Alfred*; it appearing from a Manuscript in the *Cotton Library*, that that Prince translated *Boethius de consolatione Philosophiæ* there. In the Time of King *Ethelred*, it was become so considerable, that that King called a Parliament there, by which divers Laws were enacted about Sureties, criminal Servants, Buying and Exchanging without Vouchers, and Persons generally reputed faithless, which are particularly and at length related in Mr. *Lambard's* Collection of Ancient Saxon Laws. After the Conquest, King *Henry I.* seems to have taken so great Delight in the Palace here, (Mr. *Cambden* says, he built it, thro' Mistake) that he not only made some Additions to the Buildings, but he inclosed the Park with a Stone-Wall. *John Rous* the Historian, tells us, that this was the first Park that was made in *England*, which Sir *William Dugdale* (in his *Baronage*) seems to believe, both contrary to the Faith of *Domesday-Book*, in which we often meet with *Parca Silvestris Bestiarum*; i. e. a Woody Park of Beasts. But after the King had given an Example, Parks were exceedingly multiplied by the Prelates and Nobles, insomuch that in the following Ages, there were more of them in *England*, than in all the Christian World besides. They were generally stocked with Fallow Deer, but the King was not so desirous of them, because he had Plenty of them in his Forests, and therefore furnished this with foreign Wild-Beasts, as Lions, Leopards, Camels and Linxes, which he procured of other Princes. Among them, *William of Malmſbury* tells us, that he kept a Porcupine, which being covered all over with sharp-pointed Quills, shot them out naturally at the Dogs that hunted him.

King *Henry II.* had his Residence chiefly in this Palace, as seems evident from his many publick Transactions there; for Anno 1163, *Rice*, Prince of *Wales*, came hither with divers of his Lords and Nobles, and did Homage to the King and his Son *Henry* there. Also in the Year

1179, being lately returned out of *Normandy*, he knighted his Son *Jeffery* here; and in the Year 1186, he gave his Cousin the Lady *Ermengard*, Daughter of *Richard* Viscount *Beaumont*, in Marriage to *William* King of *Scotland*, causing the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to join them in Matrimony in this Chapel of *Woodstock*; and celebrating their Nuptials four Days together, with great Cheer and Magnificence. With her he gave the *Scotch* King the Castle of *Edinburgh*, who immediately settled it on *Ermengard*, his Queen, as a Part of her Dower, augmenting it with an hundred Pounds Lands by the Year, and forty Knights Fees. But that which has made this Place famous among our Historians, is *Rosamond's* Bower, built by this King (tho' at this Time there are not the least Footsteps of it) upon this Occasion. This King too much addicted to other Women than his Queen, had many Concubines, but was chiefly enamour'd with the pleasant and incomparable Beauty of the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, who was commonly called *Rosamund*, i. e. the Rose of the World, for her amiable Qualities: *Eleanor*, his Queen, being a Woman of an angry and restless Spirit, could not bear any Rivals in her Bed; and tho' she was incensed against all the King's Concubines, yet chiefly bent her Revenge against fair *Rosamund*. This the King was sensible of, and not knowing well how to secure her from the Queen's Attempts, built her an House in his Park here, and encompassed it with a Labyrinth, viz. a Work with so many intricate Turnings and Windings, that no Creature should find a Way to get to her, but the King himself, or such as were instructed by him. But all this could not protect her from the Queen's Jealousy, who by a little Clue of Silk, either sticking to the King's Foot, (as Mr. *Holinshead* tells us) or fast from *Rosamund's* Lap (as Mr. *Speed* says) found a Way to get to her, and dealt with her so sharply and cruelly, that *Rosamund* lived not long after. She was buried at the Nunnery of *Godstow* near *Oxford*. King *John* erected a fair Herse

for her in the Quire of the Church, and gave a certain Stipend to the House, that the Nuns might pray for the Souls of his Father King *Henry* and Lady *Rosamund*; but *S. Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, did not suffer it to remain long, for in his next Visitation, he not only demolished her Tomb, but caused her Bones to be cast out of Christian Burial.

At the King's Palace here were born *Edmund*, the second Son of King *Edward* I. by Queen *Margaret* his Wife, 5 Aug. 1330, surnamed from it, *Edmund* of *Woodstock*. He was created Earl of *Kent* by his Half-Brother, King *Edward* II. and being much against the Treatment of that Prince by the Queen Mother and *Mortimer*, who had deposed and imprisoned him, was induced by the Command of the Pope, and Instigation of divers of the Nobility (who were persuaded by one *Thomas Dunhead*, a Friar-Precacher, that he was alive) to endeavour by all Ways and Means possible to deliver King *Edward* out of Prison, and restore him to his Crown. For this Conspiracy he was arrested on St. *Gregory's* Day, 12 Mar. 1329, and being arraigned upon certain Confessions and Letters found about him, he was found guilty of Treason, and a few Days after beheaded at *Winchester*, the Parliament then sitting there. 2. *Edward* the eldest Son of King *Edward* III. afterwards known in the World by the Name of the *Black Prince*, not from his Complexion or Conditions, but from his victorious Achievements, which were black and dismal to all his Enemies, was also born here. He was educated under his Father in Martial Discipline, in which he was so great a Proficient, that like a second *Mars*, he was a Terror to *Europe*. He married *Joan*, Countess of *Salisbury* and *Kent*, from whose Garter the noble Order of Knighthood, so called, was first instituted. His Merit, as well as Birth, entitled him to the Crown, but he never lived to wear it, dying before his Father, Anno *Ætat.* 46. and leaving his Son *Richard* to take his Place, but he not being the Heir of his Qualifications for it, was deprived

prived by the *Lancastrians*, who would not have dared to have reached at the Crown, had his Father worn it. 3. *Thomas*, the youngest Son of King *Edward III.* by *Philippa* his Wife, surnamed also from this Place, *Thomas of Woodstock*. The Bishop of *Durham*, *Thomas Hatfield*, was his Godfather, and was permitted probably to give him his Christian Name. He was created by his Nephew, King *Richard II.* on his Coronation-Day, first, Earl of *Buckingham*, and then Duke of *Glocester*; and afterwards marrying *Eleanor*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Essex* and *Hereford*, he became not only Earl of *Essex* in her Right, but Constable of *England*: He was a Person of Valour and Wisdom, both which he was vigilant to employ for the Honour and Safety of the King; but being attended with too much Obstinacy and Imperiousness, so much distressed the King, that he contrived with *Thomas Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and some others, how to take him off, which they soon after did, by training of him from his own House at *Plushy* in *Essex*, and carrying him over to *Callis*, where he was strangled. Anno 1397, he had provided himself a Burial-place at *Plushy*, where he had founded a College, and was carried thither to be buried, but his Body was afterwards carried to *Westminster*, and there interred with *Eleanor* his Wife.

In this Palace the Princess *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen, was kept a Prisoner some Time, and that in none of the best Lodgings, by the Order of her Sister Queen *Mary*; she had been confined in the Tower of *London* some Months before, and was removed to this Palace, under the Conduct of Sir *Henry Bennisfield*. The Princess her self supposed she was led to the Slaughter; and therefore desired her Servants to pray for her at Night as her last; but the People believing her to be released, and only brought to this Palace as a remote Residence, rung the Bells as she passed along, but Sir *Henry* was so much displeased with the Peoples Rejoycing, that he not

only commanded them to cease the Bells, but put the Ringers in the Stocks, which raised such Thoughts into her Mind, that she said to her Servants and Friends, *As a Sheep to the Slaughter, so am I led*. Being brought to this Palace, she was kept under a Guard of Soldiers Day and Night; and tho' she had the Privilege granted her of walking in the Garden, yet she was under continual Fears of Death, the Keeper of the House being a notorious Ruffian, and Bishop *Gardiner* seeking all Means to destroy her; but the Lord *Tame*, who was in Commission with *Bennisfield*, kept them all from their Designs; however, it had like to have been effected by an Accident, (as it appeared, (tho' it was suspected to be purposely intended) which was this: On a sudden, while the Princess was in her Lodgings, there was discover'd a Fire to be kindled between the Cieling of the Room below and the Boards of her Chamber, which, had it burst out into a Flame, must have consumed her; but there happening a Gentleman of *Oxfordshire* to be with Sir *Henry Bennisfield* at that Time, he joined with him, and pulling up the Boards, quenched the Fire, which Escape had such an Effect upon the Princess, that a little after, sitting at her Prison's Window, and musing upon her Dangers, she observed a Maid in *Woodstock Park* milking a Cow, and merrily singing over her Pail, which brought this Thought into her Mind, That Liberty and Fearlessness were more valuable than all the Greatness in the World; and wished that she were rather that Milk-maid than a Princess; into such Distress was she then brought.

This Manor and Park of *Woodstock* being the Inheritance of our Kings, reverted with the Crown to King *Charles II.* and was continued to his Successors, till the fourth Year of Queen *ANNE*, when Her Majesty, by the Concurrence of Parliament, granted all the Interest of the Crown in the Honour and Manor of *Woodstock* and Hundred of *Wotton*, to *John Duke of Marlborough*, and his Heirs, as a Reward of his eminent and unparalleled Services,

Services, in gaining by his Courage and Condu& divers Victories over the *French* and *Bavarian* Army at *Schellenberge*, and other Places; but more especially at *Blenheim*, by which the Frontiers of *Holland* were secured and enlarged, and the Empire rescued from immediate Ruin. Nor was his Grace thus rewarded at home only, but the Emperor made him a Prince of the Empire, by granting him the Lordship of *Mendleheim*, from whence he was stiled throughout the Empire, The Prince of *Mendleheim*. The Duke being thus settled in the Possession of this Palace (once the Delight of our Kings, but almost quite demolished by the late Civil Wars, in the Reign of King *Charles I.*) and Park, began to rebuild it, and make it more magnificent, changing the Name to *Blenheim* House or Castle, that it might for ever remain a Monument of his glorious Actions there and elsewhere. It is adorned with spacious and beautiful Gardens, and all other Accommodations and Ornaments suitable to the Stateliness of the Fabrick. It is to belong to one of the Duke's Descendants for ever, who, whether Male or Female, are to have the Title and Arms of *Marlborough*, and by way of Homage, present a Standard to the Sovereign every Year, on the Day that the Battle at *Blenheim* was fought, and Victory obtained.

The Town of *Woodstock* joineth to the Park, and is not above half a Mile distant from the Palace. It is a little neat Country Corporation, and hath some very good Inns in it. The Streets are well paved, and it hath the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament. For many Years this Town was enriched by the Resort of our Kings and Queens to it; but Queen *Elizabeth* never loving her Goal, which prevented the going of the Court thither, the Town fell into great Decay; whereupon that Queen, that she might restore it to a prosperous State, caused a Statute to pass in Parliament, *Anno 18 Reg.* to make it a Staple of Wool; but how this Trade has succeeded, we find not. The Market here is on *Tuesday* weekly, and Fairs on *March 25, July 21,*

and *Sept. 20,* and *Dec. 6.* yearly. It is a Corporation, and sends Burgesses to Parliament; but it is but of late Years that it hath had these Privileges; for tho' indeed we find that it sent Burgesses to Parliament twice, viz. once in the 30th Year of *Edward I.* and another Time 33d of *Edward III.* it sent none for some Centuries. From *June* to *Holy-wood* Day, Venison is here to be had in the greatest Perfection, and cheap; the Park here being so well stocked, that there are never less than 5000 Head of Deer thought to be in it all Times. Mr. *Richard Cromwell*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, founded a School here, 27 *Eliz. Anno Domini 1585*, of which *Francis Gregory*, a Native of this Town, who had been an Usher at *Westminster* School, under Mr. *Richard Busby*, became Master, and did much Good by his sedulous Instruction.

In the Park here, Dr. *Plot* tells us, is one of the best and strongest Polysyllabical Ecchoes which he ever met with. In the Time when little Wind is stirring, it returns very distinctly seventeen Syllables, and in the Night twenty, as he found by Experiment. The Object of this Eccho, he says, is the Hill with the Trees on the Top of it, about half a Mile distant from the Town, in the Way to the Earl of *Rochester's* Lodge; and the true Place of the Speaker on the opposite Hill, just without the Gate at the Town's End, near *Chaucer's* House.

This Town giveth the Title of Viscount to *Henry Bentinck*, Duke and Earl of *Portland*, and is not a little proud, that it is the Birth-place of our famous *English* *Homer*, *Jeffrey Chaucer*. Other Places indeed claim that Honour, as they did *Homer's*, viz. *Newbury* in *Berkshire*, *Durington* Castle there being his Inheritance, and *London*, in which he says he was forth grown, which may rather imply his Education than Birth; but *Woodstock* has the greatest Probability on her Side; *Leiland*, *Pitts*, and *Cambden*, our greatest Antiquaries positively asserting it; and *Pitts* tells us his Father was a Knight; and since Authority much strengthens Learning, we may be throughly satisfied, that

that here he was born, and dwelt, because Queen *Elizabeth* passed a fair Stone-house in this Town, standing near her Palace, unto the Tenant, by the Name of *Chaucer's House*, as 'tis called to this Day. *Dr. Plot*, to prove the Healthiness of the Air and Water of this Place, says, that one *Bryan Stephens*, an Inhabitant of this Town, lived till he was an hundred and three Years old; and one *George Green* was above an hundred when he died. *Dr. John Case*, a Person in much Esteem for his Learning beyond Sea, tho' not so much at home, was born in this Town. He was Scholar and Fellow of *St. John's College, Oxford*, and was looked upon in his Time the best Disputant and Philosopher that ever that College had bred. Being popishly affected, he left his Fellowship and married; yet being a meek Person, and leading a studious Life, was beloved, and had in high Veneration of the Scholars, and obtained a Licence of the University to read Lectures in Logick and Philosophy to young Men in his private House. Many eminent Men were produced by his Instruction, and he wrote many Books for their Improvement, of which his *Sphæra Civitatis*, *Speculum Moraliū*, &c. were in great Price. He was a Doctor of Physick, and did much good in that Profession. He died 23 Jan. 1599, and was buried in *St. John's College Chapel*. He got a large Estate, which he bestowed on pious Uses.

Dedington, or *Daddington*, is another Market-Town in this Hundred; the Market is on *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Whitmunday*, *St. Lawrence's Day*, Aug. 10. and *St. Martin's Day*, Novemb. 11. It was anciently a Town corporate, and sent Burgesses to Parliament, one Session in the 30th Year of King *Edward I*'s Reign, and two more in the 32d and 33d of King *Edward III*'s Reign, but never since, that we find. It is now governed by a Bailiff. This Manor was in the Reign of King *John*, Reg. 5. the Estate and Demefne of *William Malet*, a great Man in his Time, who was Sheriff of *Somersetshire* and *Dewnshire*, from

the 12th of K. *John* to the 15th; but taking Arms against that King, Reg. 17. in Conjunction with the Rebellious Barons, this Manor, with divers other Estates of his, were seized by the King, and given to *Thomas Basset*, whose Daughter *Alice* he had married, having with her this Lordship in Frank-Marriage. In the Reign of King *Edward II*. *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*, taking Part with *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, and other Nobles, who were discontented at *Piers Gaveston's* Abuse of the King's Favours, they all put themselves in Arms, and took him at *Scarborough*. The King having Notice of it, desired to speak with him, and promised, that in all Things he'd satisfy their Requests concerning him, which the Earl of *Pembroke* engaged that the King should do; and thereupon *Piers* was delivered to him to carry to the King, then at *Wallingford*; but as the Earl was on the Way, and came to this Place, the Earl of *Warwick* came with armed Men, and taking him from the Earl's Servants who kept him, carried him to *Warwick Castle*, and beheaded him on *Blacklow-Hill*, a little distant from *Warwick*, according as he had been forewarn'd, That he should feel the Sharpness of the Teeth of the Black Dog of *Arden* (the Name that he had in Scorn given the Earl of *Warwick*, when he was sheltered by the King's Favour.)

The Manor of this Place was after this in the Possessions of *Hugh de le Spenser*, Earl of *Winchester*; but he being attainted in the Reign of King *Edward III*. this and divers others Manors, to the Value of four Thousand Marks, were given to *Thomas de Brotherton*, fifth Son of King *Edward I*. then Earl Marshal of *England*. The Manor of this Place was, in later Times, purchased by King *Henry VIII*. of Sir *Thomas Pope*, (how it descended to him, we find not) and settled upon his new erected College, *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, to which we suppose it belongs at this Time; but before the said Sale, Sir *Thomas* (as the Record shews) had founded a School here, which he called *Jesus-School*.

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Dr. Plot (Nat. Hist. of Oxf. p. 362.) speaking of the Saxon and Danish Fortifications in this County, tells us, at this Town was anciently a Castle, tho' now there are few Marks of it, to which he makes no Question, but that Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, (as is just before mentioned) brought Piers de Gaveston, the great Favourite of King Edward II. and there left him to the Fury of the Earls of Lancaster, Warwick and Hereford, who carried him to Warwick and beheaded him. (N. B. Sir William Dugdale's Account above is more favourable to the Earl of Pembroke, and more probable.)

The same Doctor reckoning up some ancient Customs still retained in this County, but abolished, or quite lost in others, instances in one used in this Place, called, *The Running at the Quinten, Quintain, or Quintel*, from the Latin, *Quintus*, because it was used every fifth Year at the Olympick Games, or was the last of those Sports exercised on the fifth and last Day. The Manner of it is thus: They set up a Post perpendicular, and place a slender Piece of Timber on the Top of it on a Spindle, having a Board at the one End, and a Bag of Sand hanging at the other; against the Board they ride with strong Staves, which violently bringing about the Bag, it strikes them on the Back or Neck, and sometimes beats them from their Horse, unless they get nimbly away. He that breaks the Board is for that Time accounted a brave Man. A Reward was anciently given to him, as at London a Peacock, &c. but now this Sport is chiefly used at Marriages, for the young Men to ride at, when they carry home the Bride. In this Town was born the Lord Chief Justice Sir William Scroggs, the Son of William Scroggs, an Inhabitant here. He was a Commoner of Oriel College, a Master of a good Latin Stile, and a good Disputant. His Father designed him for a Divine, and procured the Reverfion of a good Parsonage for him; but the Wars coming on, the Scholars generally left the Univer-

sity, but he stayed and bore Arms for his Majesty; but was allowed so much Time as to take his Degree of Master of Arts, 1643. In the Expeditions of Kent, Essex and Colchester, he was a Captain of a Foot Company; but this last being unfortunate, his Soldier Life came to an End, and he was forced to take another Course of subsisting. At this Time he entred himself into Grey's Inn, and having studied the Common Law diligently, and been called to the Bar, he was made a Serjeant, Knight, and soon after Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In this Interval came on the Popish Plot, and the Conspirators being tried before him, he got great Reputation by his wise Management; but his Zeal slackening when he saw the Court-Designs, he was displaced, and Sir Francis Pemberton put in his Room: Some Articles were drawn up against him, and read in the House of Commons, but dropt upon his Removal, and he retired to his Seat at Weald-Hall, near Burnt-Wood in Essex, where he lived in Retirement till he died, 25 Octob. 1683. He was much abused in Pamphlets for his Partiality in and about the Popish Plot, and particularly in discharging Wakeman; and, among other Things, said to be a Butcher's Son; but all these Things must be looked upon as the Effects of popular Rage, since Evidence is wanting.

Near this Town, in the Grounds of one Mr. Lane, is a Well of medicinal Waters, of a strong sulphureous Smell, like Water which has been used in scouring of a Gun, and highly impregnated with a vitrioline Salt. In the Digging of it, there was found the Stone called *Pyrites Argentens*, and a Bed of *Belemnites*, commonly called Thunderbolts; and out of it hath been since taken the Silver *Marchasite*, of a glorious glistering Colour, but not yet discovered to be of any kind of Use. Here are also certain Waters, which have been sometimes heavier, and sometimes lighter than common Water, and give much different Sediments at divers

divers Trials with the same Materials.

The Villages of this Hundred, which have any Thing observable in them, are *Aston*, anciently the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Molins*, who was highly in Favour with King *Edward III.* who made him the Treasurer of his Chamber, and granted him many other advantageous Privileges; but being angry with him, because he did not send the King such Monies as he expected, when he lay before *Tournay*, he was imprisoned with some of the Judges, and this Manor, with his other Estates, seized into the King's Hands; but the King's Anger being at length appeased, they were restored to him, and left to his Son and Heir *William Lord Molins*, in whose Descendants it continued, till Issue Male failing in his Grandson *William Lord Molins*, who left one Daughter and Heir, then but three Years old, named *Eleonora*. She afterwards became the Wife of *Robert Hungerford*, Esq; 19 *Hen. 6.* and carried this Manor, and divers other Estates into his Family. This Place, in Memory of the *Molins*, Lords of it, was, upon this Marriage, called *Aston-Molins* in following Times.

In this Village (says *Dr. Plot*) in a Field North-west of the Church, is a petrifying Spring, whose Waters begin their Work, by casting a stony Slime upon the Rushes, Grass, Moss, Sticks, &c. which yet in a while are so altogether eaten away, that nothing of them remains after the Petrification completed, but the Figures of the Plants or Sticks, with some Augmentation in the bigness of them.

Barton, the Lordship and Demesne of *John Lord St. John*, and after him of his Posterity and Heirs, to 27 *Edw. 3.* *Emme de St. John*, Grandmother of the above-mentioned *John*, had for her Maintenance *la Græve*, Part of this Manor of *Barton*, and the Church was by his Ancestors given, with the Chapels of *Sandford* and *Ledwell*, to the Canons of *Osney*, near *Oxford*, which the above said *John* confirmed to them.

Begbrooke and *Bladen*, two adjoining Parishes, are memorable only for an old Fortification, commonly called *Round-Castle*, which is situate indeed near *Begbrooke Church* on the West, but is in the Parish of *Bladen*; and *Lineham-Barrow*, between which and *Pudlicot*, a Seat of the ancient Family of *Lacies*, there is a Passage under Ground down to the River. On what particular Occasion they were made, we have no History to inform us; but in general we think it probable that they were made by the *Danes*, because they are both in Figure round. The Annals of *Margan* tell us, that there was a Fight in this Place, *Anno 1069*, but mention not between what Parties.

In the Quarries here is found a gritty Sort of Amber, something finer than that at *Witney*. It is observed growing sometimes in the Seams of the Rocks, and sometimes in the Body of the Stone; but notwithstanding the gritty Texture, it proves useful enough to Leatherdressers, but a much finer than either of those has been taken up at *Water Perry*.

Bladon, a Village famous only for their Loyal Parson *Dr. Matthew Griffith*, who, for his Zeal to the established Church and regal Prerogative, endured seven violent Assaults, and five Imprisonments; but lived to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and having recovered his Livings of *St. Magdalen Fishstreet*, and his Rectory here, died at this last, 14 *Octob. 1665.* *Ætat. 68.* He fought in Defence of *Basing-House*, and his Daughter manfully lost her Life there.

Carlington, *Cherlington*, or *Cassington*, was the Estate and Demesne of *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, at his Death, which happened 2 *May 28 Hen. 6.* after this Manner: He was a great Favourite of Queen *Margaret*, and had by his imprudent Management of Royal Favours, incurred the Odium of the Nobility and People, insomuch that a general Insurrection being feared by the King, he ordered his Banishment; and accordingly the Duke putting to Sea at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, with a Purpose, to sail into

France,

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France, was taken by a Ship of War belonging to the Duke of *Exeter*, then Constable of the Tower, and had his Head cut off upon the Side of the Cock-boat he was in. His Body and Head were after found by one of his Captains, and being conveyed to the Collegiate Church of *Wingfield* in *Suffolk*, was buried there. *John de la Pole*, then but 7 Years old, was left his Heir. The Church here is a Vicarage, for an Augmentation of which, Dr. *Fasper Maine*, Archdeacon of *Chichester*, who died in 1672, gave by his last Will 100*l.* to purchase Land with for that End. The Parsonage, before the Dissolution, belonged to the Priory of *St. Fideswide*, *Oxford*; but being then seized by King *Henry VIII.* was settled on his new erected College, *Christ-Church*, to which we suppose it now belongs. Mr. *John Ball*, the famous Puritan, was born in this Parish of mean Parentage. His School-Education was private at *Tarn-ton*, an adjoining Village; but he took his Degrees at *Oxford*, being a Student first at *Brazen-nose* College, and then at *St. Mary's* Hall. Being ordained by an *Irish* Bishop to avoid Subscription, he became Curate of *Whitmore*, a Chapel of Ease to *Stoke* in *Staffordshire*, where he lived and died a Non-conformist, in a poor Condition. He was a painful Preacher, and profitable Writer; and tho' he was somewhat disaffected to the Ceremonies and Discipline of the Established Church, yet he wrote against such as conceived the Corruptions of it were Ground enough for a Separation from it, particularly in his Answer to Mr. *John Can*, the Leader of the *English Brownists* of *Amsterdam*. He was indeed censured by some of his own Party for it, as deserting the Non-conformists Cause and Grounds, and so declining from the Inconformity he had long professed; but for all that he died abundantly satisfied in the Justness of the Cause, which he so well defended against Separation. He hath many Books in Print. He died 20 *Octob.* 1640, and was buried in the Church of *Whitmore*, leaving behind

him the Character of a learned and pious Man, who by his great Labours had done eminent Service to the Church in private and publick.

Cogges, the Head of the Barony of *Arfic*, of which *Manasser*, or *Manfer de Arfic* was Lord. This Family was descended of the Earls of *Oxford*, and are as ancient as King *Henry the 1st's* Reign. They flourished in this Lordship divers Successions, till *Robert de Arfic*, who died in King *Henry III's* Time, leaving only Heirs General, viz. *Joan*, who married *Eustace de Greynville*; and *Alice*, the Wife of *Thomas de Hayes*, who joined together, and passed all their Interest to this Manor, and other their Paternal Estate, to *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*. How, or when it passed from his Heirs or Assigns, we don't find; but it appears that it came to *William Lord Lovel*, 33 *Hen. 6.* by his Wife *Alice*, Daughter of Sir *John Deincourt*, and Heir to her Sister, Wife to *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, who died then without Issue. Her Son *Francis Lord Lovel* was her Heir of this Barony, and enjoyed it till being attainted for High Treason by Parliament, for siding with King *Edward IV.* and *Richard III.* whom he assisted in the Battle in *Bosworth Field*, 1 *Hen. 7.* this Barony, with divers Manors in this and other Counties, were by him forfeited to the Crown, and given by King *Henry VII.* to *Fasper Earl of Pembroke* and Duke of *Bedford*, and Half-Brother to King *Henry VI.* by his Mother's Marriage with *Owen Tudor*, descended from the ancient Princes of *Wales*. He died without Issue, and so we are at a Loss to account farther for the Lords of this Barony.

The Church of this Barony was given by the above-mentioned *Manasser de Arfic*, to the Monks of *Fescamp* in *Normandy*, with Lands and Tithes in divers other Places; whereupon those Monks sent over Part of their Convent hither, and here founded a Cell to that their foreign Monastery, which was dissolved in King *Henry Vth's* Reign among the Priorities alien.

Compton-long, a Village at a little Distance from that wonderful Monument of Antiquity, called *Rolle-rich-stones*, of which the country People have a Tradition, that they were once Men, turned into Stones, and that the highest of them should have been the King of *England*, if he could have seen this Village, which was but a little farther. Dr. *Thomas Rotheram*, alias *Scot*, when he was Bishop of *Lincoln*, augmented the Number of Fellows of *Lincoln College*, from seven to twelve, by appropriating for their Subsistence two Benefices, viz. this, and *Twyford* in *Buckinghamshire*.

Dichely, an Hamlet in *Spillesbury* Parish, where the Earl of *Litchfield* hath a Seat. V. *Spillesbury*.

Duns-Tew is memorable for what happened to *Ann Green*, a Servant Maid of Sir *Thomas Read's* of this Place, Anno 1650, she being with Child, thro' over working in turning of Malt, fell in Travel about the fourth Month of her Time, and not knowing what she ailed, went to the House of Ease, and after some Straining was delivered of a Child, but so small, that the Sex was not discoverable. The Matter being found out, she was, by her own Confession, condemned and hanged; and being thought dead (because as she desired) divers Means were used to put her out of her Pain, she was carried to an House to be dissected; but as the Doctors, viz. Sir *William Petty*, Anatomy Professor, Dr. *Wallis*, Dr. *Bathurst*, &c. were preparing her Body for it, they perceived a Rutling in her Throat, by which, conceiving some Signs of Life, they used such Means to recover her, that within fourteen Hours she spake, and the next Day talked and prayed. The Officers concerned in her Execution, would have had her away to have compleated it, but the Doctors and Mayor kept them from their Intention, till they got her a Pardon. It is observable, that she came to her self just as if she had been awaked out of Sleep, beginning to speak, where she left off at the Gallows. After her Recovery she went to her Friends at

Steeple Barton, and being there married, had three Children, lived in good Reputation, and died in 1659. This wonderful Occurrence was generally interpreted as a Mark of her Innocency, and as such is transmitted to Posterity by some Writers. There are certain Lands in this Place, which having belonged to the Monastery of *St. Frideswide, Oxford*, before the Dissolution of it, were then seized by King *Henry VIII.* and given to his new-built College of *Christ-Church*, which we suppose now enjoys them.

Ensham, or as Sir *H. Spelman* writes it, *Ænham*; in the Saxon Language, as Mr. *Cambden* has it, *Eignerham*; but as the Additions, *Egonerham*, was anciently a royal Vill, situated most commodiously among delightful Meadows. The Eminency of this Place is confirmed by the Mention of it in the most early Times, and by King *Ethelred's* Charter (of which we shall speak presently) which terms it *Locus celebris*. This Place, among other Garrisons in those Parts, *Cuthwolfe* the Saxon first took from the conquered Britains. Being in the Saxons Power, *Æthelmar*, a Nobleman, adorned it with a Monastery, which *Ethelred* King of *England*, in the Year 1005, confirmed and signed the Privilege of Liberty (as the Words of the Charter run) with the Sign of the Holy Cross; but this religious House is long since turned into a private House, and belongs to the Earl of *Darby*. Here also in the Year 1009, the same King *Ethelred*, by the Advice of *Alphege*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Wulstan*, Archbishop of *York*, held a general Council, wherein many Decrees relating to the good Government of Church and State, were established. They are to be seen in Sir *H. Spelman's English Councils*. Tom. 1. p. 510.

In the Royalty of this Parish of *Ensham*, there was of old, and hath been continued, till of late, an ancient Custom, by which the Town's People were allowed upon *Whitmunday* to cut down, and carry away, where-ever the Churchwardens pleased to mark it out, by giving

giving the first Chop, as much Timber as could be drawn away by Mens Hands into the Abbey-yard; and if they could draw it out again, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Servants of the Abbey to prevent it, and keep it for their own, (which, since the Dissolution of the Abbies, the Servants of the Lord of the Manor are to do) they become the Proprietors of it, and the Timber was to be made use of for the Reparations of the Church. By this Custom some will have it, that the People hold their Right of Commonage at *Lammas* and *Michaelmas*; but Timber now growing very scarce, thro' the long Usage of it, because it discourageth Planting, the Chief of the Parish have combined to lay it aside, upon Condition, that the Rights of the Church be compensated some other way.

Further, upon a Grant of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, Anno 1230, for observing of Processions and other Solemnities at *Enfham* Church, in Obedience to the Mother Church of *Lincoln*, in *Whitsun-Week*, many of the *Oxford* Scholars repairing thither to see jovial Doings, were assaulted by the country People, who killed some, and wounded others, and made the rest fly home in Fear and Danger of their Lives. The Bishop hearing it excommunicated the Authors and Abettors of this Sedition in all the Churches of *Oxfordshire*, excluding them the Society of all Christians, and depriving them of the Benefit of Confession till the Feast of *St. Bartholomew*; the Scholars also resented this Injury so highly, that they intermitted all Lectures, and would not resume them till the Offenders had undergone the severest Punishments; and when they did, the Bishop procured of the Pope a Permission for the Doctors and Masters of *Oxford*, to become Lectures and Regents in any other University, without any Examination.

Glympton, a small Village, is famous for the Residence of *Tho. Tisdale*, Esq; who, by his last Will, dated 30 June 1610, bequeathed five thousand Pounds to purchase Lands and Tenements for

the Maintenance of certain Fellows and Scholars, to be chosen from the Free-School at *Abington*, into any College in the University of *Oxford*; (Archbishop *Abbot*, and other great Men, with the Mayor and Burgessees of *Abington*, being made Trustees, who, after some Difficulties, settled them in *Pembroke College*;) and for a Spring, which riseth in a Wood, about a Mile South-West from the Church, in a Place where there are Stones in the Forms of Cockles. The Ebullitions of it are three, and the most Southern makes an humming Noise, much like that of an empty Bottle held with the Mouth against the Wind, which Resemblance perhaps may help us to explain the Cause as well as the Sound; for supposing the Channel be large within, and the Passage out be somewhat narrow like a Bottle, the Collision of the Water against the Lips of the Orifice, may make such a Noise in a large Vault therein, especially if the Waters be spirituous, as peradventure it may probably be. In *Westphalia* in *Germany*, there is a Spring that makes such a Noise as this doth, which they call *Bolderborn* from it.

Godstow is remarkable for nothing but its Nunnery; for which see the Ecclesiastical History of this County following.

Hanborough, noted only for the *Selenites*, or Moon-stone, which hath been found in great Plenty in digging of Wells in this Place.

Kidlington, one *Mrs. Hill*, who was born in this Place, lived above a Century of Years.

Ledwell, where is found a fine Sand, which is of good Use to give a Consistency and Body to Glass, and perhaps might prove as good Tarso as any they have from *France*, or is used in *Italy*, were it in a Place where it might be tried.

Leigh North ought to be taken Notice of, that it may be a Caution to all that do or may inhabit there, in digging Pits or Wells for common Use; because here is a Sort of Earth, which sends forth such sudden and deadly Steams, that they kill before the Patient can give

give the least Notice; of which there happened two deplorable Examples in the Years 1655 and 1674, both of them in *August*: The first happened to two Men of *Woodstock*, who undertook to dig a Well here, but before they had done any Thing considerable to it, sunk down and irrecoverably died, which being perceived by a Woman who stood by, she called a Miller to their Assistance, who unhappily descending to them, fell down dead also. The other fell out upon this Occasion: A Woman having had the Bucket of her Well falln into it, desired a lusty young Fellow to go down by a Ladder and fetch it up for her, which he willingly granting, by that Time he came half way down, he fell down dead into the Water, at which the Woman being amazed, called another young Man to help the other out, but when he came about the same Place of the Ladder, he suddenly fell off and died, without the least Sign of a Change, so suddenly mortal are the Damps of the Earth here.

Here hath also been found the Stone called *Pyrites*, which hath the Taste of Ink, and being exposed to the Air a while, becomes covered with a white downy Salt of the very same Taste, which Dr. Plot takes to be such an *Atramentum album*, i. e. white Ink, as *Kentman* says, rises out of the *Pyrites* at *Goslar* and *Radeberg*.

To this sad Shrine, whoe'er thou art, draw near,
If ever Son, if ever Friend were dear;
Here lies the Youth who ne'er his Friend denied,
Or gave his Father Grief, but when he died.
How vain is Reason! Eloquence, how weak!
When Pope must tell what *Harcourt* cannot speak.
Let then thy once lov'd Friend inscribe thy Stone,
And with a Father's Sorrow mix his own.

Simon Lord *Harcourt* hath a Seat in this Place, and takes his Title of Baron from it. He was bred a Lawyer in *Lincoln's Inn*, and from Solicitor and Attorney General rose by his faithful Services to be Keeper of the Great Seal, when he was made a Lord by *Queen Anne*.

Stanton-Harcourt, where is a large Barrow erected (as Dr. Plot supposes) by the *Britains* or *Danes*, because it is near no Highway, but in the open Fields. If it was a *Danish* Monument, it is certainly the Memorial of some Person, as will appear by the Stones set near it, tho' it is possible that those may be *Roman*, it being customary for them to set up such Trophies at the utmost Bounds of their Victories, or where they could not conveniently advance them further, as *Dion* and *Florus* testify. As for the Stones near this Barrow, called the *Devil's Coits*, (he adds that) he should take them to be Appendices to the former sepulchral Monument, but that they seem to be removed a little too far from it, and therefore says, perhaps the Barrow might be cast up for some *Saxon*, and the Stones for some *Britains*, slain hereabouts, or *vice versa*. They are eight Feet high, and near the Bottom seven Feet broad. They seem not natural, but made by Art of small Stones cemented together, of which there are great Numbers in the Fields about it. The Rectory of this Place was conveyed to and settled upon *All-Souls* College, by Letters Patents from *Queen Elizabeth*. In the Church is erected a sumptuous Tomb by the Right Honourable *Simon* Lord *Harcourt*, for his Son *Simon Harcourt*, Esq; lately deceased, on which these Lines are engraven:

Steple-a-ston, where was a Pavement ploughed up, consisting of Squares of divers Colours, and set in curious Figures, not cubick, like that found at *Great Tew*, but oblong, set perpendicular to the Horizon. That this Pavement was *Roman*, Dr. Plot thinks, there is no Doubt,

Doubt, tho' it was not found near any Roman Station, and far enough removed from any Roman Highway; (except some Branches of *Akemansfreet* from *Ramsden* and *Woodstock* might happen to pass these Places) but he guesseth it was not of any higher Antiquity, than the Time of *Agricola*, Lieutenant of *Vespasian*, who completed the Roman Conquests in these Southern Parts of Britain, or at most of *Paulinus*, who defeated the valourous British Queen *Boadicea*. The Use of these Pavements was, to lay where the Generals set their *Pratorium*, or Tent.

Stunesfeld, where is met with a Sort of spungy Chalk, which, tho' it will not flake as that at *Thame*, &c. yet being used for Pointing, seems to bind the Stones of their Walls very well.

Talkley, or *Tackley*, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Lord Beaumont*, an eminent Man in the Reigns of King *Edward II.* and King *Edward III.* in whose Reign he died. He, was, 11 *Edw. 3.* Constable of the King's Army sent into *Scotland*, and in Consideration of his great Services, obtained, among other Things, a Charter of Free-warren in all his Demesne Lands in this Place. He left this Manor, 14 *Edw. 3.* to his Son *John Lord Beaumont*; but he enjoyed it not above two Years, and then dying, left it to *Eleanor* his Wife, who, 17 *Edw. 3.* procured another Charter of the King for free Warren for her Demesne Lands in this Place. She left it to her Son and Heir, *Henry Lord Beaumont*, who being born beyond Sea, was legitimated by Parliament, 25 *Edw. 3.* As to the Church here we may observe, that upon a Vacancy of the Vicarage, one *Mr. Rogers*, who was then Rector of the said Church, affirming, that the Vicarage was not regularly ordained, with the Consent of all Parties concerned, did petition *Oliver Sutton*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, that the said Vicarage might be consolidated with the Rectory; whereupon the Bishop having made a due Inquisition about it, did so consolidate them. ult. Octob. 1299.

In this Parish there is found an excel-

lent kind of Earth, which makes the best Floors for Ground-Rooms and Barns.

Tew Great, near which was ploughed up an *Opus Tessellatum*, or a Pavement cut into Squares something bigger than Dice, and of four different Colours, viz. Blue, White, Yellow and Red, all polished and orderly disposed into Works in Figure like a Wheel. These Pavements, if made of small square Marbles of natural Colours, were called *Lithostrata*; but if of small Bricks, or Tiles, artificially ringed with Colours, annealed and polished, were called *Pavimenta tessellata*, or *Musivum*, and both of them (says *Pliny*) were *Aforata*, because they were not to be swept, but wiped with a Sponge. This at *Great Tew* was of this later Sort.

Here also is a Sort of spungy Earth resembling Chalk, which, tho' it will not flake, is so fine, that it serves well to white Rooms within, and point Walls without.

Worton Over, the Manor of which, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was the Possession of the Monastery of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*; but coming into King *Henry VIIIth's* Hands after, was given by him to his College of *Christ Church*, as we suppose, it continues. Here dwells one *John Ladd*, who being excellently Skilled in the Nature of Bees, hath an Apifactory, in the managing of which, he professeth, 1. That he can take Swarms out of any Stock that is able, and neglects to swarm, without any Prejudice to the Stocks. 2. That he can take Honey out of the Stock without any Prejudice to the Bees. 3. That he can secure any Stock from being robbed. 4. That he can order an old Stock so, as that the Bees shall gather pure Virgin Honey. 5. That he can recruit Stocks in a low Condition, so as that they shall do well. 6. That he can take a Queen from one Hive where there are two, and put it to another that wants a Queen, and so keep the Bees together, which would otherwise disperse. 7. If a Queen wants Subjects, he can draw some for her

her from other Stocks in what Numbers he pleaseth, and settle them under her Government. *William Tayler* of *Warkworth* in *Northamptonshire*, hath the same Art, and both of them commonly practise these Operations in their Apifactories, which, because they find to be very profitable to them, they are not willing to make common; yet do not refuse to communicate their Art to fit Persons, upon reasonable Terms; where Curiosity, rather than Profit, seems the strongest Motive.

Worton Neither, where is a vitriolate and ferrugineous Spring, within a Bow-shot of the Church, which, besides its tinging with Galls, lets fall a Sediment of a rusty Colour; as doth also a Spring at *North-Weston*, and another near *Whites Oak*, in the Parish of *North-Leigh*; but this at *Neither-Worton* is much the quicker and clearer.

Wotton, a small Village now, but we suppose the most considerable of the Hundred, when it gave Name to it. The Parsonage or Rectory being purchased by *Robert Pink*, Warden of *New College*, was settled upon the said Society, Anno 1647.

H. BANBURY Hundred.

This Hundred, joining to the Hundred of *Wotton* on the North, extendeth to the farthest Limits of this County Northward, having Part of *Northamptonshire* on the East, and the Hundred of *Bloxham* on the West for its Borders. The only Market-Town in this Hundred, which hath its Name from it, is.

BANBURY, in *Saxon* *Banerbenix*, whose Market is on *Thursday*, and Fair on *Aug. 1, 10. Octob. 1, 18. Sept. 20.* the *Thursday* after *Twelfth Day*; the first *Thursday* in *Lent*; and the *Thursday* after *Michaelmas-Day*. *Mr. Camden* tells us, that it was here, that *Kenric*, the West *Saxon* King, overcame the *Britains* (when they fought for their Liberties and Country) in a memorable Battle; but the Author of the Additions to *Camden* will not allow, that this Place is con-

cerned in this Victory of *Kenric*; for the *Saxon Annals* expressly say, that this Battle was fought at *Bepanbrynig*, viz. *Barbury-Castle* in *Wiltshire*, which the Castle seated on the Top of an high Hill, and encompassed with a double Ditch, and other vast Fortifications about it; the Barrows on the adjacent Plain; the Similitude of Names; and the Course and Time of the *Saxons* Victories, with all other Circumstances, seem to render most probable.

But where-ever the Battle was fought, the Success of it does not belong so entirely to the *Saxons*, as *Mr. Camden* seems to intimate; for tho' the *Saxons* had been too hard for the *Britains* in several former Engagements, yet here they had united their Strengths from all Parts so together, that by reason of their Numbers, our Historians say, they bore up so well, that when Night came on them, the Battle was depending; and 'tis more than probable, if an impartial Writer had given the Account, the *Britains* would have had the Advantage given them at this Rencounter. Besides, this Battle was fought, Anno 556; and we find that the *Britains* held their Garrisons in this County, till the Year 571; or, as some Writers say, 580, which they could hardly have been supposed to do, if the Victory over them had been so compleat, as *Mr. Camden* makes it. Besides, the Manner that the *Saxon Chronicle* relates this Victory, in saying only *Kenric* and *Ceawlin* fought with the *Britains* at *Bepanbrynig*, is Proof enough that there was no Victory, because 'tis probable the Victory would not only have been mentioned, but magnified, according to the Custom of the Writer, who all along is partial enough to his Country-men, to the Disadvantage of the *Britains*.

In later Times, *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*, being much disgusted at King *Edward's* Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, because he had been treating with the *French* Court for a Marriage with the Lady *Bona*, Sister of the *French* Queen; and 'twas a Dishonour to him to go on so deceitful a Messuage, re-

volted.

volted from him, and resolved, with the Assistance of his Brethren, *George Nevil*, Bishop of *Exeter*, and *John Nevil*, Earl of *Northumberland*, Men of great Interest, to forsake *Edward*, and re-establish King *Henry* on his Throne. King *Edward* being sensible of his Danger from such potent Enemies, raised an Army of *Welshmen*, under the Command of *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*, and the Lord *Stafford*, who, marching with the Forces towards *Northampton*, fell in, with the Earl of *Warwick's* Northern Forces at *Edgecote*, within three Miles of this Place; but had only some short Skirmishes, and then the King's Forces retired hither; which was the Reason that the Fight here was called *Banbury-Field*. In this Town it happened, that the Lord *Stafford* being first entred, took up the Inn, which the Earl of *Pembroke* desired; and being ordered to leave it, departed very unwillingly, by reason he had taken a great Liking to a Damsel belonging to it; and carried all his Men along with him out of the Town. The Earl of *Warwick*, who lay at a little Distance, hearing of this Disagreement, by which the Earl of *Pembroke* was left alone with his *Welshmen*, fell upon them in the Night, and taking the Earl himself, his Brother *Sir Richard Herbert*, and divers other Gentlemen, Prisoners, beheaded them all in this Town. King *Edward* was greatly grieved for this Loss, and resolving to revenge it, marched with his Army towards the Earl of *Warwick*, and pitched his Camp at *Wolney*, four Miles from *Warwick*. Some Overtures of Peace by the Mediation of Friends, were here tender'd on both Sides, which made the King's Party careless in guarding themselves, and gave *Warwick* an Advantage, which he could not omit, of surprizing the King; whereupon, with some choice Men, he entred the King's Camp in the Night, took him Prisoner, and sent him to *Middleham-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, to be under the Keeping of his Brother the Archbishop, from whom he made his Escape.

After the Conquest, about the Year 1125, this Town was strengthened with a Castle by *Alexander*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, (who at that Time owned the Manor). Afterward this Manor was given by King *Henry VII.* to *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke*, whom that King also made Duke of *Bedford*, not only upon the Account of his Descent from *Owen Tudor*, his Father, whose Ancestors were the ancient Princes of *Wales*, and *Catharine*, the Relict of King *Henry V.* and Daughter of *Charles VI.* King of *France*, his Mother, by whom he was Half-Brother to King *Henry VI.* but because he had firmly adhered to the *Lancastrian* Interest all along, had suffered much for it, and been the Means of preserving the Duke of *Richmond* from his Childhood, from the Snares and Plots laid against his Life, by King *Edward IV.* and his Brother *Richard III.* against whom he assisted him at *Bosworth Field*, and saw him settled on the Throne; and being made Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, had this Lordship and many other Estates settled on him to support his Dignity; and since that, in the first Year of Queen *Mary*, 26 Jan. it was made a Burrough, consisting of a Bailiff, 12 Aldermen and 12 Burgesses, in Recompense for their faithful Services done for that Queen, (as it is expressed in their Charter) in manfully resisting *John Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*, who rebelled against her, and sought to set up Queen *Jane Grey* upon the Throne, whom he had married to his Son. This Charter was renewed in the Reign of King *James I.* 8 June, Reg. 6. and made a Mayor-Town, consisting of a Mayor, 12 Aldermen and 6 capital Burgesses, from which Time this Corporation hath sent one Member to represent them in Parliament.

In the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and his Parliament, this Town had no inconsiderable Share. As it shewed much of Popish Zeal, in standing up resolutely for the Succession of Queen *Mary*; so being puritanically inclined, it was as zealous for the Cause of the Puritans carried on and maintained by the

the two Houses of Parliament against the King; for they received a Garrison of their Raising into their Castle. The King had now began his March from Nottingham, where he set up his Standard; and having taken in *Shrewsbury* and *Worcester*, came 22 Octob. to *Edgcot*, a Village in *Northamptonshire*, within four Miles of this Town, and ordered the Attack of the Rebels Garrison here; but hearing that the Earl of *Essex* was at *Keinton* near *Edgbill*, relolved upon a Battle, and so the Siege of this Place was laid aside for the present. The Fight began the next Day, and tho' the Victory was dubious, yet the Advantage being rather on the King's Side, and Fame giving it to them, the Terror of his Army proved of great Advantage to him; for he presently took the Lord *Say's* House and *Banbury-Castle*, in which were eight Hundred Foot, and a Troop of Horse, half of which lifted under the King's Banner; and he took the Arms of all the rest, and so marched to *Oxford*. The Garrison came into the King's Hands, who held it without any Disturbance till 19 July 1644, when it was besieged by the Parliament Forces, which, when the King heard, the Earl of *Northampton* was sent to raise the Siege, which he accordingly did, and the Garrison being supplied with Provisions and Ammunition, held out for the King, till his Majesty being retired from *Oxford* to the *Scotch* Army, it was surrendered with *Newark*, by the King's Directions, to the *Scotch* General, with other Garrisons; and so all the Nation came into the Power of the Parliament, and at length the King himself.

The Situation of this Town, which is upon the River *Charwel*, is very pleasant and commodious. The Trade here is profitable; and having good Land all about it, especially rich Meadows, it is famous for the best Sort of Cheese. In the ploughed Fields are often found certain Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, which are a good Argument for the Antiquity of the Place. Here is a Sulphur-Well, the Water of which is salt, yet

mingled with Sulphur, is found to con-
stipate the Pores of boiled Milk, as to
separate its Parts into Curds and Whey,
yet hath also a volatile Part. Here is
also found the *Pyrites Aureus*, or Golden
Fire-stone, in great Plenty, in digging
of Wells: Some of them are taken up in
great Lumps (and are therefore called
Brass Lumps) of an uncertain Form.
The Richest of them yet known, were
found at *Cleydon*, a Village near.

In these Northern Parts of *Oxfordshire*,
about *Banbury*, it has long been a Cu-
stom, at set Times of the Year, for
young People to meet in the Market-
place here, to be hired as Servants,
which Meeting at this Place they call
the *Mop*. The Men-Servants sort them-
selves, and carry their Badges, accord-
ing as they are qualified; the Carters
standing in one Place with their Whips,
the Shepherds in another with their
Crooks, &c. but the Maids stand all
promiscuously. This Custom may seem
as old as our Saviour, and serve to il-
lustrate the Parable of the Labourers,
Mat. 20. 1. 7.

This Town had formerly the Honour
of conferring the Title and Dignity of
Earl, upon *William* Lord *Knolles*, Vis-
count *Wallingford*, and Earl of *Banbury*.
He was the Son of *Francis Knolles*, who
being a zealous Protestant, fled in *Queen*
Mary's Reign into *Germany*, to avoid the
Persecution then on Foot; for which
he was had in such Esteem by *Queen*
Elizabeth, that upon her Accession to
the Throne, he was made one of her
Privy Council, Treasurer of her House-
hold, and Knight of the most noble
Order of the Garter. Doubtless these Fa-
vours were conferred upon him also, part-
ly because he had married *Catharine*, the
Daughter of *Mary Bullen*, Sister to the
Queen's Mother *Anne Bullen*, King *Henry*
VIIIth's second Wife. He succeeded his
Father, in being Treasurer of the said
Queen's Household; and in the first Year
of King *James I.* was advanced to the
Dignity of Baron *Knolles* of *Grays*, the
Place of his Seat in this Shire; and
being some Years after made Master of
C c c the

the Court of Wards, and Knight of the Garter; he was created by the same King, Viscount *Willingford*, as he continued till 2 *Car. I.* when he was created Earl of *Banbury*. He died 25 *May* 1632. He had two Wives, but no Children by either of them; however, his last Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Earl of *Suffolk*, marrying *Nicholas* Lord *Vaux*, had a Son by him, named

Nicholas, who assuming the Name of *Knolles*, took on him the Title of Earl of *Banbury*, as if he had been the Son of the above-mentioned *William*; but he was never summoned to Parliament. He died 14 *Mar.* 1673, and left

Charles *Knolles*, his Son and Heir, who claimed the Title of Earl of *Banbury*;

but had no Summons to Parliament, as far as we can find. Mr. *William Whateley* was first Lecturer, and then Minister of this Town, his native Place. He was an excellent Preacher, and a Person of good Learning, being well versed in the original Text, both *Hebrew* and *Greek*; and being a *Calvinist*, his Sermons were much frequented by Men of that Perswasion, and the common People. He was a great Writer, and has many Things in Print. His Life is written by Mr. *Scudder*, Minister of *Colingburne-Ducis* in *Wiltshire*. He died in 1639, and lies buried in the Church-yard here, under a large raised Monument, with a very long Epitaph, of which this is a Part:

It's *William Whateley*, that here lies,
Who swam to's Tomb in's Peoples Eyes.

Mr. *John Langley*, Master of *Magdalen* School, *Oxford*, and afterwards of *St. Paul's*, *London*, was born in this Town. He was expert in almost the whole Body of Learning; and so great an Antiquary, especially in Matters of our Nation, that he was the Delight of learned Men, as of Mr. *Selden* and others, who followed the Long Parliament; but not of much Esteem with the Church Clergy, because he was a *Puritan*, and happened to be a Witness against Archbishop *Laud* at his Trial. He printed some Things while he was living, and left many Collections of Histories and Antiquities, which his Brother sold for his private Advantage. He died at the House belonging to the School, 13 *Sept.* 1657, and was buried in *Mercers Chapel*; Dr. *Reynolds*, then Dean of *Christ-Church*, and since Bishop of *Norwich*, preaching his Funeral Sermon, wherein he spoke many Things of the Use of human Learning, and in Commendation of the Deceased.

Burton, or *Bourtan*, the Lordship and Estate of *Thomas* Lord *Bradeston*, a great Man in the Reigns of King *Edward II.* and King *Edward III.* who died possessed of this and other Estates in this County,

in the 32d of this last King's Reign, and left them to his Grandson *Thomas*, the Son of *Robert*, his Son and Heir, who died in his Life-time. He was a Martial Man in both Reigns, but very religious; for he established a Chantry in the Chapel of *Bradeston*, for one Priest, and another at *Winterbourn* near *Bristol*, for two Priests, to celebrate Divine Service daily for ever, for the good Estate of himself during Life, and for the Health of his Soul after his Death; as also for the Souls of his Ancestors, and all the Faithful deceased. The Heir General of this Family carried their Estate to the *La-Poles*: Who settled this Manor upon the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, *Oxford*, we know not; but at the Dissolution of the Abbies, it being found Part of the Possessions of that House, King *Henry VIII.* seized it into his Hands, and settled it upon his new-built College of *Christ-Church*, as it still continues, we suppose.

Cherbury, the Manor of which was, 38 *Hen. 8.* the Estate of *George* *Owen*, Esq; who, at the Request of the said King, exchanged it for other Estates with his Majesty. It is further memorable for nothing, but for being the native Place of

of *Brian Stephens*, who died at *Woodstock*, as is above-mentioned, an hundred and three Years old. Unless it may seem a little strange, that this Village, which lies almost in the Middle of *Chadlington* Hundred, *Broxham* Hundred coming between, should belong with *Cornbury* to *Banbury* Hundred; but such Instances we have in other Counties, and one more in this. The Parishes of *Horley* and *Hornton*, which lie beyond *Broxham* Hundred Northward, belonging to the Hundred of *Chadlington*. As to the Church, it is worth our Notice, that when *Oliver Sutton*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, ordained the Vicarage here; he endowed it not only with the Altarage and small Tithes, but with the Tithe-Hay of the Town, *Short-Hampton* and *Chadlington*, sixty-five Acres of Glebe, and a Manse; and further reserved himself and Successors a Power of augmenting it further, if Times should so require; but since the Reformation, the Bishops have forbore to use this Power in Favour to Lay-Impropricators.

Clatercote, or *Clattercold*, a small Village in the Northern Part of this Hundred, famous only for a Monastery there, of which we shall give an Account afterwards.

Cleydon lies a little above *Clatercote*, and is the most Northern Village of this County. Nature hath made this Place of Note, for, (1.) a small Spring which rises in the Street on the South-side of the Town, and continues running all the Year; but most plentifully, like the *Scatebra* of *Pliny*, (*Nat. Hist.* l. 2. p. 103.) in the driest Weather. (2.) The *Pyrites Aureus*, or Golden Fire-stone, of which here is found great Plenty in digging Wells; some of them are taken up in great Lumps, (and are therefore called *Brass Lumps*) of an uncertain Form. *Dr. Plot* tells us, that he had some very rich ones, out of the Well of one *Boreman*, in this Place, brought him. (3.) The *Asteria*, or Star-stone, called by *Gesner*, *Asteros*, or *Sigillum Stella*, from the Use of Sealing, that it is sometimes put to. It is plentifully found in the Fields

belonging to this Parish, Northward from the Church; and particularly on the Furlong called *Horestone-Furlong*. *Dr. Plot* tells us, that the Texture of them seems to be of thin *Lamella*, or Plates, lying obliquely to the Horizontal Position of the Star, much after the Manner of *Lapis Judaicus*; the Colour of it is yellow, because it is taken out of a yellowish Earth; but in *Glocestershire* it is blue; and in *Warwickshire* of an Ash-colour, because it is taken out of a Clay of the same Colours. These Stones are bigger here than those found in other Counties; and whereas these last are hardly possible to be separated, those being steeped in Vinegar, or any other sharp Liquor, may be divided without any Danger of spoiling the Workmanship of the Stars. In some of the *Asteria* here, besides the Sculpture that makes up the Angles, there is plainly represented a Rose, or some other uniform Figure in the Middle of it, which is not yet observed in any of those found in other Places.

Cornbury, the Seat and Estate of *Henry Lord Danvers*, afterwards Earl of *Danby*. He was the Founder of the famous Physick-Garden at *Oxford*, (anciently the Burial-place of the *Jews* that died at *Oxford*) which he encompassed with a Wall, which cost him 5000 Pounds, and gave it to the University. He died at his House called *Cornbury-Park*, in this Parish, and was buried in the Chancel of the Parish-Church of *Dauntsey* in *Wiltshire*, the Place of his Nativity. The Seat here, soon after the Restoration, became *Edward Hyde's*, Earl of *Clarendon*, who took his Title of Viscount from this Place. The eldest Son of this Family, by the Courtesy of *England*, always bears the Title of Lord *Cornbury*.

Dr. Plot propounds it as a Wonder in Nature, that the Deer in the Park here, which, before his Majesty King *Charles II*d's Restoration, being in Part at least, turned into a Coney-Warren, had all of them Dwarf-heads, and most of them irregular; and if any of them were uniform, they were far short of common Growth, seldom exceeding

eight or ten Inches long, tho' the Deer themselves were of full Growth, and in all Respects well liking; but as soon as the Warren was destroyed by the Proprietor, the Earl of Clarendon, they came again to have as fair branched Heads as any Deer in the adjoining Forest of Wickwood. This strange Alteration the Doctor guesseth to proceed from an Infection of the Grass by the Urine and croizing of the Conies, which being hot and dry, abated the Moisture of the Deer, which produced their fair Heads.

In the Park here, not far from the Lodge, in a Pit newly digged, there rises a Spring of a Vitriol Kind, colouring the Earth and Mud under it very black. Into this Pit (it being designed for a Conservatory for Fish) some of several Sorts were put in over Night, but where found dead the next Morning; which gave Ground to suspect, that there was a Vitriol of Venus in the Water, which killed the Fish, as there is in Copper, of which Dr. Witty says, he experienced the like Effect.

Finstock. Here is found a fine Sand, of very good Use to give a Consistency and Body to Glafs. The Sand of Nettlebed, which is naturally the whitest, hath been tried with Success at the Glafs-house at Henley; and this being by much the finest, if it were washed and cleansed, would at least equal that, and perhaps would prove as good a *Tarso* as any brought hither from France, or is used in Italy.

Swallcliffe, a Village of no Note, but for the Gift of John Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, who, in 1388, conveyed the Advowson of the Church here to New College, and impowered that Society to appropriate it to them with Lobberbury in this County.

Wardenton, a Village famous only for the *Allibonds*, which Name and Family hath flourished there for many Generations, of whom Peter Allibond, a very ingenious Man, became Rector of Cheyneys in Bucks, where he did much Good among an ignorant People by his sound Doctrine, and was buried in the Chancel of

that Church. His Sons, Peter and John were, the one Proctor of the University, and the other a witty and ingenious Man. Richard Allibone, a Lawyer of Grays Inn, and Roman Catholick, (as his Father Job Allibone had been) who was knighted by King James II. and made a Judge, was of this Family. He lies buried at Dagenham in Essex, near his Mother.

Water-Eaton is famous only for the Lord Lovelace's Seat.

BLOXHAM Hundred.

This Hundred is situate on the West side of the former, and on the North ends in a Point with it. On the West it borders on Part of Warwickshire, and on the South upon Chadlington Hundred. The Fee of this Hundred, 3 Hen. 4. belonged to Almaric de St. Amand, whose Heirs were Ida his Daughter, and Gerard Braybroke his Grandson, by Eleanor his eldest Daughter. This Hundred hath no Market-Town in it, being in most Parts of it near Banbury; wherefore in discoursing of the Villages, we shall begin with that which seems to claim the Precedence, by giving Name to it, viz.

Bloxham, once, doubtless, the chief Town of it. This Manor, in King William the Conqueror's Survey is recorded, as a Part of the great Estate of Edwin Earl of Mercia. He was provoked by the unkind Usage of the Normans, to break out into an Insurrection, wherein he had not only his Brother Morkar, and Blidon King of Wales, his Assistants, but the Prayers of the Secular Clergy, Monks, and Poor; but being betrayed by three of his Captains to the Normans, was slain fighting, and his Estate fell into the Conqueror's Hands; it remained in the Crown, so far as we can understand, till the Reign of King Henry III. when Almaric de St. Amand obtained of that Prince, Reg. 16. a Grant of this Manor of Bloxham, which he left to his Son Guy de St. Amand, in whose Posterity it continued, till Almeric de St. Amand, dying without an Heir Male, this Estate passed to Gerard Bray-

brake, his eldest Daughter's Son, by one of whose Cousins and Heirs, *Elizabeth*, this Manor came by Marriage to *William Beauchamp*, in whose Descendant *Roger de Beauchamp*, we find this Manor, 3 *Rich. 2.* but know no more of it. The Parsonage of *Bloxham*, late Parcel of the Revenues of the Monastery of *Godstow* in this County, was settled by King *Edward, Reg. 1.* upon *Eaton College*, in the County of *Bucks.*

The Custom of hiring Servants, which is observed about *Banbury*, (where we have mentioned it) is also kept up at *Bloxham*, and is here called *The Statute.*

Adderbury. This Manor we suppose also to be a Part of the above-mentioned Earl *Edwin's* Estate; and to be recorded in *Domesday-Book*, by the Name of *Edburgetbury*, now corrupted into *Adderbury*, as *Blockesham* is into *Bloxham*; and after Earl *Edwin's* Death, to have passed with *Bloxham* to the Crown; and from it to *Almaric de St. Amand*, in whose last Heir Male we find it joined, and consequently passing with it to one or other of his Female Heirs, tho' to which of them we can't discover. Mr. *Rawlins*, Vicar of this Place, gave twenty Marks to a Grammar-School in it, and charged the Payment of it upon an Estate of his in *Lincolnshire*, of which he made the Warden and Fellows of *New College* Trustees, and the Residue of it to be disposed of by them to Artists.

This Place, tho' but a small Village, hath been honoured with the Title of a Barony by King *Charles I.* who made *Henry Wilmot*, only Son of *Charles Wilmot*, Viscount of *Athlon* in *Ireland*, Lord *Wilmot of Adderbury* in this County, 29 *July 1644.* This *Henry* was at that Time Lieutenant General of the Horse, in his Majesty's Armies, raised to withstand the Parliament's Forces in *England* and *Ireland*; and being famous, as well for his steady Loyalty to the Son King *Charles II.* as to his Father, as for his military Conduct, was by the former further created Earl of *Rocheſter*, 13 *Decemb. 1652*, and was succeeded by

his Son *John*, who, in his Time, was famous for his Wit, and at his Death for his Repentance. At this Place is a Sort of spongy Chalk, which, tho' it will not flake, yet is useful for Pointing, and seems to bind the Stones of Walls very well; but that which is most remarkable here is the Quarries of Stone of the testaceous kind, which are thick set with Cockles, in their full Proportions. Some of them are wonderfully chrystallized, and so are beautiful to the Eye; but are not so firmly cemented together, but that a Knock will loosen them, and make them leap from their Beds; and many of them being hollow, are filled with a brittle Spark. The Stone it self will not by any Means be brought to receive a Polish, and upon that Account, 'tis fit for nothing but to mend the Highways, unless the Owners of such Quarries should think fit to burn it into Lime, of which it would make an excellent Kind doubtless.

Broughton, the Manor and Estate of Sir *William Wickham*, Knt. Son of Sir *Thomas Wickham*, Knt. who gave it with his Daughter *Margaret* in Marriage with Sir *William Fiennes*, or *Fines*, Lord *Say*, who made it a Seat for himself and Posterity. He had Summons to Parliament from 29 *Hen. 6.* to 9 *Edward 4.* inclusive; but tho' he left an Heir at *Broughton*, and his Posterity for some Time flourished there, and were called Lords *Say*, yet none of them were summoned to Parliament, till Sir *Richard Fines* obtained from King *James I.* certain Letters Patens, bearing Date 9 *Aug. 1 Jac. I. 1602*, at *Hampton-Court*, whereby was granted and confirmed, the Name, Style, Title, Degree, Dignity and Honour of Baron of *Say* and *Sele*, to him and to the Heirs Males of his Body, he being descended in a right Line from *James Fines*, created Lord *Say* and *Sele* at *St. Edmundsbury*, 3 *Mar. 25. Hen. 6.* by Reason that his Mother was the Sister and Coheir of *William de Say*, descended of the Barons *Say*. His Son *William Fiennes* was by the same King created Viscount *Say* and *Sele*, 22 *Jac. 1624.*

1624, because he had largely contributed towards the War in the *Palatinate*; but not being rewarded as he expected, he sided with the discontented Party, and fomented the Rebellion against King *Charles I.* which being perceived, the King gave him the Mastership of the Court of Wards, and made him one of his Privy Council; but this did not content him; he was as active in the Parliament as ever against the King's Cause; yet being one of the Commissioners at the Treaty at the *Isle of Wight*, and voting, That the King's Answers were a Ground sufficient to proceed on for a Peace; he was made Lord Privy Seal at the Restoration of King *Charles II.* He died in 1662, and was buried here. His Posterity inherited the Title of Barons for a few Successions; but their Name and Title is now extinct. Their Burial-place, as well as their Seat, was in this Place in the Church.

Hanwell, a Village not far from *Banbury*, where the Family of *Cope* hath flourished many Years in great and good Esteem. The first of the Name that we read of, was *Anthony Cope*, Son of *William Cope*, or *Coope*, of *Banbury*, Esq; some Time Cofferer to King *Henry VII.* He was educated in *Oriel College*, and having travelled in *France*, *Germany* and *Italy*, where he visited the Universities, he became an accomplished Gentleman, was knighted, and dying in 1551, was buried in the Chancel of *Hanwell*, which 'tis probable was his Seat and Estate. He left an Heir, *Edward Cope*, from whom this Family is descended.

The Patronage of the Living hath been long in this Family; for we find, that in the later End of King *James I.*'s Reign, or Beginning of King *Charles I.* Sir *Anthony Cope* being Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Living, Mr. *John Dod* the Decalogist, was recommended to him by Dr. *Chadderton*, as a worthy Person to fill the Living, and obtained it, both Bishop and People equally consenting and approving his Choice. He held the Living 20 Years, preaching and catechizing with great

Constancy and Diligence, and keeping Hospitality twice a Week. He removed from hence to *Fenny-compton* in *Warwickshire*, and from thence to *Cannons-Ashby* in *Northamptonshire*; and last to *Fausley*, in the same County where he died.

Milcomb. Dr. Plot here relates it, as an Accident somewhat extraordinary, in the Growth of a Woman, that one *Philippa French*, born here, at thirty-six Years of Age, and a married Woman, having all her Parts proportionable, and of good Symetry, did yet want half an Inch of a Yard in Height, which is somewhat lower than *Manius Maximus*, or *Marcus Tullius*, who, as *Varro* reports, were each but two Cubits high, i. e. a Yard, and yet they were Gentlemen and Knights of *Rome*, but a pretty deal higher than *Canopus*, the Dwarf of *Julia*, *Augustus*'s high Niece, who, as *Pliny* says, was but two Foot and four Inches high; but then he doth not tell us, that he was at his full Growth, and streight.

Milton, where is a Sort of spongy Earth, which, tho' it will not flake, yet being used for pointing, seems to bind the Stones of their Walls well.

Newton, or *Newenton North*, the Manor and Demesne of *John Lord Legrave*, who having attended King *Edward I.* in the *Scottish Wars*, procured, 28 *Edw. I.* a Charter of Free-warren in all his demesne Lands in this Place. He died of the Plague in *Gascoign*, 18 *Edw. 2.* and left all his Estate to his Grandson *John*, the Son of *Stephen*, his eldest Son deceased.

Okerton, or *Aulkrington*, is deservedly famous for the Minister of it, Mr. *Thomas Lydiat*, whose Father was Lord of the Manor when he was born there. He was a Person so excellently learned, that tho' he was envied by Mr. *Selden*, and hated by *Joseph Scaliger*, because he was too hard for him in his Writings; yet the no less learned and judicious Bishop *Usher*, highly valued him, and by his Interest got him this Living, which he entred upon, Anno 1612, as did also the learned Men beyond Sea, who hearing how he and Mr. *Mede* were but poorly preferred, said, The

The *Englishmen* deserved not such good Scholars, since they made no more of them. He lived in this Rectory above 30 Years, till the Civil Wars brought great Troubles upon him; for he was four times plundered by the Parliament Forces, and at last imprisoned in *Warwick Castle*; but at length got his Liberty, and went to *Okerton*, where he lived some Time in a mean and poor Condition, till he died in 1646. He published ten Treatises, and left about thirty-eight more in MSS. bound up in twenty-two Volumes, kept for Rarities in *Hart-Hall*.

Tadmerton, now divided into two Parishes, but probably but one, when this Place was famous for its Castle, which was a large round Building, and therefore conjectured by our Antiquaries to be a Work of the *Danes*, cast up about the Year 914, when they, in the Time of King *Edward Sen.* being grown strong and numerous, came forth from *Northampton* and *Leicester*, and made great Slaughter of the *English Saxons* in these Parts.

Wroxton, whose Parsonage with that of *Baldecote*, or *Balscot*, being purchased of Sir *Thomas Pope* by King *Henry VIII.* was settled by that King upon his new-built College *Christ-Church*, in *Oxford*, to which, as we suppose, they still belong.

IV. CADLINTON, OR CHADLINTON Hundred.

This Hundred borders Eastward upon the Hundred of *Wotton*; on the North, upon the Hundred of *Bloxham*; on the West, upon Part of *Warwickshire* and *Glocestershire*; and on the South, upon the Hundred of *Bampton*. It is one of the largest Hundreds in this County. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, Son of Earl *Gilbert* and *Joan* of *Acres*, 14 *Edw. I.* but in 19 *Hen. VII.* was in the Crown, by Reason of the Minority of *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Isabel*, late Wife of *George* Duke of *Clarence*; and was granted by that King to Sir *William Norris* of *Yaten-*

den, Knt. to have the Stewarty of it, till the said *Edward* should come to full Age. The only Market-Town in this Hundred, is

Chipping-norton, in the *Saxon Tongue* *Ceapan-neptune*, which Name shews it to have been certainly a Town of Note in the *Saxons* Days; for *Ceapan* signifies in their Language, *emere*, i. e. to buy or cheapen; and so the Name *Chipping-norton* implies, *Market-Norton*, or *Norton*, where People usually buy or cheapen Wares. The Market is weekly here on *Wednesday*, and Fair yearly, on 7 *July*. It is a Corporation, governed by two Bailiffs, and some subaltern Officers; and hath a Court, which hath Power to judge and determine all Actions under four Pounds Value. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* it sent Burgeffes to Parliament one Session, viz. *Anno 30*; and twice in King *Edward III.*'s Reign, viz. *Annis 32, 33.* but never since, as far as we can find. *William Fitz-Alan* of *Clun* was Lord of this Manor, then called *Norton*, 6 *John*, and obtained a Charter for a yearly Fair to be kept on his Lordship here. His Heir was *John Fitz-Alan* his Brother, who, 38 *Hen. 3.* obtained a Charter of Free-Warren in all his demesne Lands here, and in other his Manors in this County. How long this Town and Manor remained in this Family (who were after Earls of *Arundel*) we have no particular Account; but find, that in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* it was the Estate of the Earls of *Oxford*, of whom *John* Earl of *Oxford*, adhering to the *Lancastrian* Title to the Crown, was, after the Victory of King *Edward IV.* in *Barnet-field*, taken and imprisoned; and his great Estate being forfeited to the Crown, was given by that Prince to his Brother *Richard* Duke of *Glocester* (afterward King *Richard III.*) when he was constituted Lord High Admiral of *England*, &c. for the better Support of his Dignity; and among other Estates, this Town and Manor, and 'tis probable with him, passed to the Crown afterwards.

Within,

Within or near this Parish of *Chipping-Norton*, is that ancient Monument, composed of certain huge Stones placed in a Circle, which the common People call *Rolle-rich-stones*, and have a Tradition, that they were at first Men, turned miraculously into Stones. The highest of them all, which stands out of the Ring towards the East, they call the King, because they say he should have been King of *England*, if he could have seen *Long-Compton*, a little Town hard by, which may be seen a few Steps farther. The five larger Stones on the other Side, which touch one another, they imagine to have been Knights mounted on Horseback, and all the rest common Soldiers; but vulgar Fables are not much to be regarded, much less depended on: we will see what the Learned say to it.

Mr. *Cambden's* Opinion is, That this Monument was raised in Memory of some Victory here obtained, perhaps by *Rollo the Dane*, who afterwards possessed himself of *Normandy*. For at the same Time, when he, with his *Danes* and *Normans*, infested *England*, we read, that the *Danes* and *Saxons* had a Fight at *Hochnorton*, and another Engagement at *Scierstane* in *Huiccia*, which he takes for that great boundary Stone that stands hard by, and divides four Counties or Shires; for the *Saxon* Word *Scierstane* doth plainly intimate so much.

Dr. Plot seems to allow, that this Monument might be erected by *Rollo the Dane*, or rather *Norwegian*; but by no Means before he possessed himself of *Normandy*; for that was done in the Days of King *Alfred*, Anno 876; and therefore he rather thinks that he erected them upon a second Expedition made into *England*, upon the Call of King *Æthelstan*, to assist him against some potent Rebels, who had taken up Arms against him, whom having conquered, and brought into Subjection to their Prince, and perhaps slain the Person designed to be their King, (which he was induced by some Prophecy to think he should be perhaps, if he could have seen *Long-Compton*) might erect this Monument in

Memory of the Fact; the great single Stone representing the King; the five Stones by themselves, his chief Captains, and the Circle, the mixt Multitude slain in the Battle; which is somewhat agreeable to the Tradition concerning them. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, opposeth this Conjecture as groundless, because (as he says) 'tis hardly to be imagined, that *Rollo* could be of Age to plunder *England* in 875, and make Incursions into *Normandy* in 876; and that he should live to assist King *Æthelstan*, who came not to the Crown till the Year 925; but supposing the Matter of Fact true, yet unless it appeared at the same Time, that there was such a Defeat given in these Parts, there is nothing to support the Conjecture, but an Affinity of Names.

But tho' *Dr. Plot* hath seemed to give into *Cambden's* Opinion a little in respect to his Learning, yet when he comes to speak his own Thoughts, he says, that he can by no Means allow this Circle of Stones, or the other by it, to be Sepulchral Monuments; for had they been any such Memorials, there would certainly have been either a *Tumulus* in the Middle, or a Stone Altar, on which to offer Sacrifices in Memory of the Dead, at the Place of their Burial, if Heathen; or a Cross, or something of that kind, if Christian. But neither of these Marks, nor any other, are found in or near this Circle, which makes it at least probable, that it was not erected in Memory of the Dead buried there, which is confirmed also by an Experiment of *Ralph Sheldon* of *Beoly*, Esq; who, being desirous to promote the Design of knowing upon what Occasion it was erected, industriously dug in the Middle of it, to see whether he could find any Signs or Marks, either who might erect it, or for what Purpose, as Bones, Coins, and the like; but he could find no such Matter. Nor will the Doctor allow it to be a Place of Judicature, such as was used in the Northern Nations; but tho' he inclines to the Opinion, that it is a Triumphant Pile, set up for the Monument of

of some great Victory; yet he is perswaded that it might serve also for the Election and Inauguration of a King, partly because it is placed, 1. Upon a rising Ground, for the Advantage of Prospect, that the common People might be Witnesses of the Election. 2. It is made of huge Stones, of no regular Form; and, 3. has no Epigraph or Inscription on the Stones, to shew the Designment of them; and partly, but chiefly because it is but a single Circle of Stones without *Epistyles* or *Architraves*, and few of them very high, (all but two, being not above four Foot and half high, on which the Electors might easily get up to give their Suffrages or Votes, as was usually done among the Northern Nations. These Places of Election were so sacred, that if a King fell in any foreign Expedition, and a Successor was presently chosen in the Field, the King so chosen, was esteemed but a Candidate till in Times of Peace he had received his Inauguration there, the Place and Ceremonies being accounted essential Parts of his Right to his Sovereignty; and the Votes of his Electors much more valid and authentick, for being pronounced in the usual *Forum*. The Doctor further adds, that it is very likely that such an Erection of Stones might be made at the Investiture of a Conqueror into a new acquired Principality; and so *Rollo*, after his good Success here against the *Saxons*, might be inaugurated within this Circle of Stones, which bear his Name at this Day; for the Word *Reich* or *Riic*, signifying a Kingdom or King, *Rolle-rich-stones*, are the same as the Stones of King *Rollo*, or rather *Rollo's* Kingdom; for it was customary for the Northern People to have so many Circles of Stones as Kingdoms. This Conjecture may be confirmed by the one Stone standing by it self at a little Distance from the Circle, which was probably the *Kingstolen*, i. e. Seat, where the King was crowned, and the five other Stones meeting at a Point on the Top, which *Wormius* says, signified, That Knights or Horsemen there, or near the Place, gained a glorious Victory.

Next to this Market-Town, we shall place, as its due, because it gives Name to the Hundred.

Chadlington, now indeed an inconsiderable Village, but the principal Place in the Hundred, doubtless, when the County was divided into Hundreds. This Manor was the Estate and Demesne of *John de Handlow*, 32 *Edw.* 1. who having married *Maud*, the Heir of *Edward* Lord *Burnel*, inherited the Honour as well as the Lands of his Wife, and was made thereby Lord *Burnel*. His Son and Heir *John de Handlow*, procured a Charter of Free Warren for all his demesne Lands here. This *John* left *Edmund de Handlow* his Heir; but he dying before he came of Age, left this Manor and his other Estates to *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Edmund de la Pole*, Knt. and *Margaret* married to *Gilbert de Chasteleir*; but we find not to which of them it fell upon the Partition.

Mr. *John Wilson*, the most noted Musician of *England*, and honoured with this Encomium by the University of *Oxford*; that he was, *in the via & praxi Musices maxime peritus*, had his Residence for some Time at Sir *William Walter's* in this Place. He was made by King *Charles* I. first Gentleman of his Chapel, and afterward his Musician in ordinary, in which Place he was bound continually to attend the King; but his Majesty being stript of his Authority and Revenues, this Gentleman lost all; but at last was made Musick Professor in *Oxford* in 1656, which with some Contributions of the Royalists, supported him till the Restoration, when he obtained his Places again, which he held till he died, 23 Feb. 1673.

Ascot, or *Ascote*, a small Village situate upon the *Evanlode* on the Southern Banks. The Manor of this Place was Part of the Estate of the *Le de Spensers*, Earls of *Winchester*; but being fallen to the Crown by the Attainder of *Hugh de Spenser*, *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son of King *Edward* I. obtained a Grant of a thousand Marks out of this Manor of *Ascote*, and other

Lord-

Lordships in this and other Counties, which had been lately the said *Hugh le Despensers*.

Bould, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Idlury*, where are found Spring-waters of a sulphureous Smell, that will not take Soap, and yet turn Milk, in the Lands of one Mr. *Loggan*, a Gentleman curious in Trials of this Nature. These Waters tinge red with Powder of Galls, but with Spirit of Urine turn white; from hence it is to be suspected, that, among other Ingredients, there is something of Alum, for Vitriol and Alum are sometimes found together, as in the Cliff near *Scarborough Spaw*, and in *Sweden*.

Buern, or *Brueze*, a small Village, famous for the Monastery there, of which we shall treat at large in our Ecclesiastical History.

Chasleton, not far from which is a Fortification or Barrow cast up by the *Danes*, about the Year 1016, at which Time King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironsides*, met *Canutus* the Danish King hereabout, and defeated him, after a long and bloody Battle fought at a Place near, viz. at *Saresden*, (*Brompton* says at *Seorstan*, *Florence* of *Worcester*, *Scearstan* and *Worminus*, *Sejeftan* from *Sejer*, *Victory* and *Stanstone*) in *Hevinflia* or *Huiccia*, i. e. *Worcestershire*. Dr. *Plot* believes it with *Camden*, to be the four Shire-Stone not far off, which parts four Counties, of which *Worcestershire* is one. But the Author of the Additions to *Camden* much disapproves of this Conjecture, because the old *Scearstan*, where the Battle was fought, is proved by him to be in *Wiltshire*.

Enston, or *Neat-Enston*, where stands a Stone, about half a Mile South-West from the Church, on the Bank by the Way-side going to *Fulwell*, the adjoining Village, somewhat flat and tapering upward from a broad Bottom, with other small ones lying by it, which were (as may be supposed) erected as Monuments for some *Britains* or *Saxons* slain hereabout; unless we may rather think that they were some of the Gods of the ancient *Britains*, as Dr. *Stillingfleet* guesses,

that the Pyramidal Stones in *Yorkshire*, called the *Devil's Bolts*, were, and *Stoneheng* in *Wiltshire*, which he judges to have been something belonging to the Idol *Markolis*, which *Buxtorf* says the Rabbins call בית קוליס i. e. the House of Colis. *Lex. Talm.*

The Living here is a Vicarage, and the Vicar hath a Pension of 9*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* out of the Parsonage allotted, ever since it was settled upon the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, *Oxford*, in whose Possession it was found at the Dissolution of the Abbies; but then being seized by King *Henry VIII.* was given to his new erected College *Christ-Church*, in the same Place, which hath it now, as we suppose.

Dr. *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, p. 327. speaks here of a wonderful Piece of Ingenuity performed here by *Thomas Busbell*, Esq; sometime Servant to *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, who intermingled Art and Nature so closely together, that Art in some sort, might seem natural, and Nature artificial, viz. He here set Hedges of full Growth, and made them thrive so well, that in Places where there was no Plants in the former, the following Year found Trees grown to their full Perfection; and of this Sort he performed so many Feats, that a melancholy Mind might feast it self to a Surfeit with Variety of Entertainments on Rarities of that Nature; and, among others, the Water-works, which surpass all in this County, if not those in others, began and contrived by Mr. *Busbell* in this Manner. This Gentleman cleansing a Spring, called *Goldwell*, that was quite overgrown with Briars and Bushes, to put a Cistern there for his own drinking, met with a Rock, which he thought very capable of Improvement; and thereupon made Cisterns, and laid divers Pipes, and built a Banqueting-house over it; to which having added Walks, a Grove, and other ingenious Decorations, he entertained the King and Queen in it in 1636, to their great Satisfaction, so that the Queen gave it the Name of *HENRIETTA*. This Structure, and all its artful Contrivances

ces were kept up, till the Wars came on, when it was wholly neglected and almost ruined; but at length coming into the Hands of *Edward Henry* Earl of *Litchfield*, Lord of the Manor, he not only repaired the broken Cistern and Pipes, but made such fair Additions in a small Island, situate in the Rivulet that runs by it, just before the Banqueting-house set over the Rock, as make the Water-works very admirable. The natural Rock is ten Feet high, and the artificial Additions make it fourteen. It is covered with living Water-herbs. The Water-works are, (1.) A Canopy of Water cast over the Rock. (2.) A Column of Water rising about 14 Foot, designed to tols a Ball. (3.) Streams of Water from 30 Pipes set round the Rock. (4.) 3 Spouts used occasionally. (5.) A Stone-Cistern filled with five Spouts of Water coming from a brass Ball, in which a small Spaniel hunts a Duck, both diving after one another. (6.) Some of the Pipes are so contrived, that the Air being let in with the Water, a Noise is made by something resembling the Notes of a Nightingale; and by others, a Sound like that of a Drum. (7.) A Chequer-hedge, 3 Columns, a Canopy, and several arched Spouts of Water, which altogether make a wonderful Diversion.

Fulbrooke, the Demefne and Estate of *Hugh le Despenser*, Earl of *Winchester*, the Elder; but being seized by King *Edward III.* upon the Downfall of this Family, was given, for Life, to *Maurice* Lord *Berkely*, with divers other Lands in this County, for his eminent Parts and Services, 6 *Edw.* 3. After his Decease this Manor reverted to the Crown, and was in King *Edward IVth's* Days given to *Edward* Lord *Brooke*, who having been long a Favourer of the *York* Title to the Throne, died possessed of this Manor and others in this County, leaving them to his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Brook*.

Hokenorton, or *Hochnorton*, which *Florence of Worcester* calls *Villa Regia*, i. e. a Royal Village. The Manor here was

most anciently the Barony of the *D'Oylyes*, an honourable and ancient Family in *Normandy*. The first of this Name came in with the Conqueror, and was named *Robert D'Oily*; he, for his great Service in that Expedition, was rewarded by King *William* with this Manor, and many other Lands. This Part was afterwards the Barony of *S. Walery*. But *Robert* deceasing without Issue Male, his Brother *Nigel* succeeded him in his Estate, and left *Robert* his Son and Heir. This *Robert* was the Founder of the Abbey of *Osney*, to which his Son and Heir *Henry* gave for the Souls of *Robert* his Father, *Gilbert* his Brother, and all his Ancestors, certain Lands called *Prestfield* in this Parish, and anciently belonging to the Church here; and confirmed to it two Hides of Land more lying in this Lordship, bestowed on it by *Robert* his Father. He had his chief Seat in this Place, the Head of his Barony, and was buried in the Abbey of *Osney*. His Son *Henry* was the last Heir Male of the *D'Oilyes*, and he having no Issue, this Estate came to *Margery* his Sister, who married *Henry de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*; after whom it became, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* the Estate of *Thomas de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, who dying *Anno Reg.* 26. the King assigned this Manor to *Ida*, the Daughter of *William Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, his Relict, for her Dowry. Earl *Thomas* left no Issue; whereupon the Inheritance of this great Earldom descended to *Margery* his Sister, who became first the Wife of *John Mareschal*, Brother of *William Mareschal*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and after, by the special Command of that King, *Reg.* 28. of *John de Plesssets*, one of his Servants, in particular Favour with him. She brought with her into his Family this and divers other Manors in this and other Counties, which being settled upon him for Life, in case he should survive her, under the Name of *Hogenorton*, were inherited by his Son *Hugh de Plesssets*, who, doing his Homage, had Livery given him of this Manor, then held of the King by

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Barony,

Barony, by the Name of *Okenorton*; and 48 *Hen. 3.* paid a Fine of an Hundred Pounds for a Relief for this Manor of *Okenorton* and *Kiddlington*. He left *Hugh de Plessets*, his Son and Heir, who engaged this Lordship of *Hogenarton* to King *Edward I.* for the Performance of an Agreement with that King for the Manors of *Hedindon*, *Compton*, &c. to be held by him for Life.

But this Place is chiefly famous for the fatal Slaughter of the *English*, under *Edward the Elder*, in a Fight with the *Danes*. *Florence of Worcester* makes this Battle to have been in the Year 914, contrary to *Brompton* and *Huntington*, who tell us, that it was fought in 911, and the *Saxon Chronicle*, which placeth it in 917. The Barrows of *Tadmerton* and *Hooknorton* were at this Time most probably cast up; *Tadmerton* being a great round one, by the *Danes*, and that here being smaller, and rather quadrangular than square, by the *Saxons*.

Idbury. See *Bould* above.

Kiddlington, the Manor and Estate of *John de Plessets*, Earl of *Warwick*, by his Marriage with *Margery de Newburgh*, the Heiress of that Earldom, who died possessed of it, 47 *Hen. 3.* and left it with other Estates to his Son and Heir, *Hugh de Plessets*, who had Livery of it, as Part of his Mother's Inheritance, held of the King by Barony the April following; and the next Year paid an Hundred Pounds for Relief for this Manor and *Hokenorton* above-mentioned; and his Son engaged it with *Hokenorton* to King *Edward I.* as is there said.

Kingham, where is found a Sort of Sand, which, after it is washed, and duly ordered, so perfectly resembles *Calis Sand*, that is often sold for it. It is not found in every Place; but the People have Signs (like Miners) to know where it is, viz. where they meet with a Sort of Stuff, almost like rotten Wood, under the Turf, they seldom fail of the Sand a little deeper, which, having cleaned from the Rubbish and greater Stones, they wash and lay it a drying; and when that is sufficiently done, they separate the finest and coarse Parts of it with a

Sieve. This last Sort serves for whetting Sithes, and the finer Sort for scouring Pewter; for which Use it is so very proper and excellent, that the Retailers of it sell it for a Penny a Pound, which amounts to near 20 s. a Bushel.

Langley, a Village upon the Edge of the Forest of *Whichwood*, anciently the Manor and Demesne of the *Nevils*, Earls of *Warwick*, of which Family *Isabel* being the Heiress, after the Death of her Father in *Barnet Field*, was married to *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother of King *Edward IV.* and surviving him, left it to *Edward*, her Son and Heir by that Duke. He being in his Minority, this Manor, with his other Estate, was in the Hands of King *Henry VII.* who granted the Custody of it, and the Stewardship of his other Estate in this County, to Sir *William Norris* of *Yatenden*, Knt. who being a Person learned in the Laws, had divers Emoluments bestowed on him by that King, and others, particularly *John Duke of Suffolk*, *pro bono consilio impenso & impendendo*, i. e. for his good Advice given, and to be given.

Here, as Tradition hath delivered it down to us, the unhappy Prince, King *John*, had a Seat; and perhaps, during the Time of his Residence here, might indeed build the Castle of *Bampton*, which we are informed, by the like Tradition, to be of his Foundation. But we will proceed to Things more certain: In a Quarry here, in the Possession of the Earl of *Clarendon*, there is a very hard Stone of the testaceous Kind, which is composed wholly of a close Union of Cockles, scarce any of them exceeding a Pease in Bigness, and streaked circularly to the Hinges of the Valves. They are none of them hollow, but firmer within, than they are to the Bed of Stone where they lie; and yet even to that they are so closely knit, that the Mass receives a very good Polish, in so much that the Earl hath paved his new Chapel at *Cornbury* with it. The Stone of this Quarry is thought to make the best Lime.

Lineham, where is a Barrow of a round Figure, on which Account it is esteemed

a Danish Work, but upon what Occasion it was made, we don't find. Between it and the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Lacys*, called *Pudlicot*, there is a Passage under Ground leading down to the River *Evanlode*.

Minster-Lovel, at first called only *Minster*, being then the Estate of *Roger de Cheney*, (or *de Caineto*) who gave the Tithes of it to the Monks of *Einsbam*; but at length being sold to, and having continued long in the Family of the *Lovels*, it began to be called about the Time of *Henry IV.* *Minster-Lovel*; for then we find *John Lord Lovel* dying possessed of this Manor under that Name, which was called *Minster* only in the Days of his Great Grandfather, and Successors to him, as it continued ever after. In the Family of *Lovels* it continued, till *Francis Lord Lovel* joining with King *Richard III.* in the Battle of *Bosworth Field*, was forced to fly, upon the Accession of King *Henry VII.* to the Throne; and his Estate being seized, this Manor with divers others was given to *Fasper Duke of Bedford*, King *Henry VIth's* half Brother.

Overy, a Chapelry, whose Parsonage being found to belong to the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, *Oxford*, was, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, seized by King *Henry VIII.* and settled on his new built College *Christ-Church*, there, as we suppose it still continues.

Skipton, or *Schypton*, the Demesne of the Family of *Zouche*, which failing in *Alan de Zouche*, this Manor came upon the Partition to his Daughter *Maud*, the Wife of *Robert de Holland*, whose Posterity afterward became Earls of *Kent*. In this Family it continued a while; but was at length alienated to the Family of *Lovels*, who having forfeited their Estate by siding with King *Richard III.* against *Henry VII.* this Prince gave it, with other Estates, to *Fasper Duke of Bedford*, to whose Son *Edward* it descended.

King *Edward VI.* *Reg. 1.* gave this Manor, with divers other Estates, to *Thomas Seimour*, Lord *Seimour*, High Admiral of *England*, it having been Part

of *Warwick Land*. Also one Tenth in this Place, which belonged to the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, after it came into King *Henry VIIIth's* Hands at the Dissolution, was given by that King to his College of *Christ-Church*, which he founded at that Time.

At this Place, which at present bears the Name of *Skipton* under *Whichwood* is a ferrugineous Spring, at an Inn here, whose Sign is the *Red Horse*, but so weakly impregnated with the Mineral, that it scarce tinges sensibly with the Powder of Galls, yet lays down a rusty Sediment in great Quantities; and because our Doctor hath met with the like in other Places, he says, it hath begotten a Suspicion in him, that this rusty Tincture may probably be the *Effluvium* of some other Body different from the *Chalibeate* Kind; because, were it so, the Salt of *Mars* would certainly discover it self, but in that he will not be positive.

Sibtkorp, the Lordship of *Robert Lord Hoo* and *Hasting*, who, 20 *Edw. I.* obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his Demesne-Lands here.

Spellesburgh, or *Spillesbury*, the Manor of *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Abergavenny*, who died possessed of it, 12 *Hen. 4.* In this Family we suppose it continued for some Time, because we find no Mention of it, till King *Henry VIIth's* Reign, when we observe it in that King's Hands by the Death of *George Duke of Clarence*, who left it to his Son *Edward*, then a Minor; and so being in the King's Wardship, the Stewardship of this and some other Estates of that young Lord, was given to *William Lord Norris*, till he came of Age. In this Church the *Lees* of *Dichely* have a Vault under the North Isle, for a Burial-place of the Family, in which *Henry Earl of Rochester*, who died at *Dunkirk*, was buried *Anno 1659.*

This little Village hath the Honour to give the Title of Baron to *Edward Henry Lee* of *Ditchley*, Bar. who was created by King *Charles II.* *Reg. 26.* 1674, Baron *Spillesbury*, Viscount *Quarendon*, and Earl of *Lichfield*. These Honours have usually been the Rewards of such Persons,

Persons, as in War or Peace, have done some signal Services for their King and Countrey; but this Gentleman being a Person of a great Estate, and good Hopes, his Majesty's Favours were bestowed on him, to encourage him to exert himself as much as possible for the Good of both.

The Parsonage of this Place, which was Part of the Possessions of the College of *Warwick*, coming by the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, into King *Henry VIIIth's* Hands, was by him settled on his new erected College *Christ Church, Oxford*, which now, as we suppose, enjoys it.

Swarford, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Molins*, who being much in Favour with King *Edward III.* obtained of that Prince this Manor of *Swarford*, and in it the Privileges of Return of Writs, Summons of the *Exchequer*, Felons Goods, Wayf, Stray, Gallows, &c. *Reg. 10.* and afterwards a Liberty to have a Court Leet, and the Correction of Bread and Ale throughout his Demesne, *Reg. 11.* From this Family it passed to *Robert Lord Hungerford*, whom we find in Possession of it, 1 *Edw. 4.* and soon after it was in the Hands of *John Duke of Suffolk*, out of which the said Duke granted *Sir William Norris of Yattendon*, Knt. an Annuity of 20 Marks for his Advice, he being a Lawyer of good Judgment and Experience. About this Place are found the *Asterie*, or Star-stones, of the same Colour, but neither so plentiful, nor large, as those at *Cleydon*; but in all other Respects corresponding with them, only the Conjugations made by the Prominence of some joints beyond the rest, are more visible in these than those at *Cleydon*.

Swinbrock, the Demesne of *Sir Edward Brooke of Cobham*, afterward Lord *Cobham*. He was one of those that favoured the Title of *Richard Duke of York*, and sided with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, to raise an Army, under Pretence of removing evil Counsellors from the King, but really to set the Duke on the Throne; and after the Duke's

Death, adhered firmly to his Son *Edward*, till he saw him on the Throne, and died possessed of this Manor, and several other Estates, which he left to his Son and Heir, *John Lord Cobham*.

Teynton. The Manor and Parsonage of this Place, with all its Members and Appertenances, late Parcel of the Revenues of the Abbey of *Tewksbury* in *Glocestershire*, was, at the Dissolution of that Abbey, given by King *Henry VIII.* to Mr. *Edward Herman*, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, *Reg. 38.* It is now a Place remarkable for divers Rarities of Nature. Here also is an eminent Prospect from an Hill; about a Mile from the Town North-East, may be seen ten Market-Towns very clearly in a bright Day.

V. PLOUGHLEY Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with Part of *Buckinghamshire*; on the North, with Part of *Northamptonshire*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Wotton*; and on the South, with the Hundred of *Bullington*. The Fee of this Hundred is not discovered by us to be in any private Persons Hands, and so we suppose it in the Crown, and under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is

Burcester, or, as it is commonly called, *Bicester*, or *Biffeter*, in Saxon *Bupencearter*, and *Bepnacester*, i. e. *Berencester*, or *Berncester*, which seem to have been its primitive Names. Some have thought that it was raised by, and on that Account to have taken its Name from, Bishop *Birinus*, the Town being *Berini castrum*, i. e. *Birinus's* Castle, implying it to be a Frontier-Garrison of the West Saxons against the *Mercians*, raised out of the Ruins of *Alchefer*, by the Advice and Assistance of *Birinus*, Bishop of *Dorchester*. But Dr. *Plot* says, That he much rather believes it to be so called from *Bern*, a Wood or Forest mentioned by *Bede*, *Florilegus* and *Wigorniensis*, upon the Edge of which it was seated, and is not now far from it.

After-

Afterward it is probable it took the Name of *Burgeſter* from *St. Eadburg*, to whom the Priory was anciently, and the Church is ſtill dedicated; the Change from *Eadburg-ceſter* to *Burceſter*, for Brevity-ſake, being eaſy. It is now called *Biceſter*, or *Biſſeter*.

The Demefne of this Place was early in the *Longeſpes*, Earls of *Salisbury*, and continued in that Family, till *William Laci* marrying *Margaret*, the Heireſs of the laſt *William Longeſpe*, brought it into his Family. He left only a Daughter, *Alice*, for his Heir, who married to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, Son and Heir to *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, Brother to King *Edward I.* this Manor, and other Parts of her Inheritance going with her. She out-lived the Earl, and in her Widowhood parted with her whole Right in the Caſtle of *Donington*, to King *Edward II.* and gave her Manor of *Swaton* in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Canons of *Bartings* in that County; but afterwards *Eubulo Leſtrange* married her, and by her Title was called Earl of *Lincoln*, but never was ſummoned to Parliament as a Peer. He obtained of King *Edward III.* Reg. 5. a Grant to himſelf and Lady, (for ſhe took on her the Title of Counteſs of *Salisbury* and *Lincoln*) and to her Heirs, this Manor and divers other Eſtates, to hold by the Service of two Knights Fee; but they leaving no Heirs of their Bodies, we know not to whom her Eſtate deſcended after her Death. *Gilbert Baſſet* built a Monastery on this Manor, 29 Hen. 2. dedicated to *St. Eadburg*, of which we ſhall give an Account hereafter.

As to the preſent State of the Town, in the Diviſion of *Kings End* ſtands a pleaſant and convenient Seat of Mr. *John Coker*, who is now Lord of the Manor; but moſt of the Lands and Houſes in the Market-End are Part of the Poſſeſſions of Sir *William Glinne*, Bart. whoſe beautiful Seat is at *Ambroſden*, a Village two Miles diſtant from it. The Market there is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on Here is a Free-School, ſuppoſed to be founded

by *Simon Wiſdome*, an Alderman of the Town; but we have no other Ground for this our Suppoſition but this, That he is found to have given Conſtitutions and Orders for the Government of it, 13 Eliz. Dr. Plot tells us, that one *George Sberman*, of this Place, hath a *Daniſh* Spur in his keeping, which he takes to be an ancient Monument, evidencing that the *Danes* had ſomewhat to do hereabouts, and particularly, that the Battle between King *Æthelred* and his Brother *Alfred* on the one Part, and the *Danes* on the other, was fought at *Meretune*, or *Merton*, a Village hard by this Town. Towards the Weſt of this Town we meet with ſome Remains of a deſerted old Station, called

Alcheſter, which Mr. *Cambden* ſuppoſeth to be put for *Aldcheſter*, which ſignifies an old Caſtle, or Town; for there are ſtill viſible the Bounds of a quadrangular Camp or Garriſon, tho' the Area or Site of it hath for a long Time been Part of the common Field of *Wendlebury*; but Dr. Plot ſeems rather to incline to another Derivation of the Name from *Allectus*, the Roman Emperor, who having treacherouſly ſlain his Friend and Maſter *Carauſius*, uſurped *Britain* to himſelf, and made this Place his Seat, giving it his own Name, viz. *Allecti caſtrum*, or *Allectus's* Caſtle, ſince abridged into *Acheſter*; and tho' this Relation hath no Foundation in the Roman Story, yet he adds thus much for its Reputation, that the Roman military high Ways lie agreeable to it. But a better Mark of the Antiquity of this Place is its Situation upon the Roman conſular Way, called *Akemanſtreet*, which enters this County of *Oxford* in the Pariſh of *Ambroſden*, where it aſcends *Blackthorn-Hill*, and paſſing croſs *Wrechwic-Green*, extends to the North-ſide of *Graven-hull Wood*, over the Brook at *Langford*, and ſo leads cloſe by the North Bounds of this Place as far as *Cheſterton*; from whence it goes to *Kirtlington Town's* End, and ſo over the River *Cherwell* near *Tackley*, to *Woodſtock Park*, which it enters at *Wooton-gate*, and paſſes out again

gain at *Mapleton-Well*, near *Stunsfield* Stile; and all this Way it appears in a raised Bank.

But here it breaks off, (tho' still keeping its Name) and going over the *Even-lode* to *Wilcot*, it passes on to *Ramsden*, a little beyond which Village, at a Place called *Witty-green*, it may be seen again for a little Way; but from thence to *Astally*, over *Astall-bridge*, and so through the Fields, till it comes to *Brodwell-grove* it is scarce visible; but there 'tis as plain as any where else, and from thence holds a strait Course into *Glocestershire*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that there is a military high Way, leading from *Wallingford* to *Bankbury*, which the Neighbours say, passeth thro' *Aldechester*, and they call it *Akemanstreet*, a Ridge whereof (as he adds) does still appear for some Miles together, on the deep Plains of *Otmore*, which are often overflowed with Water; but that learned Antiquary was too easily led by vulgar Opinion; for tho' indeed there is an old Way, which seems to have led from *Wallingford* to *Alcester*, Part whereof is to be seen at this Day, running quite cross *Otmore*; yet it is not by any Means to be thought *Akemanstreet*, tho' the People thereabouts call it so; but only a Branch of it, or Road cast up by the *Romans*, to maintain an Intercourse between *Alcester* and *Calleva*, or *Wallingford*, where they had a Garrison. Part of this Way is indeed to be seen at this Day, running cross *Otmore*, and leaving the *Moor*, passeth under *Beckley Park-Wall*; from whence it goes on to, and may plainly be seen in the Wood near *Stockers*, where it cuts the *London Road* to *Worcester*, and so runs plainly thro' the Fields to *Stafford-grove*, and thence over *Bayard's* watering Place towards *Haddington Quarry-Pits*, which leaving on the Right, and *Shotover Hill* on the Left, it enters *Magdalen College Coppices*, over the Eastern Part of *Bullington-Green*, by the two *Baldens* to *Wallingford*, over the River at *Benington*, where it is seen on the West side of the Church, and is there called *Medlars-Bank*. If it be asked, why this Way is

laid so crooked, clear different from the other *Roman Cause-ways*, we answer, it was for the Convenience of taking *Oxford* in the Way, as Occasion should serve; and accordingly we observe a *Diverticulum*, or By-road about *Beckley*, passing thro' *Stow-wood* to *Oxford*.

Besides this Branch out of *Akemanstreet*, betwixt *Alcester* and *Wallingford*, leading to *Oxford*; there is another that seems designed for a Passage from *Alcester* thither, of which there is a Part still remaining about *Noke*, whence it passes thro' the Fields to the purlue Grounds, where it cuts the *Worcester Road*, and so goes to *Drunhil*, formerly a Part of the Forest of *Stow-wood*, where, about 40 Years since, were found several *Roman Urns* and *Coins* dug up, beyond which none being able to trace, it is supposed to be laid out to avoid *Otmore* in the Winter, it being then for the most Part under Water, and then joins with the Way above-mentioned, from *Wallingford* to *Oxford*.

Ardley, where was a Castle, the Foundations whereof are still to be seen in a little Wood, on the West-side of the Town; and if any Credit may be given to the Tradition of the Place, it flourished about the Time of King *Stephen*, as is very probable; for that King knowing his own Weakness, and being in continual Fear of his Competitor *Maud* the Empress's Attempts, gave Leave to all his Subjects to build them Castles to defend both him and them; but he at last finding that they were used sometimes against himself, caused no less than eleven Hundred of them, new-built Castles, to be rased together; which, no Doubt, is the Cause that we find so many Foundations of Castles and useless Trenches about them.

Blechingdon, *Blechesdon*, or *Blechdon*, if all one Place, as we have Reason to think they are, our *Villare* not distinguishing them, was the ancient Possession of the Family of *Poore*, and after of *Gilbert D'Amorie*, who left it to his Son *Nicholas*, and he to his Son *Richard*, whose Widow *Margaret* had Part of this Ma-

Manor for her Dowry; but whether his Heirs inherited it, we have not any Information yet.

The Impropriation and Church of this Parish, which was escheated to King Henry III. by way of Forfeiture incurred by Richard and William Gravel, Brothers, was given at Mr. Eglesfield's Request, who was the Founder of *Queen's College*, Oxford, to the said College, by King Edward III. Reg. 17.

In this Parish of Blechingdon is dug a Sort of Stone, not so useful for the Substance as many others, but not inferior to most for the Ornaments of Building; 'tis a Sort of grey Marble, and is found in the Grounds of the Earl of Anglesey, who hath a noble Seat here. His Lordship hath several Chimney-pieces, and Pavements, well worth our Notice, made of it; as also hath the Earl of Clarendon at Cornbury. The Pillars of the Portico's of St. John's College in Oxford, are built with it, yea, they make of it of late Tables, Tombstones, and Millstones for their Oil-Mills; but it is not fit for Corn-Mills, because, in rainy Weather, it is subject to Sweating like other Marbles.

In the Year 1664, there began an Earthquake in this Town, and so passed along by *Bestol*, *Horton*, *Stanton*, *St. John's*, and so on towards *Whately*. Not at all these Places, at the same Time, but being first at this Place, a good while before it came to *Stanton*, nay, being observed in the further Part of the Earl's Garden, some very discernable Time before those in the House took Notice of it.

The famous Dr. Daniel Fairclough, better known by the Name of Featley, was born in this Village. He was the Son of John Featley, Cook of *Corpus College*; but being a Youth of good Parts, became a very learned Man, eminent for his Skill in the Fathers, Councils and Schoolmen, a famous Disputant, and excellent Preacher. Being Chaplain to Sir Tho. Edmunds, who was sent Ambassador into France, he defended the Protestant Doctrines so well against the Sorbonists,

that they gave him the Character of *Acutissimus & Acerrimus*. Coming into Archbishop Abbot's Favour, upon the Account of his Worth, he was preferred by him to the Rectories of *Lambeth* and *Aston* in *Middlesex*. In the Times of the Rebellion he was a great Sufferer, not only by the Loss of his Livings, but long Imprisonment, in which he fell sick of a Dropsy, of which he died in 1644. He hath left behind him many Books, which make good his Character, that he was *tam studio quam exercitio Theologus insignis*, the Champion of the Protestant Religion, and Scourge of the Roman, &c.

Chesterton, a small Village, within a Mile of *Biffeter*, hath nothing to be taken Notice of but the Seat of the Right Honourable *Montague Venables Bertie*, Earl of *Abington*.

Feringford, Part of the Barony of *Arfic*, which came into the Family of the Greys of *Rotherfield*, by the Marriage of Robert de Grey with Joan, the Daughter and Coheir of Robert de *Arfic*: Walter de Grey was their Heir, and inherited this Manor and other Estates, which she had brought into his Family. He held these Estates of the King, by the Service of keeping *Dover Castle*. His Son John de Grey succeeded him in the Enjoyment of this Manor and the rest; and from him it descended to his Son and Heir of the same Name, who procured of King Edward III. Reg. 4. a Charter for free Warren in this and his other Lordships in this County. This Manor continued in this Family in the Male Line till 11 Rich. 2. when the last Robert de Grey died, leaving a Widow Elizabeth, the Daughter and Coheir of William de la *Plaunche* of *Haversham*, in *Buckinghamshire*, who had the Moiety of this Manor for her Dowry; and one Daughter, Joan, who was married to Sir John De *Eincourt*, and carried her Estate into his Family; but having only Daughters, it was divided between the Lords *Lovel* and *Cromwell*, to whom they married.

Finmere, or *Finmore*, the Demesne of William Tucket, whose Posterity afterwards

wards was Lords *Audley*, *Nicholas* Lord *Audley's* Daughter and Heir having married his Grandson *Thomas Tuket*, 8 *Edw.* 2. In the following Reign we find *Giles* Lord *Bedlesmere* in Possession of this Manor; and dying without Heirs, his Estate was divided among his Sisters, and this Manor came to his youngest Sister *Elizabeth*, who, marrying to *William Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, brought it into his Family, 12 *Edw.* 3. from whom it passed to *Roger Mortimer*, as Heir of the said *Elizabeth*, 32 *Edw.* 3. The Patronage of the Church passed with the Manor all along.

Gadington, the Manor and Estate of *William de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, who was possessed of it, with many other Estates in this and other Counties, when the Conqueror's Survey was made. He left it to his Son *William*; but how long it remained in his Family, our Histories do not discover to us.

Hardwyke, the Demefne of *Walter de Grey* of *Rotherfield*, given him by his Uncle *Walter de Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, with divers other Estates in this and other Counties. His Posterity inherited it for many Generations; and his great Grandson *John* procured of King *Edward III.* a Charter of free Warren in all his Demefnes here. He married *Avice*, the Daughter of *John* Lord *Marmion*, and she surviving him, had, for Part of her Dowry, this Manor, which, upon her Death, fell to her Son and Heir; and from him passed to his Son *Bartholomew*, and Grandson *Robert*, whose Widow had it again for Part of her Dowry; and after her Decease, it passed with *Feringford* to her Daughter and Heir *Joan*, as above.

Heath, a little Village, situate on the North-side of the *Ouse*, a little before that River enters *Northamptonshire*. The Manor most anciently was *Norman de Verdon's* Estate, whose Father *Bertram*, came into England with the Conqueror. He married *Desceline*, the Daughter of *Jeffroy de Clinton*, Lord Chamberlain, and Treasurer to King *Henry I.* 'Tis probable that she brought this Manor into his

Family, because she gave the Church of this Parish of *Heath* to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickshire*, and her Son *Bertram* confirmed it to them; but the Manor continued in the Family for divers Successions, till Issue Male failing in *Theobald de Verdon*. His Estate, at his Death, which happened 10 *Edw.* 2. was divided among his four Daughters, and this Manor was given to *Margery* his third Daughter, who was married thrice; but to whom her Estate descended, we do not find.

Heyford-Purcel, a Manor so called from the *Purcells*, or *de Porcellis*, a Family of ancient Gentlemen, Lords of it. In this Parish happened an amazing Accident, not altogether a Stranger to Authors, but so here. There was a Child which cried very audibly in its Mother's Womb, sometime before its Birth. How it was done, let Physicians dispute, it is enough for Historians that the Matter of Fact is true, which is put past all Doubt by many in the Town, who were Witnesses of it. The People indeed feared a Presage of Ruin to the Place and Kingdom by it; but alas groundlessly; for really such a Crying portends Strength in the Infant, Comfort to the Mother that the Infant is alive, and an able Subject to the State. The Ruin of all these proceeds from our Vices. If any Thing fatal happens after such a Crying, it must be imputed rather to Chance than Nature. Take away Vice; and nothing will hurt us.

Heyford-Warine, so called from *Warine Fitzgerald*, Chamberlain to King *Henry II.* who was Lord of it. His Posterity enjoyed it, till Issue Male failing in *Henry* the younger Son of *Warine*, this Manor, with other Estates, became vested in his Daughter and Heir, *Alice*, who married *Robert de Lisle* and having Issue by him, *Warrine de Lisle*, her Estate was inherited by his Family, and *Robert de Lisle* died possessed of it, 16 *Edw.* 3. and 'tis likely continued longer in that Family. They took their Name from the Isle of *Ely*.

The Rectory of this Parish was settled upon *Corpus Christi* College, by *Robert Morwent*, the second President of it, who also gave it certain Lands at *Cowley* and *Hospath* in this County.

Islip, in Saxon *Gightſlepe*, called anciently *Ghiſtſlepe*, in the Pipe-Rolls of King *Henry II.* *Hiltesleape*, in a Charter of the same King's, *Ileslepe*, and in a Presentation of the Abbey of *Westminster*, 6 Hen. 3. *Ighteslep*. King *Edward* (whom for his Piety and Chastity, our Forefathers honoured with the Title of Confessor) was born here, as is made evident by the original Charter of the Restoration of the Abbey of *Westminster*, wherein he gives to that Church the Town of *Islip*, with this additional Clause (the Place where I was born). Sir *William Dugdale* mentions nothing of this Charter in his *Monasticon*; but of late, the Saxon Copy of the greatest Part of it, hath been discovered by Dr. *Kennet*, now Bishop of *Peterborough*, and is intended to be published, with other Instruments relating to the Antiquities of *Ambrosden*, *Burceſter*, and some other Parishes of this County. In this Charter this Town is called *Gyðrlep*.

But Dr. *Plot* thinks that there are as good, or better Proofs of King *Edward's* Birth here, than the forementioned Charter, which is this: There remains in it some Footsteps of the ancient Palace, and a Chapel, called the King's Chapel, now put to profane Uses, and the Town still belongs to the Church of *Westminster*, which together put it out of Doubt; Tradition it self not being like to be erroneous in a Matter of this Nature, tho' there were really no Charter at all to prove the Thing, which yet we see there is. In the Chapel there stood, not many Years since, a Font, the very same (as has been constantly delivered down to, and received by Posterity) where the said *Edward* the Confessor was baptized, his Father, King *Æthelred*, having a royal Seat here at that Time, and residing in it, which being, together with the Chapel, put, in these later Times, to some indecent at least, if not profane

Use, was at last piously rescued from it by Mr. *Brown* of *Nether Kiddington*, and is now or lately was set in the Garden of Sir *Henry Brown*, Bart. upon an handsome Pedestal, and adorned with a Poem rather pious than learned.

This King *Edward* was the first, to whom the Healing of the *Struma* or *Scrofula*, called from thence the King's Evil, with a Touch of the Hand, was granted, as a special Favour of God to our Kings and Kingdom, which has been transmitted as an hereditary Gift to all his Successors, as hath been in all Times since made manifest by many undoubted Experiments. The Manor of Touching for this Distemper is this: Prayers suitable to the Occasion having been said before, the King touches all the Patients, and then bestows upon each of them a Piece of Angel-Gold, purposely coined, and put upon a white Ribbon, to be hung about their Necks, which, as long as it is worn, preserves the Virtue of the Touch, as seems plainly from hence, that some Persons, who have left it off, or carelessly lost it, have relapsed into the Disease again. Dr. *Plot* proves, that this was the original Custom, from a Piece of Gold found at *Oxford*, with E. C. on it, and Holes for the Ribbon.

Kirklington, or *Kirtlington*, the Manor of *John de Humetz*, Constable of *Normandy*, in the Reign of King *John*; but he taking Part with the rebellious Barons against that King, his Lands were forfeited to the Crown, and this Manor was given by King *Henry III.* Reg. 19. to *Gilbert Lord Basset* of *Wycomb*, then made one of the King's Counsel. It continued in this Family some Successions; for *Philip Lord Basset* died possessed of it, 56 Hen. 3. How it was alienated from the Family, we have no Account; but observ'd that *Thomas of Woodstock*, sixth Son of King *Edward III.* Duke of *Gloceſter*, was found possessed of it at his Death, which happened 21 Rich. 2. on St. *Bartholomew's* Day, leaving *Humphrey* his Heir, and several other Children. This is what we find of this Manor in Sir *William Dugdale's* Baronage; but Dr. *Plot*

Plot tells us, That this Manor was a Part of the Possessions of the Crown, till it was given to *Henry*, Son of *Edmund Crouchback*, Earl of *Lancaster*, and Father to *Henry* the First Duke of *Lancaster*, by whose Daughter and sole Heir *Blanch*, it came to *John of Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, and afterwards, in her Right, Duke of *Lancaster*. While it was in their Possession, it enjoyed great Privileges, viz. being free (as the Words of the old Charter run) à *Telonio*, *passagio*, *lastagio*, *pacagio*, *stallagio*, *tallagio*, *tollagio*, *carragio*, & *terragio per totum Regnum*, Privileges both out of Use and Knowledge at this Time, but in those Days highly valued.

On the Account of this Eminency and Reputation of the Place, Dr. Plot is of Opinion, that the great Council held about the Year 977, and said by *Wigorniensis* to be met at *Kirtlinege*, at which were present King *Edward* the Martyr, and St. *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Sedemannus*, Bishop of *Crediton*, died, was celebrated in this Place. Sir *Henry Spelman* (*Conal. Tom. I. p. 493.*) judgeth the Place of their Meeting to be at *Katlaye* in *Cambridgeshire*; but the Doctor is positive that it was here, not only because the Name is the same almost with *Wigorniensis*'s, but because of the only Constitution made by it, viz. That it should be lawful for the country People to go in Pilgrimage to St. *Mary* of *Abington*, a Thing no ways probable to be desired by the People of *Cambridgeshire*, so far distant from it, but very likely to be covered by the People of this Shire, which lies so near it, and among whom her Fame was so great.

Lillingston Lovel, a Village remarkable, (1.) for its Situation, five Miles within *Buckinghamshire*, and yet belonging to this Hundred and County; as on the other Side several Parishes within the Borders of this Shire belong to *Barkshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, and *Worcestershire*. How this comes to pass, we have little Certainty; but the Addition of *Lovel* being made to it, Dr. Plot says, that in all Probability this Place was accounted in *Oxfordshire*

for the Sake of the Lords *Lovel*, whose Inheritance it was; and being the King's Lieutenant, very likely, in these Parts, might be allowed to reckon their own Estate here, being within their Jurisdiction, as Part of *Oxfordshire*. This Reason, the Doctor believes, is sufficient to satisfy about all other Parishes thus placed out of the Bodies of such Counties as they belong to, according to the Custom of *Germany*, as reported by Dr. *Stanley*, That all the Possessions of the House of *Austria* are accounted as of that Circle, let them lie in whatever other Circle, and at never so great Distance. (2.) For the stately Walks of Firs, most of them twenty Yards high, at St. *Peter Wentworthy*'s in this Parish.

Dr. *Robert Grossthead*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, having complained of the great Grievance of the Appropriations of Churches to the Pope and his Cardinals, assembled in the Council of *Lyons*, calling it a Thing prodigiously wicked, and destructive of the chief Office of Christ upon Earth, which was to feed his Flock, &c. as soon as he returned, did all that lay in his Power to remedy it in his Diocese; and to that End consolidated the Vicarage with the Rectory in very many Churches, and among them the Rectory and Vicarage of this Parish of *Lillingston*.

Meddlington, or *Middleton-Stony*, the Manor and Estate of the *Longespes*, Earls of *Salisbury*, till Issue Male failing, *Margaret* the sole Daughter and Heir carried it, with many other large Estates, to *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by her Intermarriage with him. This *Henry* being highly in Favour with King *Edward I.* among many other Advantages and Privileges, obtained a Grant of that King of a special Charter for a Market and Fair to be held upon this Lordship, viz. the Market on *Monday* weekly, and the Fair on the Eve and Day of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, yearly; but the Market hath been long discontinued, and we are not certain but the Fair may be so too, tho' Fairs have held longest in the Places where once Markets were established, and there is no Memory of them. Here

was of old a Castle, the Inheritance of the Family of *Camvoiles*; for we find, that *Richard de Camvoile* had Livery given him, 16 *Feb.* of *Middleton-Castle* in *Oxfordshire*, (which must needs be this) as Part of his own Inheritance, from *Gerard* his Father.

Mixbury, a small Village, which has in it very observable a large Fortification near the Church, called *Beaumont*, encompassed with a Ditch 170 Paces one way, and 128 on the other, which we can give no other Account of, but that in general 'tis likely they were Works of the *Normans* by their Name.

Oddington, where is a Well of Water of the calcarious Kind, proceeding certainly from some neighbouring Limestone, which, besides its dry and restraining Taste, more signally manifests it self in the providential Cure of a local Disease among Cattle, called the *Otmoor-Evil* by the Inhabitants, because it is catched by their Grazing upon that Moor. The Disease is such a Flux of the Belly, as brings the Cattle that have it in a little Time from Fat and well liking to nothing almost but Skin and Bones, and so they die, unless it be timely cured, which is certainly done by giving them dry Meat, and suffering them to drink of this Water only for a Time.

Shaldefwell, the Lordship and Demefne of *William Tuchet*, whose Posterity became Lords *Audley*, by marrying the Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Lord Audley*. He obtained a Charter of free Warren, 29 *Edw.* III. for all his Lands in this Parish, and so left it to his Posterity; but how long they inherited it, we can't discover.

Somerton, the Estate of the Family of *Arfic*, of whom *Robert de Arfic*, siding with the Barons against King *John*, forfeited his Estate to the Crown, and this Manor was thereupon given to *Samphson de Gauny*, who had stoutly stood by the King in his Wars with them, in Recompence of his good Services; but he held it not long, for the next Year the King disposed of it for the Support of the Gar-

rison in *Oxford Castle*; but it seems, that all this Time, Part of this Manor remained in the Family of *Arfic*; for *Walter de Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, bought it of the Heirs of the *Arfic* Family, and gave it to his Brother *Robert de Grey* of *Rotherfield*, and his Heirs, who held it under the Name of a Moicty of the Manor of *Somerton*, by the Service of keeping *Dover Castle*. His Descendant, *John de Grey*, obtained a Grant for a free Warren of all his demefne Lands here, 4 *Edw.* III. and *Elizabeth*, the Relict of *Robert de Grey*, the last Heir Male of this Family, had them for her Dowry, after whom, *Joan* their Heir inherited them, and by Marriage carried them into the Family of *D'Eincourt*, but having no Heirs Male, her Daughters transferred the *Greys* Estate into divers Families; so that we find this Manor in the Possession of *Jasper*, Duke of *Bedford*, when he was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, 1 *Hen.* VII. given him by that King for the Support of his Dignity, as Part of the Lord *Lovel's* Estate.

Here is a Rivulet that makes a small Cascade, or Fall of Water, about seven Foot deep, which, were it in a Gentleman's Garden, might be made use of to divers good Purposes; but being in the High-way, can only serve for some Experiments of Petrification, for which *Dr. Plot* tests us 'tis very excellent, since the living Blades of Grass, of not above half a Year's Growth, within that small Time, are all covered over with Stone, and hang down the Bank, like so many Icicles, the Earth it self upon which it runs, being cased over with Stone. The Doctor observing this broke of the Crust of Stone from the Grass, and found nothing of the Blade altered or impaired; and after slipping off some of the petrified Blades of Grass, which were a Foot long near the Root, he pulled the Grass clean out as if it had been a Sheath of Stone, so little of Cohesion had the one to the other. And the Reason he gives for it is this: The Pores of the Plant possessed with its own Juice and a congenial Salt, does therefore refuse all adventitious

ventitious ones; but 'tis not so in other petrifying Springs.

Stratton-Audley, or *Audleigh*, the Manor and Estate of the Family of *Aldithly*, (vulgarly called *Audley*) which having inherited it some Successions, Issue Male failed, and *Margaret Audley* the sole Daughter and Heir, marrying *Ralph Lord Stafford*, brought it into his Family. By her this Lord had *Hugh* his Son and Heir, who, after his Decease inherited this Manor; and having several Sons, gave it to his youngest Son *Hugh*, who by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Bartholomew*, Lord *Bourchier*, was summoned to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Bourchier*. He had no Issue, and therefore left *Humphrey* his Cousin and Heir, being the Son of his elder Brother *Edmund*, this and his other Estates after the Death of his Lady. This *Humphrey* succeeded to the Earldom of *Stafford*, his Father's elder Brothers, *Thomas* and *William*, dying without Issue, and was for his great Services created first Earl, and then Duke of *Buckingham*, to hold to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body. He died 10 July, 38 Hen. VI. and an Inquisition being taken after his Death, it was found that he died seized of this Manor, and divers other great Estates, which he left to his Son and Heir *Henry*, to whom *Edward* his Son succeeded; and being beheaded for Treason falsely charged on him by *Knevet* and *Hopkins*, two of his Dependants; he was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, and his Estate being confiscated, this Manor was given, 19 Hen. VIII. to *John Bourchier*, Lord *Berniers*, who having no legitimate Sons, *Joan* his Daughter, by *Catharine* his Wife, was his Heir, and by her Marriage with *Edmund Knyvet* of *Ashwelethorp* in *Norfolk*, Esq; carried it into his Family. He was Sergeant Porter to King *Henry VIII.*

The Parsonage of this Town at the Dissolution of the Abbies, was Part of the large Possessions of the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, *Oxford*; and being then seized by King *Henry VIII.* was settled on his new College *Christ-Church*, as we suppose it still continues.

Wendlebury, in which stood anciently the old City of *Alcester*, of which we have spoken above. Here (as *Dr. Plot* tells us) was casually dug up in a gravelly Ground, not far from the Church, a large Stone, which he gives us all the Reason in the World to think was once a solid Piece of Wood, or Timber turned into Stone by long lying in the Earth, (which he produceth to prove, that the Earth will petrify as well as the Water) for besides (saith he) that it shews the close Grain of an Oak; and therefore by the Naturalists is called the *Dryites*, or Oak-stone; it was taken up in great Quantities, and out of some of the Pieces (of which the Doctor had one) it might be plainly seen, where Twigs had come forth, the Knots still remaining, where they had been cut off; so that no Man can well avoid giving his Consent, that this Stone was formerly Wood petrified in the Earth.

VI. BULLINGTON Hundred.

This Hundred joins on the South with the former, and is bounded on the East, with Part of *Buckinghamshire*, on the North, with the Hundred of *Ploughley*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Wotton*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Tame* and *Dorchester*. The Fee of this Hundred was given by King *Henry II.* Reg. 25. to *Thomas Basset*, for his many good Services both in War and Peace, being one of the King's Justices in his Court, and a Justice Itinerant for this and other Shires; but as we suppose is now in the Crown, and under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff, who appoints the Bailiffs and other Officers of it. It hath no Market-Town in it, being Part of it near *Bicester*, and the other Parts near *Oxford* or *Tame*. The Villages of Note for any Thing worth knowing, are

Ambrosden, or *Amersden*, a Village situate about two Miles from *Burcester*, where is the beautiful Seat of Sir *William Glynne*, Bart. The Parish Church here is neat and well adorned, and the Vicarage-house adjoining of a great Strength, and

and a good Prospect, built in the Year 1638, at the sole Charge of Dr. *John Stubbing*, the then worthy Vicar; but he enjoyed it not long; for in the Beginning of the Rebellion, he was taken out of his House here by a Party of Parliament Soldiers, and being linked Arm to Arm with Sir *Thomas Hyde* of *Bedfordshire*, was carried to *Glocester*, and there kept a close Prisoner, till he was exchanged for a Rebel in the Garrison of *Oxford*. He returned again to this Place, where he had lived hospitably, and done so much for the Church, but was received and entertained as a Malignant, and the People would pay him no Tithes; so that he was forced to sell his Estate, which he designed to have settled on the Vicarage, as an Augmentation, for an Annuity for his Life. He lies buried in the Chancel here under a large Ground-stone, on which Dr. *Kennet*, the present Bishop of *Peterborough*, lately set an Epitaph. What the same Bishop relates further of this Vicarage (*Case of Impr.* p. 258.) is not to be passed over here. At the Restoration of King *Charles II.* having by his Letter dated 7 Aug. 1660, given Order to the Bishops and other Dignitaries of the Church, at the Renewing of the Leases of such Improvements as belonged to their Sees and Places, to make some Augmentations to the Vicarages thereunto belonging, that they might be increased to 80 l. per Ann. if possible; the Bishop of this Diocese, Dr. *Robert Skinner* having the Improvements of this Parish, ordered, when he made the new Lease this Year, that 20 l. a Year should be paid to the Vicar for ever out of it; but, by some Fraud, the Lease was drawn up and sealed without that Clause, and so the Vicar lost it; but it proved (as some say) an heavy Judgment to the Actors and their Families.

Balden, the Roman Way from *Aldchester* to *Wallingford*, passeth thro' the Hamlet here, called *Balden-brook-end*, and so goes on to *Dorchester*.

Beckley, the Demesne of *William Lord Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who having

signalized his Courage and Conduct in divers Expeditions into *Scotland* and other Places, and his Wisdom and Fidelity in divers Embassies, was, for these his eminent Services, rewarded with a Grant of this and divers other Manors in other Counties, by King *Edward III.* Reg. 11. but some of them were in Reversion after the Death, as this of *John Handlow*, Esq; and others of *John de Warren*, Earl of *Surrey*, and *Joan* his Wife.

Under the Park-Wall of this Place, the Roman Way between *Aldchester* and *Wallingford*, is plainly to be seen by the paving Stones found here and about the Ridge; and from hence it passeth to the Wood near *Stockars*. Here is also a *Diverticulum* or By-Road out of the Way, leading from *Alcester*, tending towards *Oxford*.

Blackthorn, a Village in the Borders of this County Eastward, where the true *Akemanstreet*, or Roman Road, leading towards *Bath*, the old *Ac-manneyceaster*, or *Urbs agrotorum hominum*, enters this County, and passeth by *Aldchester*, quite thro' the County towards *Bath*. The country People call the Roman Way between *Aldchester* and *Wallingford*, *Akemanstreet*, but erroneously; which Mistake Mr. *Cambden* seems to have followed.

Cowley, a small Village, the Manor of which, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, belonged to the Priory of St. *Frideswide*, *Oxford*; but after it being in King *Henry VIIIth's* Hands, he settled it upon his College *Christ-Church*, which he then founded. It is at present famous only for the Peat-pits made here; for Wood being scarce in this County, they make use of Turf for Fuel for their Fires, which is not the upper Greensward of the Earth, but an inferior bituminous stringy Earth, cut out like Bricks, for the most Part from moory and boggy Ground, which they call *Peat*. They cut it in *March*, and lay the Pieces a while on the Grass a drying, which, when they have reasonably done by turning them, they pile up on Heaps as Bricks, leaving every where empty Spaces.

ces between, that the Wind and Air passing between them, they may be made dry enough for the Fire. After the Peats are taken out, they fill up the Pit with the grassy Earth that first came up, and having left the Peat a Spit deep, as a Foundation for future Growth, they hold, the Pit will be fit to cut again in 20 or 30 Years.

Cudington, the Estate of *Hugh de Mortimer*, of *Ricard's Castle*, who, at his Death, 32 *Edw. I.* left it in Dowry to *Maud* his Wife; and after her to his Daughters *Joan*, married to *Thomas de Bykenore*, Esq; and *Margaret*, to *Jeffrey Cornwall*.

Cusden, a small Village, whose improper Parsonage and Advowson of the Vicarage belonging to the See of *Oxford*, *Dr. John Bancroft* having caused the Lease of the one to run out, and taking an Occasion of the Vacancy of the other, procured both to be annexed to his See of *Oxford*, and then built a Palace for the See, the King giving him Timber out of *Shotover Forest*; but *Col. Leg.* in 1644, caused it to be burnt down, for Fear the Parliament should put a Garrison into it, which, if he had done for the King, he might have saved it. But the Church suffered on all Hands; however, this Palace is again restored by the Care and Charge of *Dr. William Paul*, who provided Timber for it; and *Dr. John Fell*, who, at his own Charge, compleated the Building upon the old Foundation, both successively Bishops of *Oxford*.

Elsfield yields nothing remarkable, but that the industrious Improver of Land, *George Pudsey*, Esq; hath his Residence here. This Gentleman found here a light and hollow Sort of Marl, of it self naturally so spongy, that one would think it to be always in a Ferment. It dissolves in Water almost as soon as Fullers Earth, and may therefore be used at any fit Time of the Year. It is of a whitish grey Colour when it is dry, and being intermixed with Sand and very friable, is certainly very good Compost for Pasture, as the Blue is for arable Land.

Forest-hill, where is a Rivulet of that

peculiar Kind, that it does not empty it self either into the Sea, or any Lake, but as it rises out of the Earth, so presently after a short Stay on it, it ingulphs it self again, and is seen no more. This here is in the Grounds of *Sir Timothy Tyrrel*, and sometimes in Winter runs with that Violence, and has worn it self an Inlet of such a Capacity, that it can, and hath received an Ox into it.

Garfington, or as it was anciently called *Gerfynodon*, the Seat and Manor of *John de la Mare*, descended of a Family of Note in this Shire, in King *Edward III's* Days. His Grandfather, *Henry de la Mare*, was *Veltrare*; or as the French call it, *Vaultre*, i. e. Huntsman to the King, as his Ancestors it seems had been, and held that Office by petty Sergeanty. His Father, *Robert de la Mare*, was High Sheriff of this County; and himself having attended King *Edward* in his Wars in *Gascoigne* and *Scotland* was had in such high Esteem with that Prince for these and other Services, that he had Summons to Parliament among the Barons, 28 *Edw. I.* and continued so to 7 *Edw. II.* and was further discharged of a Debt due to the Exchequer.

Halton, or *Halgton*, the Demesne of *Roger D'Amorie*, who having married one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, Niece to King *Edward II.* by his Sister *Joan of Acres*; and having deserved well for his good Services, had this Manor given him, with some others, by that Prince, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons; but afterward taking Part with the Earl of *Lancaster*, and other great Lords, against the *Despensers*, his Lands were seized, as forfeited by Rebellion, and given to his Wife *Elizabeth*, who obtained a Grant of them for her own Life, and the Remainder to her Daughter *Elizabeth*, in Fee, 11 *Edw. III.* This *Elizabeth* marrying *John Lord Bardolf*, brought this Manor into his Family, and his Posterity enjoyed it till *Thomas Lord Bardolf*, who had got it confirmed to him by King *Henry IV. Reg. 1.* joined in Rebellion against that King, *Reg. 6.* with the Earl

Earl of Northumberland and others, and being attainted in Parliament, his Lands were given by that King to *Thomas Beaufort*, his Brother; howbeit Sir *William Clifford*, Knt. in Right of *Anne* his Wife, and *William Phelip*, in Right of *Joan* his Wife, Daughters of the said *Thomas*, representing to the King, That King *Henry II.* had, by his Letters Patent, given to *Thomas Bardolf*, Ancestor of their Father, and to the Heirs of his Body, many of the said Manors, the Inheritance of them did of Right belong to them; the King being convinced of the Justice of their Claim, granted them the Reversion of the said Lordships, and so they and their Posterity came at length to have this Manor divided between them; and we find *Joan*, the Wife of *William Phelip*, died possessed of a Moiety of it, 25 Hen. VI. leaving it and her other Estates, as her Husband (who was stiled the Lord *Bardolf* in her Right) had done, to *Henry*, the Son of *John Viscount Beaumont*, by *Elizabeth*, their only Daughter, their Heir.

Hedendon, *Hedindon*, or *Hedington*, where King *Æthelred*, Father of King *Edward* the Confessor, had a royal Seat; for tho' Tradition now goes, that it was but the Nursery of the King's Children, whereof there remain yet upon the Place some Signs of the Foundations, near the Town, in a Field called *Court-close*; yet it is plain, that King *Æthelred* did some Time at least reside there himself; for he concludes a Charter, or some such like Instrument, by which he grants certain Privileges to the Monastery of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*, which was of his own Restoration, thus: This Priveledge was ibith at *Hedington*, and after in *Latin*: *Scripta fuit hac Sedula jussu prefati Regis in villâ Regia, quæ appellatur die Octavarum S. Andrea Apostoli his consentientibus . . . qui subius notati videntur.*

Ego Æthelredus Rex hoc Privilegium, &c. Another Argument, that there was a royal Seat here, is, That there was a Free-Chapel exempt from all Customs due to the Bishop of *Lincoln* and Arch-deacon of

Oxford, which *Maud* the Empress confirmed to the Church of *St. Frideswide*.

The Manor of this Town, which was then a Barony, continued in the Crown till the 25th Year of King *Henry II.* when that Prince conferred this Manor upon *Thomas Basset*, one of his Justices and Judges Itinerant, in Consideration of his many Services done both in War and Peace, with other Estates. *Gilbert*, his Son and Heir, inherited it after him. He founded the Priory of *Bisseter*, for Monks of the Order of *St. Augustine*, Anno 1182. He left a Daughter and Heir; but this Manor was granted to his Brother *Thomas* by King *John*, Reg. 5. in Fee-farm, for the Rent of twenty Pounds per Ann. to be paid into the Exchequer. Some Lands in this Parish were given by King *Henry II.* to *Hugh de Plugenet*, whose Posterity held them till the 27 *Edw. I.* when *Alan de Plugenet* died possessed of them, and left them to his Son *Alan*, who died without Issue. His Sister *Joan* was his Heir, but had no Child, and so her Estate was alienated to other Families; and we find *Richard D'Amory* in Possession of this Manor, 19 *Edw. II.*

Dr. Plot relates divers Things of a more strange Nature, worth our Notice in this Place; as, 1. In the Garden of one *Mr. Pawling*, there is a Wall 40 Yards long, to which, if a Person stand but a little obliquely, so as to see the Peers standing between the Niches, he will have such an Eccho, as will return a Clap of the Hand, or a Word of one Syllable, (the Wind being still) at least nine, if not ten or eleven Times, but so thick and close, that a Word of two Syllables breeds Confusion. 2. A Rivulet fed with a double Spring, which, after it has run about two Bow-shots, is received by a rocky subterraneous Indraught, and appears no more.

Ifsey, near *Oxford*, a small Village, anciently called *Gifeteley*, situate on the *Ifs*, near the Place where the *Cherwell* falls into it. We may mention it as an Honour to this Place, that a Family of Gentlemen of a good Estate, F f f named

named *Pitts*, had their Seat in this Parish, and one of them, Mr. *Arthur Pitts*, lies buried on the North-side of the Chancel. He died in 1579.

Merton, or *Meretone*, as it is written in the Conqueror's Survey, where this Manor is reckoned up as Part of the large Possessions of *Judith*, the Countess of *Northumberland*. In the Woods here are several Entrenchments, which Dr. Plot guesses were cast up by King *Ethelred*, or the *Danes*, in the Year 871, at what Time, says *Florence Wigorniensis*, King *Ethelred* and his Brother *Alfred*, cum *Paganis pugnantes apud Meretane*, i. e. fighting the *Danes* at *Mereton*, (as the Liegier-Book of *Einsham* writes the Name of this Place) overcame them, and put their whole Army to Flight. That the *Danes* had somewhat to do here is probable, because a *Danish* Spur was not long since found here, which put together, and considering that it stands near the Meeting of two military Ways, may justly beget a Perswasion, that the foremention'd Battle was fought here.

Newnham, or *Newenham*, the Estate of *Richard de Curcy*, at the Time of the general Survey, but afterward of the Family *de Riparys*, whose Coheir *Joan*, married to *Hugh de Nevil*, principal Warden and Justice of King *Henry III*'s Forests; and *Margaret*, Wife of *Fulcarius de Breant*, divided it between them. It came into the Family of *Courtneys* afterward, and was from them called *Newnham Courtney*.

Dr. Plot, speaking of Petrifications by Earth as well as Waters, gives us a curious Instance of a Stone found in the Fields here, representing a sound Piece of Ash retaining the Grain and Colour so well and lively, that no Body at Sight, but would believe it to be a solid Piece of Wood; and yet this was taken out of the Grounds thereabout very far from any Water; and the Change was so very perfect, that either we must own, that Wood may be changed into Stone by the subtile Steams of the Earth permeating the most solid Texture, or else that Stones may grow in Grain and Colour,

like Wood, which last seems the much more improbable. Here is also a Sort of Earth of ductile Parts, which being put into the Fire scarcely cracks, and has formerly been used by Potters, but is now upon some Account neglected.

Otmore, a low and level Ground, often overflowed in Winter. The Roman Way from *Alcester* to *Wallingford* runs quite cross this Moor, where a Part of it is to be seen. Upon this Moor, at a Village called *Ottendun*, there was a little Cistercian Monastery, built by one Sir *Robert Gayt*, Knt. which he named from the adjacent Wood, *Otteley*; but the low Situation making it altogether unfit for a Monastery; *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, to take off the Odium he had contracted by building of Castles, altogether disagreeable to his Profession, was at the Charge of removing it to *Tame*, and setting it upon a Part of his Park there, for which he was reputed the Founder of it, tho' he did no more than translate it to a more convenient Place.

Pidington, or as it is in the Conqueror's Survey, *Petintone*, where it is reckoned a Part of the large Estate of *Judith*, Countess of *Northumberland*. King *William* the Conqueror desired *Judith* to marry *Simon de St. Liz*, a Noble Norman, but she refused, which so provoked the King, that he seized upon the Castle and Honour of *Huntingdon*, which she held in Dower; and *Simon*, by his Advice, marrying *Maud*, her eldest Daughter, obtained the Earldom of *Huntingdon*, and some other of her and her Father *Waltheof's* Estate, of which this Manor of *Pidington* was one. *Simon* was of a pious Disposition; and among other religious Donations, gave the Church of this Town to the Church of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*. The Manor, after it had continued a Succession or two in *St. Liz's* Family, reverted to the Crown, and by the King was divided and given by Parts, viz. two to *John de Handlow*, for Life; and one to *Henry de Bembruge*; after whom it was granted in Fee by King *Edward III*. Reg. 11. to *Nicholas de la Beche*, then Constable of the Tower of *London*.

Sand-

Sandford, a Village not far from great *Tew*, where is an eminent Well, or Spring of Water, which, in the Memory of some living in the last Century, did great Cures upon putrid and fetid old Sores, a long Time before given over for incurable. These Waters carry with them a Kind of active Friction, and intermingle with their Asperities such a Tickling, as causes the Patient to rub on the terfve Water, which searching the Wound, produces a speedy Cure, mitigating the Pain with Variety of Pleasures.

Shotover-Forest is a large Extent of Woods, upon and about *Shotover Hills*, the Demefne of which is in the Crown. It is remarkable for large Timber, and affords many other Things worth our Notice; for, (1.) A Sort of Earth of a fat, close Texture, and greenish Colour, so well impregnated with some Kind of Salt, that being put into the Fire, it will crackle like Salt it self; being dissolved in Water, gives it a brackish Taste; takes Grease out of Cloaths extreamly well, and would it but whiten as Fullers Earth doth, it would equal the *Viridis Saponaria* in *Thuringia*. (2.) The Ochre found here, which is the best in its Kind in the whole World; it is of a yellow Colour, and weighty, much used alone by Painters, and often mixed with the rest of their Colours. It is dug on the East-side of the Hills, and the Vein dips from East to West, and lies from seven to thirty Feet in Depth, and between two and seven Inches thick, wrapped within ten Folds of Earth. It is of two Sorts, 1. Stone-Ochre. 2. Clay Ochre, which is washed, made into Cakes, and dried before 'tis fit for Use. (3.) A white Clay, which is the fourth Fold of Earth in the Way to the Ochre: It is useful to make Tobacco-pipes; but is excellent for Statuaries for making Models, Gargils and Anticks, and in polishing it with Silver, it comes near *Tripela*. (4.) A Sand of very good Use to give a Consistency and Body to Glass, of which tho' there are some Sorts found in other Places, yet the naturally whitest is

found here. (5.) Iron-stones, so called, not from any such Metal that it holds, but from the Colour it is of. (6.) The Stone called *Ostracomorphos*, made of Heaps of Oyfter-shells cemented together, and found plentifully enough on these Hills.

Dr. *John Bancroft*, being made Bishop of *Oxford*, by the Interest of his Uncle, Archbishop *Bancroft*, obtained this Royalty of *Shotover* for his See.

Stanton St. John, so called, because the Family of *St. John* of *Lageham* in *Surrey*, were Lords of it, so early as King *Henry III*'s Days, and continued so to 25 *Edward III*. and after; for we find the Lord *St. John* of *Bletsho*, Earl of *Bulingbroke*, in Possession of it, 1 *Eliz.* as being a Branch of that ancient Family of *St. John* of this Place.

Waterperry, where hath been taken up lately a fine Sort of Umber found in the Ground near the House of Sir *Thomas Curson*, of so rich and beautiful a Colour, that it might deserve to be placed among the Ochres, but that being mixed with Oil, it turns darker than that they call *English*, and much more than the Ochre of *Shotover-Forest* above-mentioned.

Whately, the Manor of *William de Louches*, whose Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, having married to *Thomas de Camois*, brought it into his Family, and left it to his Heir and Cousin *Hugh de Camois*, who dying without Issue, left it to his two Sisters, *Margaret* and *Eleanor*.

At the End of this Town, near the Foot of the Hill, where lately some Attempts were made to find Coal, they met with a Vein of black Chalk, which Dr. *Plot* supposes had been before *Ruddle*, and before that a yellow Ochre.

Wood-Eaton, a Village situate upon the River *Cherwell*, in which some Rarities of Nature and Antiquities have been discovered; of the first Sort are the Stones of the Oyfter-kind, found plentifully in the Gravel-pits in a Wood near this Place.

Of the other Sort are certain ancient British Coins, or Pieces of Money, which have no where, that we know of, been discovered but in this Shire, and at this Town. And the first is a Coin of King Cynobelin, who reigned here about the



Time of our Saviour Christ's Birth. It sheweth an Horse, and his Inscription of the one Side, and an Ear of Corn, and CAMV on the Reverse, intimating, that the Place of its Coining was at *Camulodunum*, i. e. *Maldon* in *Essex*. Mr. *Cambden* indeed describes a Coin of the same King's, not

different in the Reverse at all from this, but varying in the Inscription, the last Letter O, being placed not under the Horse's Feet, but before his Breast, and an Ear of Corn set over his Back. This was dug up here in 1676, among some old Foundations.

At the same Place and Time there was also another Piece of Money dug up, but smaller; but whether it be the same King's or no, doth not appear, it having nothing upon it, but somewhat like a



Chalice, and a crooked Lineation, under which there is also a forked Kind of Figure, and a small Crescent, unless it may be collected to be *Cynobelin's*, from the Crescent, which

Mr. *Cambden* tells us is sometimes met with on that King's Money, particularly on that which he thinks carries the Name of *Gallena*, or *Wallingford*. *John Collins*, the famous Accountant, was born in this Parish. He was the Son of a Non-conformist, and put to a Bookseller in *Oxford*; but the Troubles coming on, he went to Sea, and applied himself to the Study of Mathematicks and Merchants Accounts, in which he became such a Proficient, that upon his Return Home, he not only taught Writing and those Arts, but was made a Member of

the Royal Society; used in many References in *Chancery* to state long Accounts, and much employed in such Matters, so that he got thereby not only a great Name, but some Wealth before he died. 10 Nov. 1683.

VII. BAMPTON Hundred.

This Hundred, which is situate on the Western-side of the County, is bounded on the East with *Wotton* Hundred; on the North with *Chadlington* Hundred; on the West with Part of *Glostershire*; and on the South with Part of *Barkshire*. The Fee of it was, 7 Hen. 5. in *Gilbert Lord Talbot*, as being the Inheritance of his Wife *Elizabeth Comyn*, who was one of the Heirs of *Audomare de Valence*, but now it is in the Crown, as we suppose, and so governed by the High Sheriff. There are in this Hundred three Market-Towns, viz.

Bampton, anciently *Bemtone*, a Town of good Repute before the Conquest; but we can find nothing more of it in our Records, than this: That *Leofric*, Chaplain to King *Edward the Confessor*, upon the Union of the Bishopricks of *Crediton* and *Cornwall*, and both of them translated to *Exeter*, of which he was made the first Bishop, Anno. 1049, quickly after gave to his new Church his lande at *Bemtone*, which at this Time belongs to it. The Manor of this Town was the Estate of *Audomare de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*, who dying without Issue, his great Estate devolved upon the two Daughters, *Joan* and *Elizabeth*, of *John Comyn* of *Badenagh*, of which this Manor fell to the Share of *Elizabeth*, with other Estates. She married *Richard Talbot*, Lord *Talbot*, who being a great Soldier, and on that Account very acceptable to that warlike Prince King *Edward III.* obtained of him a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Place, and others elsewhere, all which his Posterity enjoyed, till Issue failing in *Gilbert Lord Talbot*, 9 Hen. V. their whole Estate and Honour passed to Sir

John

John Talbot, whose great and heroick Atchievements our Historians do deservedly magnify. His Posterity enjoyed it but a little Time; for we find this Manor in the Family of the *Molins* and *Hungerfords*, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* who disposed of them to *John Lord Wenlock*, Reg. 1. because *Robert Lord Hungerford* had sided with the *Lancastrians* against him, and so forfeited his Lands.

The Market here is on *Wednesday* weekly, and Fair yearly, on 10 *Aug.* This Market is famous for the Abundance of Fell-mongers Wares, as Jackets, Gloves, Breeches, Stockings, &c. which are brought hither from *Witney*, and sold here into *Berkshire*, *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*. No Town in *England* having the like Trade for these Sort of Wares. Some Things remarkable of the Family of the *Woods* that dwelt here; see in *Brise-Norton*. The Vicarage here is divided into three Parts.

Dr. John Howson, a Canon of *Christ-Church*, was Vicar of this Parish. In the Year 1602, he was made Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, and being a zealous Man for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, had a great Contest with the *Calvinistical* Divines, (whom he had heard often in their Sermons inveighing against the Ceremonies and Discipline before he was in that Office) endeavouring to reform them, and to that End called in Question one *Mr. Sprint* of his own College, and *Mr. Troutbeck* of *Queens*, who appeared to the Delegates, but were forced to recant in *St. Mary's*, for which he had many ill Words from the Party. However, he lost nothing by it in the Judgment of his Superiors, for he became, after this, Rector of *Brightwell* in this Shire, Fellow of *Chelsey College*, Bishop of *Oxford*, and at length of *Durham*, where he died; with the Reputation of being a grave and learned Man. Among his Works he hath four Sermons, in which he proves, That *St. Peter* had no Monarchical Power over the Apostles, against *Bellermine*, ordered to be printed by *K. James I.* and never yet answered.

Burford, *Buerford*, or *Boreford*, in *Saxon* *Beongroppe*, situated on the Banks of the River *Wiridrus*, which flows out of the *Cotteswold*. Here *Cuthred*, King of the *West Saxons*, then tributary to the *Mercians*, not being able to endure any longer the Cruelty and base Exactions of King *Æthelbald*, met him in the open Field with an Army, and beating him, took away his Standard, on which was the Pourtraiture of a Golden Dragon. 'Tis probable, that this Battle was fought on the Place, called at this Day *Battle-Edge*, which is on the West of this Place, and may be well esteemed a Memorial of it, if we consider that there hath long been a Custom kept up in this Town (still in Memory, says *Dr. Plot*) of making a Dragon yearly, and carrying it up and down the Town in great Jollity on *Midsummer Eve*, which seems to bear a plain Remembrance of taking the Golden Dragon by King *Cuthred*. Indeed the Townsmen added to their Pageant a Giant, but for what Reason, we know not, unless they imagined *Cuthred* to be a Man of that Stature, or would denote his Giant-like Strength and Valour, in taking that Banner from so potent a King, as *Æthelbald* was at that Time, the *Mercian* Kingdom being the strongest of the seven *Saxon* Kingdoms, and he then the Monarch of them all.

In the same *Saxon* Times, viz. *Anno* 685, there was a Council convened here by the Kings, *Etbeldred* and *Beribwald*, at which, among many Bishops, Abbots and others, that were present, *Aldhelm*, Abbot of *Malmshury*, and afterwards Bishop of *Shirburne*, was commanded by the Synod, to write a Book against the Error of the *British* Churches about the Observation of *Easter*. *Sir Henry Spelman* calls this Council *Synodus Merciana*, and says it met *Anno* 705, without fixing any Place, or the exact Time; but since both are evident from *Malmshury* and the *Lieger-Book* of that Abbey, we have thought fit to take Notice of them to make our Account the clearer.

After the Conquest, this Town was given to *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, the natural

rural Son of King Henry I. who left it to his Son and Heir, William; to him King Henry II. granted a Charter, (of which Dr. Plot tells us, he saw the Original) giving to this Town, of Bureford, *Gildam & omnes consuetudines, quas habent liberi Burgenses de Oxenford*; but most of them it has since lost, chiefly by the over-ruling Power of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Lord Chief Baron in Queen Elizabeth's Time; yet it still retains the Face of a Corporation, having a Common Seal, and being governed by two Bailiffs, and other inferior Officers. After this Earl's Death, King Henry seized his Earldom, and probably his Estate; for we find no Mention of this Manor till 27 Edw. I. when John Lord Molins died possessed of it; but it did not continue long in his Family; for 16 Edw. II. Hugh le Despenser the Younger, was in Possession of it, and obtained a Fair yearly at this his Manor of Boreford, for the Space of eight Days preceding the Nativity of John Baptist, that Day, and eight Days following; but he being stript of all by the discontented Barons, this Manor, and many other of his Estates, were given to Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, who having forfeited them by his Opposition to King Edward IV. in the Battle of Barnet-Field, they were settled by the King upon his two Daughters, Isabel, whom he married to his Brother George, Earl of Clarence, and Anne, who became Wife to his younger Brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Edward, the Son and Heir of the Duke of Clarence, inherited this Manor, but being in his Minority, King Hen. VII. granted the Stewardship of this Manor, and some other of his Estates, to Sir William Norris, in Consideration of his Counsel, he being a Lawyer of great Esteem in his Time.

The Market is here weekly on Saturday, and is famous for Saddles, and Fair yearly, on the 14th September. The Downs about the Town bring not only Pleasure, but great Profit by the Horse-Races often made upon it by the Gentry about it.

Dr. Peter Heylin, descended originally

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from an ancient Family in Wales, was born in this Town. Profiting in School Learning to a Miracle, he was by his Father placed in Hart-Hall in Oxford, in 1613, and having taken his Batchelor's Degree in 1617, read Cosmography Lectures in 1618, with such Approbation, that he was chosen Fellow of Magdalen College, and soon after finished his Geograpy, 29 April 1619, which being presented to Prince Charles, and graciously accepted, he was made one of the King's Chaplains, Rector of Henningford in Huntingdonshire, and Houghton in the Spring in Durham, which he changed for Ailresford in Hampshire. It is almost impossible to enumerate the strange Passages of his Life and Writings, and therefore shall add only his Character in short, viz. He was a Person of singular Wit, Memory and Judgment, incredible Patience in Study, a bold and undaunted Man among Friends and Foes, and a constant Assertor of the Church's Right, and King's Prerogative, for which he suffered much; for by Order of Parliament his Estate was sequestred, his Goods seized, and his incomparable Library taken away; so that he was forced to get his Estate by compounding, and live on that and writing Books, viz. his Geography, which he put out in Folio, *Mercurius Aulicus*, &c. He lived to the Restoration of King Charles II. but died 8 May 1662.

William Lenthall, the Speaker to the Long-Parliament, so well known in the Histories of those Times, had his Seat and Mansion in this Town. He was a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a Counsellor of Note for a Time; but being chosen Burgess for Woodstock, and Speaker of the House of Commons, he heaped up Wealth so fast by his gainful Place and Pensions, that he could do little but settle his Estate, and attend his Station. Among other Things, he purchased of Lucius Lord Falkland, for 7000*l.* or thereabouts, the Rectory and Demesne of this Town of Burford, with the stately House belonging thereto, and thereon resided to his Death, which hap-

happened 5 Sept. 1662, and left it to his Son *John*, with his other Estate. In aſſing all along with the Parliament, he did many Things prejudicial to the royal Intereſt; but having done alſo ſome Things to further it, as carrying the Point for the Treaty in the *Iſle of Wight*, when it depended on his ſingle Vote; breaking the Abjuration, endeavouring to procure King *Charles II*'s Reſtoration, &c. he obtained his Pardon, and became a Witneſs againſt *Thomas Scot* the Regicide. From this Time he retired to his Houſe at *Burford*, built a pretty Chapel, and ſhewed great Reſpect to Scholars and the neighbouring Clergy; and at length died a great Penitent, profeſſing himſelf a dutiful Son of the Church of *England*, as it was eſtabliſhed before the Rebellion broke out, &c. He was buried in the Church by his Wife *Elizabeth*, and not far from her Father, Sir *Lawrence Tanfield*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.

Witney, or *Whitney*, an old Town, and of good Repute, before the Conqueſt; it being given, about the Year 1040, to the Church of *St. Swithins* at *Wincheſter*, with eight other Manors, by *Alwinus*, then Biſhop of that See, upon this Occaſion. He being ſomething more familiar with *Emma* the Queen, the Confefſor's Mother, than was thought fit for a Queen to allow, or a Subject to aſſume, was accuſed of an unlawful Commerce with her, and publickly charged with Adultery. Of which Suſpicion the Queen, deſirous to clear her ſelf, condeſcended to undergo the Trial by Fire-Ordial (a Thing uſed in thoſe Times in dubious criminal Caſes) by walking bare Foot over nine red hot Plough-ſhares, which, if it was done without any Hurt to the Perſon, he or ſhe was eſteemed innocent, but if with Damage, guilty. The Queen paſſed over them without the leaſt Harm; whereupon both ſhe and the Biſhop gave each of them nine Manors to the Church of *Wincheſter*, of which this of *Whitney* was one, given by the Biſhop, the reſt are all diſtinctly named by Sir *William Dug-*

dale in his *Monaſticon*, Vol. I. p. 980. But it has long been alienated from *Wincheſter*; for, Anno 1171, *Henry* of *Blois*, Biſhop of that See, gave it to his new founded Hoſpital of *St. Croſſe*, as appears from the original *Lieger-Book* of that Houſe, in the Hands of *Henry Wolfey*, Eſq; This Town being within the Liberty of *Audomare de Valence*, who had the Fee of this Hundred, 5 *Edward II.* was made a Burrough, and ſent Burgeſſes to Parliament by that King's Writ; after which, in the 8th Year of the ſame King's Reign, it ſent Burgeſſes again, and ſo continued to the 33d *Edward III.* when this Privilege ceaſed, and we don't find that it was ever revived ſince.

The Market is here weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly, on 29 *June*. The Trade of the Town is chiefly ſpinning Yarn to make Ruggs and Blankets. Here is alſo a Free-School, with a fine Library belonging to it. *Whickwood* Foreſt, which is of large Extent, lies at a little Diſtance from it. The Blanketing of this Town is exquisitely white, and ſo much approved of, that no Place comes near it for theſe Goods; ſome attribute the excellling Whiteness of theſe Blankets to the abſterſive nitrous Waters of the River *Wiridruſh*, wherewith they are ſcoured; but others are of Opinion, that it is owing to a peculiar Way of looſe Spinning, which the People here have, perhaps both concurring work the Effect. But however that be; their Blanketing is preferred before all others, inſomuch that they have in a Manner engroſſed the whole Trade of the Nation for that Commodity. Their Reputation has increaſed the Trade to a great Height; for the Blanketers here ſet on Work an 150 Looms continually, for which above 3000 People of all Ages, from 8 Years old, are daily at work; and 'tis ſaid, that in ſo doing, there is ſpent here above an hundred Packs of Wool every Week. Their Blankets are uſually 10 to 12 Quarters wide. The Traders here alſo make a Sort of Stuff, which they call *Duffield*, a Yard and 3 Quarters wide, which is carried into

Virginia and *New England* to cloath the *Indians*; Cuts for Hammocks, and Tilt-Cloaths for Bargemen. There are also in this Town a great many Fell-mongers, who having dressed and stained their Sheep-skins, make them into Jackets, Breeches, &c. and sell them at the neighbouring Market-Town of *Bampton*, from whence they are bought up, and carried into *Berkshire*, *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*; for no Town in *England* hath the like Trade for this Sort of Ware.

Mr. *Henry Box*, a Druggist in *London*, founded a Free-School in this Town, of which Mr. *Francis Gregory*, who had been Usher to Mr. *Bushy* at *Westminster*, was made the first Master, and did here much Good by his Instruction. He was succeeded by Mr. *Edward Hinton* of *Merton College*. There is a fine Library adjoining to it.

The Parsonage of this Town was in the Crown, 8 *Hen. VIII.* and was by that King made over, with the Chapel of *Fulbrooke*, to Sir *Edward Lee*, in Exchange for some other Estates, which his Majesty passed over to him for it, &c. This Parsonage and Chapel was settled on the College of *Fotheringay*, by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 1.

Nature hath also befriended this Place with several Things wanting in many other Places, as, (1.) A Sort of yellow Ochre, which serves for many inferior Uses. (2.) A course Kind of gritty Umber, which proves of good Use to Leather-dressers. (3.) A very wholesome and healthy Air, a sure Sign and Token of which we reckon the long Life of the Inhabitants; and here we meet with one *Josias Pierce*, better known by the Name of *George Fus*, who lived to the Age of an Hundred and twelve Years.

The famous Dr. *Thomas Jackson*, the Master of *Corpus Christi College*, *Oxford*, and the great Ornament of that University, was Vicar of this Town. He was a Person furnished with all the learned Languages, Arts and Sciences, but especially *Metaphysics*, which he used as Handmaids to Divinity. He was profoundly read in the Fathers, of a deep

Judgment, and a zealous Assertor of the Protestant Doctrines against the Church of *Rome*; to all which if we add, That he was a Man of a blameless Life, one would think no Man could be more perfect and excellent, and yet this Man could not escape *Pryn's* aspersing Pen, whom if he had pleased, perhaps he had deserved the vile Character he unjustly gives him.

The Villages of Note in this Hundred are

Astall, a small Village, yet having a Barrow in it, the most eminent on *Akeman-street*. It stands high and lofty, and is conceived to be the Sepulchre of some considerable Person, or at least of one in great Repute with the common People that passed that Way; for there is another, not far off, upon the same Way, upon the Edge of this Shire, very much less. Upon these High-ways also it was usual, among the *Romans*, to set up Pillars of Stone, and on them to inscribe the Distances from their regal Cities and Stations. Of this Sort there lies a Stone on a Bank close by *Akeman-street*, not far from *Astall-Barrow*, which may be justly thought a Remnant, probably the Pedestal of such a Pillar, unless we shall rather believe it a Pedestal to a Statue of *Mercury*, such as was used by the *Romans* to be set up near their High-ways, and in cross Roads, with as many Heads as there were Ways.

Aston, the Manor and Estate of *Richard Lord Molins*, who, 8 *Rich. II.* left it to his Son *William Lord Molins*, who being slain at the Siege of *Orleans* in *France*, died young, but left a Daughter *Eleanor* Heir of his Estate, of which this Manor was a Part. She married *Robert Lord Hungerford*, who, in her Right, was called *Lord Molins*, and carried it, with her other Estate, into his Family.

Bablac, or *Bablake*, a Village near *Radcot-Bridge*, which lies over the *Istis* almost at its first Entrance into this County, where the angry Barons met *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marquess of

of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, with an Army, and after a short Skirmish defeated him; and he being in great Fear of being taken, plunged with his Horse into the River, and fled for his Life into *Brabant* in *Flanders*, where he soon after died. His Favour and Authority with

King *Richard*, procured him so much Envy and Hatred from his Fellow Barons, that they joined together to pull him down, as they did his Master soon after: Upon him the Poem of the Marriage of the *Tame* and *Isis* hath these Verses.

—Hic Verus notissimus Apro
Dum dare terga negat, & tendere contra, &c.

In *English* thus:

Here *Oxford's* Hero, famous for his * Boar.
While Valour prompts behind, and Prudence calls before. *Crest of his Arms.*
While clashing Swords upon his Target sound,
And Show'rs of Arrows from his Breast rebound;
Prepar'd for worst of Fates undaunted stood,
And urged his Beast into the rapid Flood.
The Waves in Triumph bore him, and were proud
To sink beneath their honourable Load.

Bradwell, where near the Grove they dig a Sort of flat Stone, naturally such, without the Help of Winter, and so strangely broad, that they have them sometimes of seven Foot long, and five over. With these the Husbandmen often make Fences for their Closes; and *Dr. Plot* says, he once saw a small Hovel that had but one of these Stones, for its entire Covering. And some of them are of so hard and close a Texture, that Painters of very good Skill prefer them before Marble, for the grinding their Colours.

Brise-Norton, where dwells a Family of the *Woods*, who have had several Times an unusual Knocking before the Death of some of the Family.

Clanfield, where are certain Lands, which having belonged to the Priory of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*, were, at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, seized by King *Henry VIII.* and given to his new erected College of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, as they remain we suppose.

Crawwell, the Demesne and Estate of *John Lord Matravers*, who leaving no Issue Male, made his two Daughters, *Maud* and *Elizabeth*, his Heirs; but who obtained this Manor in the Division of his

Estate, we have no Information, because they did not marry Nobles.

Ducklington, which Nature hath furnished with some Things remarkable.

Kentcote, one of the Manors given and granted to *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Surrey*, as a Reward of the great Service he did King *Henry VIII.* and the Nation, in conquering the *Scots*, and slaying their King *JAMES* in the Battle of *Flodden*; for which also he was created Duke of *Norfolk*, and made Lord High Treasurer of *Surrey*.

Lew, a small Village, the Manor of which, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, being Part of the Possessions of the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, King *Henry VIII.* seized it, and settled it upon his new built College of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, as we suppose it now continues.

Minster-Lovel, heretofore the Seat of the Lords *Lovel* of *Tickenham*, who being descended from one *Lupel*, a Noble Norman, did now bear a considerable Figure in these Parts, and received a great Addition to their Fortunes, by matching with the Heirs Female of *Tickenham*, Lords *Holland*, *D'Eincourt*, and Viscounts *Beaumont*. But this Family became extinct in *Francis Viscount Lovel*, Lord Chamber-
G S S

lain to King *Richard III.* who was banished by King *Henry VII.* and slain in the Battle of *Stoke*, taking Part with *Lambert Simnel*, the Impostor Prince. His Sister *Frideswide* was Grandmother to *Henry*, the first Lord *Norris*, but because he was convict of Treason, his Sister could inherit nothing from him, but his whole Estate went to the Crown, which gave it to *Jasper Earl of Pembroke*, and Duke of *Bedford*. He left no legitimate Issue, and so it returned again to the Crown.

Roger de Caineto, or *de Cheyney*, gave the Tithes of this Church, with the Tithes of all his Woods in this County, to the Monks of *Eynsham*.

Norton-Bruin, the Demesne of *John Lord Lovel*, in the Reign of King *Henry IV.* whose Posterity enjoyed it, till *Francis Viscount Lovel*, taking Part with *Lambert Simnel* against King *Henry VII.* forfeited his Estate to the said King by his Rebellion, who gave this Manor *Minster-Lovel*, and divers others, to *Jasper Earl of Pembroke* and Duke of *Bedford*, as is above-mentioned.

Sifford, now called *Shifford*, where a Manuscript in Sir *Robert Cotton's* Library gives us an Account of a Parliament's Sitting, which consisted of all the chief Men of the Kingdom, called by King *Alfred*, who, as Head, consulted with the Clergy, and Nobles and others, about the Manners and Government of the People, and delivered them some grave Admonitions concerning the same. The Words of the Manuscript are these; *At Sifrops peten Daner manie, &c.* In *English* thus: There sate at *Shifford* many Thanes, many Bishops, and many learned Men, wise Earls, and awful Knights; there was Earl *Elfrick*, very learned in the Law, and *Alfred*, *England's* Herdsmen, *England's* Darling; he was King of *England*, he taught them that could hear him, how they should live.

The Manor of this Town was in the Reign of King *Edward II.* the Estate and Demesne of *Alan de Zouche*, who leaving two Daughters only for his Heirs, viz. *Helena* and *Maud*; this Manor upon the

Partition fell to the later, then the Wife of *Robert de Holland*, but in the Record is called *Sibford*.

At the Dissolution of the Abbies by King *Henry VIII.* it was found to be Part of the Possessions of the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, *Oxford*. Who gave it to that House, it doth not appear, but coming then into that King's Hands, he settled it upon his new built College of *Christ Church* in that University.

Shipton had the same Lord and Owner, and was left to the same Heirs, as *Sifford*; but afterwards in those bustling Times, from the Deposition of King *Henry VI.* to the Establishment of King *Edward IV.* was some way or other forfeited, and coming into King *Edward's* Hands, was given to his Brother *George Duke of Clarence*, the general Heir of such Estates, of which he had a vast many; and in his Son *Edward's* Hands we find this Manor, 19 *Hen. VII.* but he being a Minor, it was in the Custody of Sir *William Norris*, as Steward of it and his other Estates, till he arrived at full Age.

Stanlake, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, who, 4 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of free Warren in this his Lordship, and several others in this and other Counties. His Posterity held it for several Successions; but three Parts of it seem to have been alienated either by *Robert Lord Grey*, or before it came to him, because we observe that the said *Robert* died seized only of one 4th Part, 11 *Rich. II.* which was after his Death settled in Dowry upon his Widow *Elizabeth*; and at her Decease came to his Daughter and Heir *Joan*, who (we suppose) sold it to *William Lord Molins*, in whose Sons and Grandsons Possession we find it, 3 *Hen. VI.* and 7 *Hen. VI.* The other three Parts, with the Advowson of the Church, was the Estate of *Thomas Lord Bradeston*, who dying, 34 *Edw. III.* left them to his Grandson *Thomas*, whose Heir was his Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was but eight Months old at his Death, and at Age married *Walter de la Pole*.

In this Parish there is an odd Custom, which may not be passed over unregarded, tho' not worthy of Imitation. The Parson in the Procession on *Holy Thursday*, reads a Gospel at the Barrel-head in the *Chequer-Inn*, where, some say, there was anciently an Hermitage, others, that there was anciently a Cross, at which they read a Gospel in former Times, over which now the House, and particularly the Cellar of that Inn, being built, they are forced to perform it in the aforesaid Manner (but if they have no better Reasons to do it, it would be more agreeable to the Parson's Office to leave it undone).

Weald, or *Weld*, the Manor of which being found to belong to the Monastery of *St. Erideswide*, Oxford, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, was then seized by King *Henry VIII.* and settled upon his new built College of *Christ-Church*, in the same University as it remains.

Westwell, or *Westhale*, the Lordship of *John St. Philibert*, 7 *Edw. II.* who obtained a Grant for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here, and many other his Estates, and dying, 11 *Edw. III.* left it to his Son and Heir *John St. Philibert*, who, at his Death, 33 *Edw. III.* left no Issue; and other Heirs of his, we find none; but as to this Manor, it appears to be the Estate of *Sir Edward Brooke*, Lord *Cobham*, 4 *Edw. IV.* when he died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John Lord Cobham*, whose Posterity enjoyed it some Time; but at length it came to *Sir William Petre*, Secretary of State, who having by an Exchange passed it over to King *Henry VIII.* that King settled it on his new built College *Christ-Church*, Oxford, which we suppose now enjoys it.

VIII. TAME Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with Part of *Buckinghamshire*; on the North and West, with Part of the same Shire, and *Bullington Hundred*; and on the South, with the Hundreds of *Leckworth* and *Pirton*. The Fee of this Hundred

we suppose to be in the Crown, and so under the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff. The only Market-Town in this Hundred, which is but small, is

Tame, or *Thame*, anciently called *Tamerpropba*. It takes its Name from the River *Thame*, which rising in *Buckinghamshire*, enters this County at this Town, to which it gives Name, as that doth to this Hundred. The Situation of it is rendered very pleasant by the Confluence of Waters; for as the *Thame* washeth the North Part of the Town, so two small Brooks slide by it on the East and West Sides. This Town has been in a very flourishing Condition ever since *Henry Lexington*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* brought the great Road (which lay before at some Distance below the Town) thro' the Middle of it, the Manor of it then belonging to his See; which was doubtless the main Inducement to his Predecessor *Alexander*, that munificent Bishop of *Lincoln*, (to alleviate the publick Odium he had contracted by his extravagant Expences in building of Castles) to erect a small Monastery here; but nothing of this Foundation is at present to be seen.

The Town seems to have been of some Note in the *Saxon Times*; for in the Reign of King *Edward Senior*, Anno 921, when the *Danish Army*, out of *Huntington*, came hither, and erected some Kind of Fortification, it seems to have been so considerable, as to have had the Reputation of a Burgh; for King *Edward* coming against it the same Year, his Army is said to have besieged the Burgh of *Tame*, and taken it with the Slaughter of the *Danish King*, *Earl Toglor*, and *Earl Mannán* his Son, his Brother, and all others whatsoever in the Town. Also in the Year 970, *Osketil*, Archbishop of *York*, is said to have ended his Days here. And again, Anno 1010, when the *Danes* over-ran almost all these Parts of *England*, this Town, among others, suffered much from them.

We find little or nothing more of this Town, till the Family of *Williams* come

to be concerned in it, and they by their Favour to it, and Benefactions in it, were enough to make it famous alone; for *John Williams*, Esq; second Son to Sir *John Williams* of *Burfield* in *Berks*, Knt. being made Steward of all the Lands here belonging to the See of *Lincoln*, by *Robert*, then Lord Bishop of it, 2 *Edw.* VI. held it at King *Edward's* Death; and being one of the first that appeared for Queen *Mary's* Right against the Interest of Queen *Jane*, he was had in so great Regard upon her Settlement on the Throne, that he was solemnly created Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, and soon after made Lord Chamberlain of her Household. Nor was he in less Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, for she made him Lord President of her Council for the Principality of *Wales* and *Marches* of the same, upon which Account he was obliged to reside at *Ludlow*, where he died, but had *Tame* at his Heart, and gave by his Will to it the improprie Rectories of *Brill*, *Okely*, *Burstaff* and *East Neston*, to found a Free-School here; and with the Profits of the same to provide a School-Master, who should have a yearly Stipend of twenty-six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence; and an Usher, who should have thirteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, for his Salary; his Executors to have the Nomination of the head School-master, for their Lives; and the Warden and Scholars of *New College, Oxford*, ever after. He also gave certain Lands in *Sydenham* for the Erection of an Alms-house, to consist of five poor Men, and one Woman, who should be allowed each of them yearly for their Maintenance and Cloathing, seven Pounds and four Shillings, and a new Gown every fourth Year. He was brought from *Ludlow*, and buried in the Middle of the Chancel of this Church, under a fair white Marble Tomb, having the Pourtraictures of himself, and one of his Wives, with a long Epitaph engraven on it. He died 14 *Oct.* 1559.

The *Quatermans*, a Family of great Reputation in these Parts in former

Times, are said to have built an Hospital here for the Maintenance of certain poor People; but there are at present no Remains of it. The Market here is kept on *Tuesday* weekly, and the Fair on *Michaelmas-Day*, and two *Tuesdays* after. The Seat called *Thame-Park*, is now inhabited by the Lord *Wenman*, descended (as we suppose) from Sir *Richard Wenman*, Knt. who married *Isabel*, the Coheir of the aforementioned Lord *Williams* of *Thame*. It was in this Family that Dr. *Seth Ward*, the great Ornament of *England*, after he was expelled *Sydney College* in the late rebellious Times, and tossed up and down long for his Allegiance, found a quiet Settlement till the Restoration; his incomparable Learning and obliging Temper making way for a kind Reception of him, by the present Lord. While he was here, his Skill in Mathematicks procured him the Astronomy Professorship at *Oxford*; but when the Mastership of *Jesus* was sought of *Cromwell* for him, it was denied him in these Words; He heard he was a deserving Man, but a Malignant; but at the Restoration he was made a Bishop.

George Etheridge was born in this Town. He was educated in *Corpus Christi College*, and at length was admitted Fellow there. Being licensed to proceed in Arts, he was admitted to the Reading of *Hippocrates*; but his Fame at this Time was greatest for his Skill in the *Greek* Tongue, on which Account he was chosen the King's Professor of that Language, and kept that Lecture till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, when having been active against the Protestants in Queen *Mary's* Reign, he was obliged to leave it. After this he lived privately, and got a Maintenance for himself and Family, by practising Physick, and instructing the Children of *Roman* Catholics in the Arts and Sciences. He was a noted Mathematician, an eminent Hebrician and Grecian, a witty Poet, and an excellent Physician, but adhered to the *Roman* Catholick Faith to his dying Day.

Riçot,

Ricot, the Manor and Estate of *Hugh de Bolebec*, at the Time when the general Survey was made by the Conqueror, and left by him to his Son *Walter de Bolebec*, whose Daughter and Heir marrying *Robert de Vere*, afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, carried this Manor, with her other Estate, into his Family, which certainly was considerable before, because his Father *Alberic* gave the King 300 Marks, and 3 Palfreys for her Guardianship, and himself 200 Marks, and as many Palfreys for her Marriage. How long it continued in the *Oxford* Family, we can't exactly discover; but if the *Quatermans* possessed it, as Mr. *Toovey* informs us, it must be very anciently, because we observe, that when *John Williams*, afterwards Lord *Williams of Tame*, purchased *Great and Little Ricot* together, he is said to have bought them, 30 Hen. VIII. of *Giles Heron* of *Shakelwell*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; Son of *John Heron*, some Time Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry VIII.* to whom Sir *Richard Fowler*, Knt. Son to *Richard Fowler*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, had sold them; all which Alienations, one would think, could not be done in a few Years. But however that be,

John Williams was in Possession of them, 30 Hen. VIII. and at his Death left them and the rest of his Estate to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Isabel*, who was married to Sir *Richard Wenman*, Knt. and *Margery*, to *Henry Lord Norris*, who with her had this Lordship of *Ricot*, and several others. He had six Sons by her, and their eldest Son *William* inherited this Manor, as did also his Son *Francis*; but this last leaving only one Daughter, *Bridget*, who was his Heir, and married Sir *Edward Wray*, one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to King *Charles I.* but she had only one Daughter of her own Name, who being their Heir, carried this Manor, with all their Estate, to her second Husband, *Montague Earl of Lindsey*, who had by her (being his second Wife) *James Lord Norris*, in her Right, created Earl of *Abington*, who inherited

her Estate here at *Ricot*; and from him it is descended to *Montague Venable Berty*, the present Earl of *Abington*, whose Seat is now at this Place.

The *Norrises* of this Place, were many of them Men of great Renown; for the above-named *William* was Marthal of *Berwick*, and his Son *Francis* was created Earl of *Berkshire*. Sir *John Norris*, the second Son of *Henry Lord Norris*, was one of the bravest and most expert Commanders of his Time, and on that Account was made Colonel General of all her Majesty *Q. Elizabeth's* Forces, sent to the Relief of *Antwerp*, 27 Eliz. *Thomas*, another Son of the said *Henry*, was made President of *Munster* by the said Queen, and Justice of *Ireland*; and Sir *Edward* Governor of *Osford*. A Set of such great Men, as scarce any Family can boast of, tho' the *Knowles* come very near it, as Dr. *Fuller* in his *Worthies* of this County shews in a Parallel.

Aldbury, or *Aldburg*, which signifies the old Borough or Town, stands on the same Ground, where the ancient Roman Station *Isurium* was. Dr. *Plot* will have *Henley* to be the ancientest Town in this County, and grounds his Conjecture much upon the Derivation of it from the British Word *Hen*, which signifies old, and *Ley*, a Place; but vulgar Tradition runs, That *Aldbury* was the Mother of *Henley*, and consequently is older, which the Doctor thus far allows: That it is probable, that *Christian Henley* may be younger than *Aldbury*, in respect of a Church built first here, but upon no other Account.

Ascot, the Manor of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and fifth Son of King *Edward I.* granted to him by King *Edward III.* Reg. I. for his many good Services, out of the Possessions of *Hugh le Despenser*, Earl of *Winchester*, attainted. He left no Issue Male, and his Daughters, *Margaret*, married to Sir *Walter Manny*, Knt. and *Alice*, to *Edward de Montecute*, carried his great Estate into those Families.

John Bancroft, Nephew to Archbishop *Bancroft*, by whose Interest he was made Bishop

Bishop of *Oxford*, of whom we have spoken at *Cuddesden* above more largely, was born in this Place. He died in the Year 1640.

Milton parva yields a Clay fit for the Potters Use.

Tetsworth, near which, in an hollow Way leading from *Oxford* to *London*, upon a rising Hill, is found a soft Stone thereabouts, called *Maume*, of a whitish Colour, whose Salt is so free from the Bonds of Sulphur, that with the Frosts and Rain it flakes like Lime. The countrey People mend their Roads with it; but sure they are a very unfit Sort of Amendment, being of so loose and open a Salt; they might more properly improve their Lands with them, since they will flake of themselves like Chalk or Marl, for that is a sure Mark of an improving Quality; or burn them into Lime; for certainly they would not require above half the Fire to burn away the Sulphur, as other harder Substances do.

Weston, where was the Seat of Sir Edward Norris, in Mr. *Cambden's* Days.

Waterperry, the Seat of Sir John Curson, Baronet.

Waterflock, the dwelling Place of Sir Henry Ashurst, Bart. between which and the Village, the *Thames* hath its Course among delicious and fruitful Meadows. Judge Croke, who was one of those Judges that dissented from his Brethrens Opinion, about the Ship-money, died in this Parish, Anno 1641, *atat.* 82. He, by reason of his great Age, had, about two Years before, petitioned his Majesty for a *Quietus*, as being, thro' Age, disabled from undergoing the Fatigue of his Place, and obtained not only that, but an Order, that he should have the same Salary for Life, as if he had still been a Judge, which shewed his Majesty's impartial Respect to him, notwithstanding his Opinion was so contrary to what the other Judges had agreed to, and might be thought very disobliging.

IX. LEWKNOB Hundred.

This Hundred, which is very small, is thus bounded; on the East, with Part of *Buckinghamshire*; on the North, with Part of that Shire, and the Hundred of *Thame*, on the West, with the Hundred of *Ewelme*, and on the South, with the Hundred of *Pirton*. The Fee of this Hundred was, 28 *Edw.* 1. in *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, descended from *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, a younger Son of King *John*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, *Tame* being so near it. The Villages of Note are

Lewknor, once surely the chief Town in the Hundred, because it gives Name to it; but is as obscure and inconsiderable now as the rest of the Villages.

Adewell, the Manor and Estate of *John de Philibert*; for which, with some other of his Manors, he obtained a Grant for free Warren, 10 *Edw.* III.

Here is an ancient Fortification called *Adwell-cop* having Entrenchments about it on the South-side. Dr. *Plot* conjectures that it was made about the Year 1010, when the *Danes* (as *Simeon* of *Durham* testifies) came out of their Ships in *January*, and passing thro' the *Chiltern* Woods, went to *Oxford* and burnt it, erecting perhaps this fortified Barrow in the Way, where 'tis probable they met with some Opposition, and lost some considerable Captain for Valour, but not in Station, because they are made of an unpolished Earth. The Circumvallations, of which Part of two or three are visible, being much different from such as are erected on the military Ways, makes him question, whether there was not some Camp, with this Trophy of Victory perhaps erected in it.

Aston-Rowant, where is found, as also in divers other Places in the *Chiltern* Country, a Sort of *Marchasite*, with Inside of a golden, but without of a darkish rusty Colour, and therefore at some of the Places there called *Crow-Iron*.

Chinner, where one of the *Obemini Majores*, or Basilical, Consular, and Pretorian Ways,

Ways, called *Ikenil-street*, or Way, enters this County, coming out of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Country of the *Iceni*, from whom *Cambden* and most of our other Antiquaries agree, that it received its Name *Icenild*, or *Ikenild*. Sir *Henry Spelman*, Mr. *Cambden*, and some others, in treating of this Way, have taken no Notice of its Passing thro' this County, which is indeed to be wondered at, but make it the more necessary for us more fully to prove it, and thus lay it out. And first, It retains its old Name in many Places to this Day, being called by many *Icnil-way*, but by some *Acknil*, others *Hackney*, and others again *Hackington*; but all intend the same Way, that stretches it self in this County from North-East to South-West, coming in out of *Buckinghamshire* at this Parish, and going out again over the *Thames* into *Berkshire*, at the Parish of *Goring*. This Way is not raised, as some of the rest are, because it lies along upon the *Chiltern Hills*, on a firm, fast Ground, having the Hills themselves as a sufficient Direction, but passeth thro' no Town or Village in the County but *Goring* in *Langtree Hundred*, nor in any other County, which is the Reason it is much frequented by Stealers of Cattle. Secondly, The Position of it favours the Conjecture, seeming to point towards *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* at the Entrance, and towards *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* to the Lands End, at the going out; but since Mr. *Holinshed* and Sir *William Dugdale*, in his *Warw.* p. 568, are of a different Opinion, we only offer this Opinion to the Judgment of the inquisitive Searcher. The Manor of this Place we find to have been the Estate of *Edmund Ferrers*, Earl of *Derby*, at his Death, which happened in or near *Christmas*, 14 *Hen. VI.* *William Ferrers* was his Heir, and died also possessed of this Manor, 9 *June*, 28 *Hen. VI.*

Tythorp, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Berghersb.* who, at his Death, leaving no Issue Male, his two Daughters, *Margaret*, married first to Sir *John Greenville*, Knt. and afterward to *John Arundel*, Esq; and *Maud*, the Wife of *Tho-*

mas Chaucer, were his Heirs; upon the Partition of his Lands between them, this Manor was assigned to *Margaret*, with divers other Lands and Woods.

X. PIRTON, OR PIRETON Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded, on the East, by Part of *Buckinghamshire*; on the North, with *Leavknor Hundred*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Ewelme*, and on the South, with the Hundred of *Binfeld*. The Fee of this Hundred was also, 28 *Edw. I.* in *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, descended of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, a younger Son of King *John*. The only Market-Town in this Hundred is

Watlington, a Name, as some learned Men imagine, of no less than *British* Antiquity, as seeming to point out the old Way of the *Britains* making their Towns and Cities, of which *Strabo* has left us this Account, viz. Groves fenced about with Trees cut down, and laid cross one another, within which they built them Sheds for both themselves and Cattle. This way of Fencing the *Saxons* called *Watelay*, Hurdles, or Wattles; from whence the Town, probably enough, (*say say*) might have its Name. But be this as it will, we have no Mention of it in those Times, and so it must be meer Conjecture. As to the Tenure of it, Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that in the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, it belonged to *Robert de Oily*, who came in with the Conqueror, likely enough; for tho' it is no where so said, as far as we know, yet he had nineteen Manors in this Shire, and was Constable of *Oxford*, and his Son *Nigel*, Sheriff. Issue Male failing afterward, his Estate went into other Families; and accordingly we find it the Estate of *Edmund Earl of Kent*, and his Heir, *Joan*, Princess of *Wales*, who left it to her Son *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, in her Right; but this Earl having forfeited all by Rebellion, his Estate was seized, and this Manor was given, 12 *Edw. III.* to *Nicholas de la Beche*, who soon after procured of the same King, a License to make a Castle of his House.

House here, and on some others of his Manors; but of the Castle here, there are at present no other Footsteps than an Hillock, and plain Tokens of a Mote, (which is converted into Fish-ponds now) not far from the East End of the Church. The Market here is kept on *Saturday* weekly, and the Fairs on *Lady-day* and *Bartholomew's Day*. This Town is much beholding to *Thomas Stonor, Esq;* who, about the Year 1666, built in it a pretty Market-house, and founded a Grammar Free-School. Near the Town is *Watlington Park*, an healthy Seat of the *Stonors*.

In 1675, *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry Decon*, of this Town, brought forth four Children at a Birth.

Dr. Plot gives us an Account of a new Sort of Sectaries risen up in this Town, never before heard of in the World, called *Anointers*, from the Ceremony of Anointing used by them, in admitting any into their Church, according to *St. James's Order*, *James V. 14, 15.* for by the Sick they understand all but themselves, and having certain Elders among them, who are some poor Tradesmen of the Town, they anoint their Converts with common Oil, with which being smeared, they become presently Lights of the Church. A People worthy noting for being remarkably mad.

Pirton, or as it is written in ancient Deeds, *Pyriton* and *Piriton*, the Estate and Demesne of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Earl of *Norfolk*, 1 *Edw. III.* during Life, and upon its Reverting to the Crown, given to *Thomas de Woodstock*, commonly called, The good Duke of *Glocester*, by King *Richard II.* He left *Humfrey* his Son and Heir; but he being kept a Prisoner from the Time of his Father's Death, died unmarried, and his Estate was divided between his three Sisters, but to which of them this Manor fell, we can't discover. In these Times, or before this Place was the chief Town in the Hundred, as is probable, because the Hundred takes its Denomination from it. The Church here is a Vicarage, to which *Dr. Jasper Mair*, Archdeacon of *Chichester*, in his last Will, gave one Hundred Pounds

by way of Augmentation, *Anno 1672.* *Sherborn, Shirburne, or Shirebourne*, was held in the Reign of King *Henry III.* by *Henry de Tyes*, by the Grant of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, as Part of the Barony of *Robert de Druis*. He obtained a Charter of King *Edward I. Reg. 28.* for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here, and other Parts of his Estate. He left no Issue Male; whereupon *Alice*, his only Daughter, married to *Warine de L'Isle*, was his Heir; she obtained a Charter of free Warren for all her Demesnes here, and a Liberty to inclose an hundred Acres of Wood, and forty Acres Waste in this Parish, to make a Park, 10 *Edw. III.* Her Heir, by *Warine de L'Isle*, was *Gerard de Lisle*, to whom, after her Death, this Manor and her other Estates descended; but he leaving only a Daughter, named *Margaret*, she married *Thomas Lord Berkley*, and carried it, with all her other Estates, to this Family. *Mr. Cambden* tells us, that anciently here was a small Castle of the *Quatermain's*, which is still standing, and has for many Generations been the Seat and Estate of the *Chamberlains*, descended from the Earls of *Tankerville*, who bearing the Office of Chamberlain to the Dukes of *Normandy*, their Posterity laid aside the Name of *Tankerville*, and called themselves *Chamberlain* from that Office, which their Ancestors had enjoyed. The last Heir Male of this Family, about the Year 1654, leaving only Daughters, viz. one married to the Lord *Abergawenny*, who having no Issue, sold the greatest Part of her Share (except the Castle) to *Samuel Toovey, Esq;* and others. The other married to Sir *Gage* of *Furle* in *Suffex*, Knt. and *Joseph Gage, Esq;* his Son and Heir, inherited the Remainder of his Aunt's Estate, and so the Castle here became his Seat; but in the Year 1716, his Son and Heir *Thomas Gage, Esq;* sold it and all the Estate thereunto belonging, to Sir *Thomas Parker*, then Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, (and since Lord *Parker*, and Lord High Chancellor) whose Seat now it is.

Assanton,

Assenton, a small Village, remarkable only for a certain Spring, which foretells (and naturally enough, says Dr. Plot) the Scarcity and Dearthness of Corn and Victuals; for in fertile Years 'tis always dry, but before a Scarcity, the Waters, as the Harbingers of an approaching Dearth, get loose, and as it were breaking Prison, unite into a Stream; and so they did in 1674, with that Violence, that several Mills might have been driven with the Current; and had not the Town of *Henley* made some Diversion for them, their Fair-mile might have been drowned for a considerable Time. There are many of them in *Kent*, where they are called *Naisbourns*. The natural Principles of these Springs depend so much on uncertain Causes, that there is no guessing at them.

Stonor, the ancient Possessions of the Families of *Stonors*, who, ever since the Times of King *Edward III.* when Sir *John Stonor* was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, have flourished with great Alliances and fair Revenues, until they were transferred by an Heir General to Sir *Adrian Fortescue*, unhappily attainted, whose Daughter and Heir to her Mother, was married to Baron *Wentworth*, and carried the *Stonors* Estate into his Family. Her Son *Thomas* was created Baron *Wentworth* of *Nettlested* in *Essex*, and Earl of *Cleveland* in *Yorkshire*, 1 *Car. I.* But yet the *Stonors* were not extinct; for within the Memory of our Grandfathers, Sir *Francis Stonor*, then inhabiting here, built an Alms-house for ten poor People at *Upper-Ashenden*, about half a Mile from hence, and endowed the same with a Rent-charge of Sixty-one Pounds per Annum, out of the Estate of one Mr. *Hobby* of *Bisham* in *Berkshire*. It is said that the *Stonors* were in Possession of this Place before the Conquest; and if so, they have been as lasting a Family as any almost in *England*; for they still remain in good Esteem under the present worshipful *Thomas Stonor, Esq;* who is living in good Repute in this Place.

The *Chiltern* Country, so called, from its bordering upon the Hills called the

Chiltern-Hills, which run in a continual Ridge from *Henley upon Thames*, towards the Northern Parts of this County, separating it from *Buckinghamshire*, (where, because there is little said of them, we shall now speak the more) and taking in Part of the Hundred of *Binsfeld*, and the whole Hundreds of *Pirton* and *Lewknor*. *Chiltern* (saith Mr. *Cambden* in *Bucks*) hath its Name from the Nature of the Soil, *Cilt*, or *Chilt*, in *Saxon*, being Chalk, for the Country so called, riseth for the most Part into the chalky Hills, covered with Woods and Groves of Beeches. But the Author of the Additions tells us, that in the *Saxon* Tongue, there doth not appear any such Word as *cylt*, or *chylt* for Chalk, for they always call it *ceale*; and yet it is certain, that in the *Saxon* Times it had that Name. Mr. *Somner* therefore interprets it *locus gelidus*, but for what Reason we know not, unless he has Respect to our Word *Chill*, which signifies Cold. The Woods upon these Hills being so thick, that they were unpassable, and thereby become a common Receptacle and Harbour for Thieves, *Leofstan*, Abbot of *St. Albans*, much thinned them; and the *Danes* coming after them in 1009, in their Journey out of *Kent*, into *Oxfordshire*, burnt them all down; but now instead thereof, there are Towns and little Villages sprung up among the Hills, both on this Side and *Buckinghamshire* Side, as *Watlington*, *Dunstable*, &c.

The more rare natural Productions of this County are Flints, very plentiful, and among them the black One, which being well polished, will supply the Place of the *Lydian* Stone. At *Henley* they use them in making Glafs. They are of divers Colours; and some of them are so transparent, that they seem not only to imitate, but to be the very same with *Achats*. We may esteem them such Flints as *Kentman* calls, *Pellucentes sardæ colore*.

XI. DORCHESTER Hundred.

This Hundred lies on the opposite Side of the County to *Pirton* Hundred, and is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Ewelme*; on the North, with the Hundred of *Ploughley*; on the West, with Part of *Berkshire*, from which it is parted by the *Isis*, which receives the *Thame* at *Dorchester*, and on the South, with the River and County. The Fee of the Hundred is in the Crown, and in the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The chief Town which gives Name to it is

Dorchester, an ancient City of the *Britains*, called by them *Cair Dauri*, as *Huntington*, and *Ninnius* tell us, *Cair Dorin*, by *Alfred* of *Beverley*; *Civitas Dorcinia* by *Bede*; and *Hydropolis* by *Leland*; for *Dour* in the *British* Language signifies Water; and *Cester* implies a Town, or City, as well as a Castle or Fortification, says the same Historian. That this Place was formerly a *Roman* Station, several of their Coins and Medals bearing their Stamp, (not accidentally dropt, but buried on Purpose before a Fight, to secure them from their Enemies, or when they left this Island, to find it at their Return) found frequently in and about this Town, do sufficiently prove. On the South, and by West Side of the Town also, there are two Banks, with a Trench between them, (called *Dike-Hills*) which, *Dr. Plot* is of Opinion, cannot be Part of any *Roman* Highway, because they are extended only as a String to the great Bow of the River *Thames*; but he rather supposes them a Fortification, such as *P. Ostorius* is said by *Tacitus* to have raised upon the Rivers *Antona* and *Sabrina*; or else some of the Outworks of the Fortifications on *Long Witenham-bill*, on the other Side of the River *Isis*, which was perhaps the *Sinmodunum* of the Ancient *Britains*. We know no more of this Place in the *British* Times.

But in the Days of the *Saxons* it became of great Note upon this Occasion: *Birinus*, an Italian Divine, being sent by Pope *Honorius* into this Island, to com-

pleat the Conversions of it; one and forty Years after the coming of *Augustine* the Monk, began his Preaching in the Kingdom of the West *Saxons*, and was so successful, that he converted not only the People, but the King, whose Name was *Kingils*. *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, was present at his Baptism; and that the Church newly established, might be settled under a regular Government, they both agreed together to make *Birinus* the Bishop of it, and settle his See at this Place, where it continued four hundred and sixty Years; and then it was translated to *Lincoln* by *Remigius*, the last Bishop of this, and the first of that See, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. After this Removal, the Town began sensibly to decay, and in a short Time became (as *William* of *Malmesbury* tells us) a small and unfrequented Town; but the Beauty and Stateliness of its Churches was very remarkable, as well for the ancient Work, as the Care at that Time taken of them by the People. In later Times it was a great Loss to this Town, that the Road to *London*, which lay through it the preceding Ages, is now turned another Way, which hath so impoverished and weakened it; that whereas it was once a City, it scarcely deserves the Name of a Town at present, (says *Mr. Camden*) but we suppose it hath in these later Times something recovered it self; for *Mr. Ogilby*, in his Description of the Roads of *England*, gives this Character of it, That it is a fair and large Market-Shire-Town, and a Corporation.

We are told in the History of *Alcester*, that the superstitious Age ensuing, built *Birinus* a Shrine in this Town; to which, if any Persons had any Cattle sick or lame, they should find Help, if they would creep to his Shrine.

A little below this Town Southward, the *Tame* River joins with the *Isis*, and making but one Stream, bears a compound Name, being henceforth called *Thame-Isis*, or for Shortness, *Thames*, after the same Manner as the Rivers *For* and *Dan* in *Judea*, and *Dor* and *Dan* in

in France, uniting, make the Rivers *Jordan* and *Dordan*. Mr. *Cambden*, who hath, in divers other Places, mentioned the Poem called, *The Marriage of the Thame and Isis*, which he seems to have much admired, rehearseth a large Part of it, which is englished by the Translators of Mr. *Cambden* in this Place, which, if any poetically, rather than historically inclined, desire to see, we shall refer them to both the last Editions of *Cambden's History*, being our proper Work; and as for the See at this Place, we refer it to our Ecclesiastical History of this County.

In the Times the *Danes* troubled this Island with their Ravages, King *Ethelstan*, the Son of King *Edward*, Senior, guarded these Parts from all Disturbance by them; and particularly in 958, held a Council in this Town, as the learned Bishop *Kennet* informs us from an old Record, which says, *In civitate celeberrima qua Dornacestre appellatur*, and there gave a Charter, subscribed by 4 Tributary Kings, two Archbishops, and fourteen Bishops, to the Convent of *Malmsbury*.

This Place hath given a Title of Honour to divers worthy Persons and Families, viz. Sir *Dudley Carleton*, Knt. who having been Vice-chamberlain to King *Charles I.* and employed as an Ambassador to *Venice*, was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, 22 May, 2 Car. I. by the Title of Baron of *Imbercourt*, in the County of *Surrey*; and the next Year accompanying Sir *William Seager*, Garter principal King at Arms to *Henry Prince of Orange*, with the Ensigns of the noble Order of the Garter, was soon after created Viscount *Dorchester* of this Place, and one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. He had two Wives, but left no Son, and so his Honour became extinct. He was buried in *St. Paul's Chapel* in *Westminster Abbey*.

Henry Pierpoint, Baron of *Holm-pierpoint*, Viscount *Newark*, and Earl of *Kingston*, Son of that loyal and noble Peer *Robert Earl of Kingston*, who brought 4000 Men

to the Assistance of his Majesty King *Charles I.* and supplied him with twenty-four Thousand Pounds in Money; but being taken Prisoner by the Lord *Wiltoughby* of *Parham*, near *Gainsborough*, was slain by the King's Party in endeavouring his Rescue, in 1643. This *Henry* his Son inherited his Loyalty as well as his Honour, and attended his Majesty thro' all his Troubles, being with him in the Garrison at *Oxford*, and several other Places, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Counsel, was, in Respect thereof, and other his great Merits, 20 Car. I. raised to the higher Degree of Honour, of Marquis of *Dorchester*; but leaving no Heirs of his Body, his Title of Marquis became extinct, in 1680, but the Earldom descended to his next Brother *William Pierpoint* of *Thorowsey* in *Nottinghamshire*, the Grandfather of *Robert*, *William* and *Evelin*, Earls of *Kingston* successively; but none but the last Marquis of *Dorchester*.

Catharine Sidley, Daughter of Sir *Charles Sidley*, Bart. a Gentlewoman much in Favour with King *James II.* who created her, 2 Jan. 1 Jac. II. Baroness of *Darlington*, in the the County Palatine of *Durham*, and Countess of *Dorchester*, for Life. She afterwards married *David Earl of Portmore*, in *Scotland*.

Evelin Pierpoint, Earl of *Kingston*, was restored to his hereditary Title of Marquis of *Dorchester*, by Queen *Anne*, 23 Decemb. Reg. 5. He is since made Duke of *Kingston* by King *George*, but hath no Heirs Male.

Chisel-hampton, commonly called *Chisleton*, a pleasant Seat of Sir *John D'Oiley*, Bart. a Descendant of the ancient Family of the *D'Oileys*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and have much flourished in this Shire.

Clifton, a Village of Note only for some unusual natural Productions, as a Spring strangely fated, with a Kind of Salt rising out of a Sand of the same Nature, which, were it experienced, would be of great Use to make the Grounds in
H h h 2 and

and about it fruitful, as is found in *Cheshire* and *Devonshire*.

Cullam, the Manor and Estate of *Richard Budde*, Royal Auditor for several Counties, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* who gave an Annuity of 111. 12 s. 0 d. to *Jesus College*, for the Maintenance of one Scholar.

Drayton, whose Parsonage being Part of the Possessions of the Monks of *St. Frideswide's Priory* at *Oxford*, was at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, seized by King *Henry VIII.* and given to his College of *Christ-Church* in the same University, as we suppose it still remains.

Stadham, the native Place of Dr. *John Owen*, a leading Man among the *Presbyterians* first, and after of the *Independents*, in the late Times. He was made Dean of *Christ-Church* for his zealous Preaching against the loyal Party and Cause, yet was not excepted when King *Charles II.* passed the Act of Indemnity, as was thought he would have been. At the Restoration he retired to *Stadham*, where he had bought him a fair dwelling House, and some Lands, and upheld some Meetings there; but Chancellor *Hide* knowing him to be a Man of Parts, Learning and Interest among the People, sent to let him know, that if he could not conform, and would employ himself in writing against the Papists, he should not want Encouragement; he promised so to do, but being found to break his Word, the Chancellor discarded him, and he retiring to *London*, kept up a Conventicle, defended the Separation, &c. to his dying Day, which happened Anno 1683. *etat.* 67.

South-Stoke, where are two small but very weak Springs, whose Waters look like Milk, but have no such Taste. They were of great Repute some Years since, for a medicinal Use, but now are quite deserted. The People of it say, they were very Sovereign, and never ceased running, till some Advantage was made of the Water, and then Providence withheld them at Times. They issue forth from a fat whitish Earth, and have always a Kind of unctuous Skin up-

on them, yet to the Taste they seem dry and stiptical, as if they proceeded from a Lime-stone lying deep in the Earth.

In this Place was born *Griffin Higgs*, Fellow of *Merton College*, and Proctor of the University; after which, in 1627, he was sent Chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*, in which Office he continued 12 Years, and in that Time was created Doctor of Divinity at *Leyden*, by the famous *Andrew Rivet*. Being called home by the King, he was, by the Favour of Archbishop *Laud*, made Rector of *Cliffe* in *Kent*, Chantor of *St. David's*, and Dean of *Lichfield*, 1638. Upon the Breaking out of the Civil Wars, he was plundered and stript of all his Spiritualities; wherefore to escape farther Molestation, he retired to this Place of his Nativity, and spent his Days in Privacy, Study and Devotion. He died 16 Decemb. 1659, and by his Will gave five Pounds to the Church here, 100 l. to buy Land, towards the Maintenance of the Poor; 600 l. to purchase 30 l. per Ann. for a School-master to teach School here; the Master and Fellows of *Merton* to erect the School, and be Patrons of it for ever; several Books to the publick Library, and all the rest of his Library, (which had been taken from him, and placed at *Stafford*) to *Merton College*, but the *Staffordians* would never restore them; and 10 l. per Ann. for a Library-keeper, besides other Things.

XII. The Hundred of EWELME.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Pirton*; on the North, with the Hundred of *Thame*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Dorchester*, and on the South, with the Hundred of *Langtree*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; and among the Villages we give the first Place to

Ewelme, because it gives Name to the Hundred, and was probably at that Time

Time the chief Town in it. The Manor was, 47 *Edw.* III. the Estate of the Family of *Burghershe*, of whom *John*, the last Male Heir, leaving only Daughters, *Maud* the Youngest of them, carried this Estate to *Thomas Chaucer* by Marriage, from whom by their Heir General *Alice*, it was again removed into the Family of the then Dukes of *Suffolk*, *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, then marrying her. This *William* built a Seat for himself and Family here, because by his Wife he had several large Estates about it. It was called *Ewelme*, (vulgarly *New Elm*) from the Elms here growing. Besides this House, he also built a neat Church (in the which his Lady *Alice* lies interred) and a fair Hospital, called God's House, consisting of two Priests, and thirteen poor Men, which he endowed with the Manors of *Mershe* in *Bucks*, *Cornock* in *Wilts*, and *Ramrug* in *Hampshire*. In the Church was also buried *Michael de la Pole*; and near the high Altar, under a fair Alabaster Monument, lies the above-mentioned *Alice*, with her Image thereon, in the Habit of a Votary crowned.

But *John de la Pole*, the Grandchild of the above-mentioned *William*, who, by Reason of his Nearness of Blood to King *Edward IV.* whose Sister *Elizabeth* was his Mother, was, in his Father's Life-time, by a special Charter, created Earl of *Lincoln*, utterly ruin'd his Family. For in King *Richard the III.*'s Life-time, he suffered himself to be proclaimed Heir apparent to the Crown of *England* by King *Richard*, after his Son's Death; but after King *Henry VII.* was settled on the Throne, and had married the right Heir of the *York* Family, he conspired with his Aunt *Margaret*, Dutches of *Burgundy*, and other Malecontents, to dethrone him, and set up *Lambert Simnel*, under the Name of *Edward Plantagenet*, Son to *George* Duke of *Clarence*; for which End he, with *Edmund* his Brother and next Heir, came into *England* with 4000 able Soldiers, under the Command of *Martin Swart*, a stout German Commander, and engaged in a Fight with King *Henry's* Forces, at

Stoke near Newwarke upon *Trent*, but they were vanquished; whereupon he was attainted, and being deprived of his Honour, his Estate was confiscated. After this, King *Henry VIII.* adding some neighbouring Manors to this of *Ewelme*, made an Honour of them. *Wallingford* was one of them, and did a long Time belong to the Dukes of *Cornwall*.

The Rectory of this Place (with a Canonry of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*) King *James I.* in the third Year of his Reign, annexed to the Office of *Regius* Professor of Divinity in that University, as he did at the same Time the Government of the Hospital here, to the Professor of Physick's Place; for which Settlements, and others of the like Nature, that Prince was one of the most generous Patrons to Learning and chief Benefactors to that University.

In the Year 1720, a Waggon passing over the Common belonging to this Town, happened to break up the Ground near the ancient Roman Way, called *Ickenhil-freet*, by which was discovered a large Roman Urn, containing an handsome Collection of Copper Coins, some of them as ancient as the Arrival of the Romans under *Julius Caesar*, the most valuable of which are now in the Possession of Mr. *Tipping* at *West-Court* in *Ewelme*.

Baldwin-Brightwell, a Seat of *Anthony Carlton*, Esq; Father of Sir *Dudley Carlton*, who was born there, and afterwards became so eminent a Statesman, that he was knighted by King *James I.* and created Viscount *Dorchester* by King *Charles I.* as we have shewed above.

Bensington, or *Benson*, a Village situate on the *Thames*, a little below the Conjunction of it with the *Isis*. *Marian* calls it a Royal Vill, and reports, that it was taken from the *Britains* by *Ceaulin*, in the Year 572, and possessed by the West Saxons for two Hundred Years following. The Truth is, That this Place lying upon the Frontiers of the West Saxon and Mercian Kingdoms, often changed its Masters in the frequent Contests between them. For *Offa*, King of the Mercians, thinking both his Interest and Reputation

tation concerned, that they should hold nothing on that Side the River went over; and having won it, *Anno* 778 or 779, joined it to his own Kingdom. In later Times after the Conquest, the Manor seems to have been the Estate of *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, whose Daughter *Foanna*, the admired Beauty of her Age, carried it into the Family of *Thomas Holland*, in her Right, Earl of *Kent*, whose Heir by her inherited it; she was after married to *Edward* the Black Prince, and bore the Title of Princess of *Wales* at her Death. At present it is a small Village, and shews at a little Distance from it a Palace of our Kings, which has been formerly a beautiful Structure; but is now fallen into great Decay, by Reason of the unhealthy Situation of it, near boggy and low Grounds.

The Roman Way cast up between *Alcester* and *Wallingford*, goes over the River *Thames* at this Place, where it may be seen running West of the Church, and is there called by the Inhabitants *Medlers Bank*, for what Reason, is not known. The Parsonage of this Town, which, before the Dissolution, belonged to the Monastery of *St. Frideswide*, was given by King *Henry VIII.* to his College of *Christ-Church*, to which it at this Time appertains, as we suppose.

Berrick, where, in the Chalk-pits, is found a Sort of Iron-coloured *Terra Lapidosa*, in the very Body of the Chalk, called by the Diggers Iron-moulds, of an oval Figure. *Dr. Plot* seems to wonder both at the Place they grow in, and at their Shape, and confesseth them beyond his Knowledge, as well as the Use.

Brightwell is memorable for many Things, as, (1.) That it is the Seat of a worthy Family, of the Name of *Stone*; as also, (2.) That in the Grounds near it, Part of the Possessions of *John Stone* of this Place, Esq; was found a Glass-Vessel of an odd Shape, in a Parcel of Ground called *Busby Leas*, surrounded with no less than twelve Urns, all of a Roman Make, as may be justly thought,

the Roman Highway called *Ikenild-street*, being not far from it; but whether the Glass contained a Lamp, or Water, as a Lachrymatory, or some aromaticall Liquor, did not appear; tho' our Doctor conjectures it contained the last. (3.) The Christian Unanimity of this Parish of *Brightwell*, where thro' the pious and prudent Conduct of *Mr. Stone* and the Minister, and the good Disposition of the People themselves, there has not been known any such Thing as an Ale-house, a Sectary, or a Suit of Law within the Parish (tho' of a large Extent) within the Memory of Man; which being more than can be said of almost any Parish of *England*, this may be a Pattern to shew what the Heads of Parishes and Minister may do, if they unite to keep a Parish in Order.

Herbert Westphaling, a Foreigner, born in *Westphalia* in *Germany*, was Rector of this Parish. He was made one of the Students of *Christ-Church*, as soon as the Buildings and Foundation were completed by King *Henry VIII.* and after installed one of the Canons, being about that Time instituted to this Rectory. In 1566, he was appointed one of the Disputants before Queen *Elizabeth*; and being made a Canon of *Windsor*, was, upon the Death of *Dr. Rusb*, consecrated Bishop of *Hereford*. He was a Person of great Gravity, and most worthy of his Function. He died 1 *Mar.* 1601, and was buried in his Cathedral. He gave two Fellowships, and as many Scholarships to *Jesus College*.

Chalgrave, a small Village, whose Parsonage, before the Suppression of the Monasteries, belonged to the Priory of *St. Frideswide, Oxford*; but being then in the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* was by him settled on his new built College, *Christ-Church*, as we suppose it still remains.

Cromish, or *Crawmersh* the Manor of *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, which he gave, in Part of his Daughter *Foan's* Portion, to *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, 22 *Edw. I.*

Dreycot, famous for the Habitation of Sir *George Tipping*, and the Birth of his Son *William Tipping*, who, tho' he took his Degree in Arts, and studied sometime in one of the Inns of Court, yet being piously inclined, retired to *Oxford*, and lived there single many Years, for the Sake of Scholastick Company and Books. He was a Justice of the Peace, and one of the Visitors of the University; but was rather passive than active, save that he took the Opportunity to get his Degree of Master of Arts; for he regarded neither Wealth, Greatness or Power, but gave himself up solely to Learning, Piety and Charity. He gave twenty Shillings *per Ann.* to *All-Saints* Parish in *Oxford*, for a Sermon to be preached there every *Good Friday*; and an Hundred Pounds towards the Building of a *Bridewell-House*, some Years before the Rebellion broke out.

Haseley Magna and *Parva*, the Demesne of the *Pipards*, and after of *Thomas Duke of Gloucester*, who died possessed of it, 21 *Richard II.* and left it to his Son *Humfrey*, who died without Heirs, being drowned in his Passage from *Ireland*. In After-time the Family of the *Barentines* flourished here. *Leland* says, they had in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* a right fair Mansion-place here, with marvellous fine Walks, (*topiarii Operis*) and Orchards and Pools; but Heirs Male failing in Sir *William Barentine*, his Daughter and Heir *Mary*, by marrying *Anthony Huddleston*, Esq; carried his Estate into that Family. The Rectory of this Parish is a large Revenue. Dr. *Christopher Wren*, Brother of Dr. *Matthew Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*, Dean of *Windsor*, &c. was made Minister of it, *Novemb.* 1638. He was ejected from all his Preferments by the Parliament's Authority, and died before the Restoration, *Anno* 1658, at *Blechingdon* in this County; in the House of Mr. *Holder*, who had married his Daughter. At the Restoration of King *Charles II.* *Peter Wentworth* of *Baliol College*, who had been Dean of *Armagh*; but was ejected in the Times of the Rebellion, was Rector of this Place,

but held it a Year only, dying at *Bat* in 1661. He might have been a Bishop if he would have returned into *Ireland*, but he would not; contenting himself with this rich Rectory.

Langford, the Estate of Earl *Harold* in *Edward the Confessor's* Time, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey.

Latchford, an Hamlet of *Great Haseley*, which, having for some Successions, belonged to the *Pipards*, was given by *William Pipard* to a younger Son, to uphold that Dignity of Knighthood, which King *Edward III.* in the Beginning of his Reign, had conferred upon him, for his brave military Acts which he had performed against the *Scots*. From this Branch of the *Pipards*, this Manor of *Lachford* passed to the *Lenthals* by the Marriage of the Heir General, who were in Possession of it in the last Century.

Netelbedde, the Lordship of *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, who having founded a College at *Asherug* in *Buckinghamshire*, in Honour of the Blood of our Saviour, for certain Brethren called *Bonhomies*, gave, among other Estates, these Woods in this Parish to them; and after of *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, 9 *Rich. II.* In this Parish there are some Gifts of Nature very remarkable, *viz.* a flow Spring, which seems to sweat rather than run out of the Earth, stopping where it rises, and never sending any Supplies of Water either to Lakes or Sea, which are the most durable Springs. The People call it *Mother Hibblemeer*, from we know not what old Witch, in Derision; whereas, if they considered how serviceable it hath been to them, being never known to fail in the driest Summer, and that in a Country so incapable of Wells, that there is no such Thing to be found in the Parish; they ought to respect it, as the Nymph of the Place.

North-Newenton, the Estate of *Nicholas Lord Segrave*, for which he procured a Charter of free Warren, 28 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Heir *Maud*, married to *Edmund de Bokun*.

Nuffield,

Nuffield, or *Tuffield*, where the *Valtum*, or ridged Bank, now called *Grimes-dike*, as it runs towards *Pontes*, i. e. *Colebrooke*, yet remains very high, but is but single till it comes to this Village, and then it appears double, with a deep Trench between, like the Ways near *Piperno*, and at *Porto in Italy*. From this Place it is said to hold on its Course through the thick Woods, and pass the River below *Henley* into *Berkshire*; but the Woods scarce admitting a Passage either on Foot or on Horse, we must rather depend on Tradition, than pretend to trace it.

Wallingford, by the Saxons called *Guallengarop*, from *Guall-ben*, (as Mr. *Cambden* conjectures) which signifies the old Fort; in the *British* Language, the chief City of the *Atribatii*, and thought to be the *Calleva* or *Callena* of *Antonine*. We have given so full an Account of this Town in our History of *Berkshire*, p. 174 that we refer the Reader for any further Account, save what we have observed since, viz. That 2 *Edw.* II. there was here a great Tournament, at which was present the King himself, and many of the Nobles, which last were much offended with *Piers Gaveston*, for bringing to it such a Multitude of Foreigners, to the great Affront and Abuse of the *English*; as also that that Part of *Grimes-ditch* that comes up to *Wallingford*, was double, as it is about *Nuffield* Woods, the Trench between, in all Likelihood, being filled up with one of the Banks thrown into it upon the Increase of Husbandry in these Parts, perhaps at first designed to carry off the Water, and the two Banks on each Side for the Carriages betwixt the Stations; these from *Wallingford* to *Pontes* going upon one Bank, and those from *Pontes* to *Wallingford* on the other, that there might be no Impediments in either Way by meeting one another.

XIII. LANGTREE Hundred.

This Hundred is bounded on the East, with *Binefield* Hundred; on the North,

with the Hundred of *Ewelme*; on the West and South, with Part of *Berkshire*. The Fee of this Hundred was 28 *Edw.* I. the Estate of *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, and hath long since been united to the Crown with that Dukedom, as it was made in King *Edward* the III^d's Reign, and given to the Prince of *Wales* *Edward*, commonly called the *Black Prince*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, it lying so convenient for *Wallingford* Market. The Villages in which we have observed any Thing remarkable, are these,

Crommersh-Giffard, so called from the *Giffards* formerly Lords of it, to distinguish it from another Village in the Hundred of *Ewelme*. Here are the Ruins of old Fortifications, which Dr. *Plot* takes to be either the Foundations of that wooden Tower erected by King *Stephen*, in the Year 1139, when he besieged *Maud* the Empress, and her Brother *Robert*, Earl of *Glocester* in *Wallingford* Castle, or of the Castle it self, which was built here by the same King *Stephen*, at another Siege of *Wallingford*, in the Year 1153, which *Fitz-Empress* endeavouring to raise, they came at last to one Accord concerning the Government of the Kingdom of *England* for the future.

Goring, a small Village, where as we have observed in the Parish of *Chinnor*, the Roman Highway called *Ikenild-way*, goes out of this County into *Berkshire*. Here was formerly a Spring of a lacteous Colour, tho' of a different Taste, which was in great Repute for its medicinal Use; and while that continued, the whitish fat Earth about the Orifice or Brims of it, was of as great Use for outward Applications, being fetched far and near for a Remedy for the Ach of Corns, and other such like Maladies; but when the Credit of the Waters failed, the Earth too (tho' there is still Plenty enough of it) lost its Reputation, and is now of little or no Esteem.

Maple-Durham, a Village situate upon the *Thames*, the Manor and Estate of *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, in the Conqueror's Time, as appears by *Domesday*-

Domesday-Book; and 'tis probable his Posterity enjoyed it till Edward III's Reign. At present it is of Note only for being the Seat of a Branch of the ancient Family of the Blounts.

Newenham, or *Newnham* Warren, the Lands and Estate of *Richard de Curcy*, at the Time of the making of the Conqueror's Survey; and after his Family, we find it the Estate of the *Riparies*, or *Rivers*, among the Heirs General of whom it was divided in the Reign of King Henry III. and so passed one Moiety to *Hugh de Nevil*, Baron of *Raby*, and the other to *Fulke de Breant*, by Marriage to them. Near this Place lies one of the Roman Vicinal Ways, or *Chemini Minores*, which anciently passed thro' *Wallingford*, which then stood not where it now does, but upon this Way, which lies almost a Mile from it now; but it being laid desolate by a great Plague that reigned there in the Time of King Edward III. it could never recover its ancient State, (tho' King *Richard II.* endeavoured it all he could) for the Bridges at *Abingdon* and *Dorchester* being built at that Time, the Current of Trade ran another Way, whereas before there was no Passage but at *Wallingford*.

Stoke-Basset, probably so called from the *Bassets* of *Hedendon*, who had large Possessions, and were great Men in this County; but from them it passed to the Family of *Moels*, or *de Molis*, who were in Possession of it, 18 Edw. I. when *Roger de Moels* obtained a Charter of free Warren for all his demesne Lands here. He left it to his Son *John de Moels*, who died possessed of it, 3 Edw. II. and left it to his Posterity. They had another Manor in this Parish, or near it, which is now become a distinct Village, called

Stoke-moyles, or *de Moels*; this Manor was in the Possession of *Roger de Moels* at his Death, 11 Edw. III. He died without any Issue Male, and so his two Daughters, *Muriel*, the Wife then of *Sir Thomas Cartwright*, Knt. and *Isabel* her Sister, were his Heirs, of whom, upon the Division, this Manor fell to *Muriel* for her Purparty, after the Death

of *Margaret* her Mother, who had it and other Estates in Dowry. In After-times this Manor was the Demesne of the Family of *Hungerfords*, who having sided with the *Lancastrians*, *Robert* and *Thomas*, two Lords *Hungerford*, in their Successions, were both out-lawed, or beheaded, and their Estate, this Manor included, given to *John Lord Wenlock*, yet with a Charge to allow the Wife and Children of the former a suitable Support, 1 Edw. IV. but upon the Accession of King Henry VII. to the Throne, his Attainder was reversed in Parliament, and his Heir *Mary*, his only Daughter, obtained the Restitution of her paternal Estate. Her Guardianship was granted to *William Lord Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain to King Edward IV. who married her by the King's License to his Son and Heir *Edward*. She used the Title of Lady *Hungerford*, *Humet*, *Botreaux*, *Moules*, *Molins* and *Peverell*, and at length brought many large Estates to her Husband, among which was this Manor of *Stoke-Moels*, called in the Record *Stoke-Mules*, and then valued at 13 Pounds 13 Shillings and 6 Pence, to whose Posterity it descended.

Stoke de L'Isle, the Estate probably of the *L'Isles*, an ancient Family, who had Lands in this County; but we do not observe any of them thus called; but in the 10 Edw. II. we find, that *Richard D'Amory*, Son and Heir of *Nicholas D'Amory*, obtained a Charter of free Warren for his Demesne here, and left his Estate to his Son *Richard*, who dying without Issue, 49 Edw. III. left his Estate to *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor Chandos*, we suppose, his Sister's Children, by one of the Family of *Chandos*.

Thorp, the Manor and Estate of *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, 28 Hen. VI. when he died in Possession of it; but his Successor *John* ruined himself and his Family, by adhering to King *Richard III.* as we have shewn above at *Ewelme*.

Whitchurch, or *Whitecherche*, a Manor of the King's till King Edward III. Reg. 9. granted it in Fee to *Nicholas de la Beche*,
I i i then

then Constable of the Tower of London; but it was upon Condition of its returning to the Crown again for want of Heirs Males, or the like; for we observe, that upon the Death of Joan, Princess of Wales, who had before been the Wife of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, this Manor, and divers other Estates descended to her Son Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, as of her own Inheritance, which shews that this Manor was Edmund's Earl of Kent, her Father, upon the Death of Nicholas de la Beche, or otherways. Henry Whistler, Rector of this Church, was 56 Years Minister of it, as the Inscription on his Grave testifieth; he was 86 Years of Age at his Death.

XIV. BINEFIELD Hundred.

This Hundred, which Mr. Camden calls the Hundred of Henley, is bounded on the East, with Part of Buckinghamshire; on the North, with the Hundred of Pirton; on the West, with the Hundred of Langtree, and on the South, with Part of Berkshire. The Fee of this Hundred is vested in the Crown, as we have shewn the Hundred of Langtree is. Here is a good Market-Town, viz.

Henley, or as it is for Distinction-sake called Henley upon Thames. Dr. Plot tells us, that this Town is the ancientest of the whole County, the Name Henley being derived from the British Word *Hen*, which signifies old; and *Ley*, a Place, and perhaps might be the head Town of the People called *Ancalites*, that revolted to *Cesar*. It was also called *Hanleganz*, and *Hanneburg*, as appears by an *Inspeimus* of Queen Elizabeth's, granted this Corporation. There is near this Town a Place still called *Ancaſtle*, (West of it where the Wind-mill now stands) which is but the Norman Name importing the same as the Saxon *Hanneburge*, i. e. an old Town or Borough. If it be objected (says the Doctor) that *Aldbury* near *Ricot*, in this County (according to vulgar Tradition) is the Mother of Henley, and consequently must be older; it may be answered, that it is probable that *Chri-*

stian Henley is younger than *Aldbury*, in respect of a Church first built there, but upon no other Account; for tho' both Names signify the same, *Henley* was so named by the *Britains*, and *Aldbury* by the *Saxons*; and if the Antiquity of the Places are determined by the Names *Henley*, must be much the elder.

The Manor of this Place was the Estate of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, who dying without Heirs, his Estate passed to the Crown; but at the Mediation of the Peers in Parliament assembled at Lincoln, King Edward I. was pleased to allow Margaret his Widow, five hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for her Support out of her Husband's Lordships, of which this Manor, with *Old Shoreham* in *Suffex*, and *Cippeham* in *Bucks*, were allotted to pay 10 Pounds 17 Shillings and 7 Pence yearly. King Edward III. Reg. 11. having a great Esteem for *Jahn de Molins*, upon the Account of some special Services, granted him this Manor in Fee, after the Death of the above-mentioned Margaret, then married to the Lord Audley, and divers Privileges, as Return of Writs, Summons of the Exchequer, Felons, Waife, Stray, Gallows, &c. as also to be quit of Toll, Murage, Pontage and Pavage, thro' the whole Realm, with free Warren in it; as also to have a Court-Leet, and Correction of the Afize of Bread and Ale here sold. Thus privileged he left it to his Heirs, of whom William Lord Molins died seized of it, 7 Hen. 6. leaving it and all his other large Estate to Eleanor his only Daughter and Heir, who marrying Robert Hungerford, Esq; carried it into his Family. This Robert, with his Brother Thomas, being Lancastrians, were attainted, and lost their Estate to the Crown, in King Edward IVth's Reign; but upon the Accession of King Henry VII. Eleanor, the Daughter and Heir of Thomas Lord Hungerford, obtained a Reversion of the Attainder, and the Restitution of her Ancestors Lands and Estates. She married Edward Lord Hastings, and brought her great Estate into his Family, of which this Manor of Henley

by was a Part, and valued, 7 *Edw.* IV. at 5 Pounds 10 Shillings per Ann. of which see more in *Stoke Moels* above.

The present State of this Town is this: It is a large Corporation-Town, governed by a Warden, Burgeffes, and other inferior Officers. The weekly Market is on *Thursday*, and the Fair 24 *Febr.*

Its chief Trade is in Malt, and it is thought upon many Markets in the Year, there are sold above three hundred Cart-loads of that and other Corn. The Inhabitants are generally Meal-men, Maltsters and Bargemen, who by carrying Corn and Wood to *London*, enrich the Neighbourhood, and pick up a comfortable Subsistence to themselves. The Bridge over the *Thames* here, which was anciently (as Tradition goes) of Stone, is now of Timber; but whether it is that which *Cæsar* went over in Pursuit of the *Britains*, is uncertain; yet it is out of Doubt, that *Cæsar* came into the Limits of this County, and brought his Forces a-cross the *Thames* at *Wallingford*. It hath two good Free-Schools in it, the one a Grammar-School, founded by King *James I.* in 1604, and endowed by him with Lands for Salaries for the Master and Usher. *Augustin Knap* of *Rotherfield Pippard*, and *William Grave*, were Benefactors to it. The other School was founded and liberally endowed for the teaching and cloathing several poor Children, and putting them out Apprentices, by the Lady *Elizabeth Periam*, (who also founded a Fellowship and a Scholarship in *Baliol College, Oxford*.) This School is called the *Bluecoats School*. The Lady *Periam* lies interred under an handsome Monument, at the upper End of the East Isle of the Church. *Bishop Longland*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, built an Alms-house here, it being the Place of his Nativity, southward of the *Chancel*; but for how many poor People, and with what Revenue it was endowed, we know not. There are now only seven Persons dwelling in it, who have but Six-pence a-piece weekly for their Allowance. It is governed by the Corporation.

Nature's Bounty to this Town will

come under few Heads; we having only observed here, (1.) A Sort of Marchasite. (2.) A black Flint, which if well polished, would supply the Place of the Touch-stone; they are used here in making of Glafs. (3.) A Sort of Sand of very good Use to give a Consistency and Body to Glafs, as hath been found by Experience at the Glafs-house here. (4.) An Urn found at one *Finche's Houle* in the Market-place here, may be added as a Rarity.

Binfield, now a small Village, but we suppose to be the chief Town in the Hundred, when the County was divided into Hundreds, because this takes its Name from it.

Bix, the Estate and Demesne of *Richard D'Amory*, who obtained, 10 *Edw.* II. a Charter of free Warren in his Lordship here, and other his Estates in this County.

Bixbrond, a Part of the ancient Possessions of the Family of *Stonors*, of whom we have spoken above in the Parish of *Stonor* in *Pirton Hundred*, as much as is known.

Blunds-court, where there is an old Mine, out of which have been taken several Urns; from whence it is plain, that there has been formerly hereabouts some Roman Work, probably some old Roman Mine, in all likelihood stopt up, when *Gallio* of *Ravenna* was sent hither with a Legion to repel the *Picts* and *Scots*. At which Time (says *Mr. Speed*) but from what Authority we understand not; they buried their Treasures, of which we have found Parcels in all Ages ever since.

Caversham, the Demesne of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hertford*, who being ambitious of marrying into the Royal Family, viz. with *Joan* of *Acres*, the King's Daughter, submitted to these Conditions, viz. to resign up to King *Edward I.* the Inheritance of all his Castles and Manors, as well in *England* as *Wales*, to dispose of them at his Pleasure, among which was this Manor of *Caversham*. On these Terms he obtained the Lady, and being married to her

the 30th of April, the same Year the King restored to him all his said Lands and Castles, but entailed them first on the Issue of his Body by her the said *Joan*; and in Default thereof, to the Heirs and Assigns of her, in case she should happen to survive him. In After-times, viz. in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* the Seat of *Richard Beauchamp* seems to have been here; for we find *Anne* his Daughter, by his second Wife *Isabel*, Daughter of *Thomas le Despenser*, Earl of *Glocester*, born here, 7 *Hen. VI.* and the Earl himself making his last Will at *Caversham*, 8 *Aug. 15 Hen. VI.* 1437. He died four Years after, and left *Isabel* his Lady surviving, but she lived but a few Months after him. She by her Will dated 1 *Decemb.* 1439, devised, that of her great Sharpe a Chalice should be made; and having been offered to our Lady at *Twickenham*, should be given to our Lady of *Caversham*, with a Crown of Gold made of her Chain (weighing five and twenty Pounds) and other broken Gold in her Cabinet; as also two Tablets, the one of *St. Catharine*, and the other of *St. George*, the precious Stones of which Tablets to be set in the Crown. She also gave to our Lady of *Walsingham*, a Tabernacle of Silver, like in the Timber to that over our Lady of *Caversham*. The Manor-house here called *Caversham-lodge*, was, in the last Century, the Seat of the Lord *Craven*, Earl of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, but is now Earl *Cadogan's*. The Parsonage of this Place, which, before the Dissolution of the Monasteries, belonged to the Priory of *St. Frideswide* in *Oxford*, was, after it, being seized by King *Henry VIII.* settled upon his new erected College of *Christ Church*, in the same University, as we suppose it still remains. The Lord *Craven* hath a Seat in this Place.

Nicholas Brigham, Esq; was born here. He had his University Education in *Hart-hall*, and in his Youth applied himself to Poetry, but in his riper Years studied our municipal Laws, and became noted for it. He took great Delight in *Chaucer's Works*, which begat in him such a Respect for his Person, that he

erected a comely Monument over him with his Effigies, and an Epitaph in Prose and Verse upon it, which remains to this Day in the South-cross Isle. He died young, and left no Specimen of his Learning.

Greys, the Manor and Seat of the *Knowles* an ancient and worshipful Family in this Shire, of whom *Sr Francis Knowles*, who married *Catharine Cary*, Cousin-german to Queen *Elizabeth*, was Treasurer of the Household to that Queen, and Knight of the Garter. His Son *William* succeeding him in his Treasurer's Office, and by Letters Patent, dated 13 *May*, 1 *Jac. I.* was created a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Knolles of Greys* (his chief Seat); the Ceremony of his Creation being performed in the *Tower of London*. He was, 14 *Jac. I.* raised to the Dignity of a Viscount, by the Title of *Vic. Wallingford*, and an Earl by that of *Banbury*, and departing this Life, 25 *May* 1632, was buried in the Church of *Greys*, being eighty-eight Years of Age. The ancient Name of this Place seems to have been *Rotherfield*, and the Name of the *Greys* added to it from the Lords of it the *Greys*; for *Walter de Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, having purchased the Manor of *Rotherfield*, with the Advowson of the Church, gave Part of it to his Brother *Robert*, and afterward the rest to his Nephew *Walter*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* This Family of *Greys* held this Manor till *Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield*, dying without Issue Male, left *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, who married *Sir John D'Eincourt*, Knt. and carried this Manor, with other Estates, into his Family; but it continued not long in the *Deinecours*; for *Sir John* having only two Daughters by her, *Alice* the Eldest married *William Lord Lovel*, and carried this Estate into his Family; from whence it passed to the Crown by the Attainder of *Francis Lord Lovell*, in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* who gave it, with other Estates of the said Lord *Lovel*, to *Jasper Earl of Pembroke* and Duke of *Bedford*, Half-Brother to King *Henry VI.* after whose Death, his

his Son King Henry VIII. granted a Lease for certain Years of this Manor to Robert Knolles, then one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and Lettice his Wife, Reg. 9. and afterward granted the Fee of this Lordship, Reg. 30. to Francis their Son, the Father of the above-mention'd William Lord Grey of Rotherfield, who, from the first Grant to them made it their Seat, as is above specified. The Advowson of this Church belongeth to Trinity College, Oxford, being purchased by that Society, partly with their Dividend of the Sum of a 1000*l.* given equally to them, Exeter and Jesus College, and partly by an Addition of their own Money.

Maple-Durham, one of the Lordships with which William the Conqueror rewarded the Service of William de Warren, his Kinsman, in bringing him into England, and settling him on the Throne, as appears by Domesday Book. William Rufus afterwards made him Earl of Surrey, which being added to his other Norman Title, Earl Warren, he and his Posterity were called Earls of Warren and Surrey.

Rotherfield Pipard, the Manor and E-

state of Ralph Lord Pipard, who, 13 Edw. I. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Place, and dying seized of it, with other Estates, left it to his Posterity, his Son John and his Heirs. This Manor was held of the Honour of Wallingford. The Rectory of this Place was, among other Things, given by Sir Leoline Jenkins to Jesus College, Oxford, Anno 1685, in Trust, that they should upon every Vacancy present their Principal for the Time being, for ever.

Skiplake, of Note for a Sort of Earth excellent for Husbandry Improvements, called Marl, of a whitish Colour, a little inclining to yellow, which the Judicious in that Art think may be of the Kind of *Leucargilla*; for which Pliny says, Britain was so famous and greatly enriched with. It is not very fat, but of so easy a Dissolution, that it may be laid on the Grounds that need it at any Time of the Year, and that as well on Pasture as Arable. Mr. Stonor of Watlington Park, first discovered it, and hath since had good Experience of the Worth of it.

The Natural History of this County.

DR. Plot, a learned and judicious Physician and Naturalist, having wrote so large a Volume upon this Subject, which he calls, *The Natural History of Oxfordshire*, it would be an Injury to our Reader to draw him from consulting that, were not that Book difficult to be had in the Places that our Abridgment may come; and we obliged to pursue our Method used in other Counties, to give some Account of the Produce of them; so far, we hope, from preventing the Reading of Dr. Plot, as rather to

encourage our Reader to be desirous of it, especially since we shall borrow something of his Method, and give some Hints of what we omit, and may be found curiously handled by him: And shall begin with

1. The Air, which is here clear, wholesome, and very healthy, it not only being remote from the Sea, the Parent of unwholesome Vapours, which render all the maritime Parts of England aguish and sickly; but having the fewest standing Pools, Marshes, and boggy Grounds,

Grounds, which breed Catarrhs, Coughs, Aches, &c. (or at least occasion them by their watery Mists and Fogs) of any County in *England*. Indeed, beside the five Rivers of Note here, there are numbered no less than threescore and ten Brooks and Rivulets, which may be thought to infect the Air with unwholesome Steams; but they are all of so quick a Stream, and free from Stagnation, so clear, and so impregnated with primum-genial Salts, that few (if any) vapid and stinking Exhalations can ascend from them to corrupt the Air, the Soil for the most Part lying dry, and watered only by clear and rapid Fountains, or Rains from Heaven, altogether according to *Cardan's Rule*, That a dry Soil, and running Waters make a wholesome Air. And if spontaneous Productions of sweet-smelling Plants, and free from filthy Reptiles, be a certain Sign of a good Air, as they have been usually accounted, no Place can put in a better Claim to it in this Shire. Further, the Sharpness of the Air is an Argument of its Purity and Healthiness, which makes the Inhabitants brisk and sound. And such we find them here; whereas the Inhabitants of boggy and fenny Countries, which are clogged with perpetual Exhalations, are generally of a more stupid and unpleasant Conversation. Moreover, the great Age and constant Health of the Inhabitants of a Place, are an irrefragable Proof of the Goodness of the Air; and such as these there are many in this County commonly. No Wonder then, that wise King *Alfred* chose this County to found an University in, and above all other Places in *Oxford*, it being the most pleasantly situated of any Town in the County; for it is seated on a rising Ground, in the Midst of a pleasant and fruitful Valley, of a large Extent at the Confluence of the Rivers *Iffs* and *Cherwell*, with which it is encompassed on the East, West and South, and with a Ridge of Hills at a little more than a Mile's Distance, in the Form of a Bow, reaching to the East and West Points; so that the whole lies in the

Form of a Theatre, and the City stands in the *Area*, upon a small Hill. Under this Head the learned Doctor, Chap. I. discourses of *Parhelia*, Lunar Rainbows, Storms and Tempests, Hurricanes and Ecchoes of divers Sorts, which if our Reader desires Information in, the Nature of, he may find it there to Satisfaction.

2. The Waters, which here are very plentiful; for beside the many lesser Rivulets and Brooks, which are many of them nameless, here are five large Rivers, viz. the *Iffs*, into which flows the *Windrush*, which joins the *Cherwell* on the South East-side of *Oxford*: The *Evanlode*, into which the small River *Glim* empties it self at *Bladen* near *Woodstock*; and *Thame*, which joins the *Iffs* near *Dorchester*. The Excellency of Waters consists in the Healthiness and Plenty of Fish, in which no Country hath better than this; for that the Healthiness of Waters consists in their due Impregnation with Salts and Sulphurs, and their Continuance so in a perpetual Motion is indisputably evinced from the stinking Evaporations of them upon any Stagnation. Now that the Rivers here abound with these, will be as manifest as that they run, if we consider the Springs they receive, and Earths they wash; for, 1. The *Iffs* admits the nitrous *Windrush*, which is well impregnated with an absterfive Salt. 2. The *Evanlode* in the Banks, especially near the Fountain-Head, is well saturated with both these Minerals. The *Cherwell* hath a salt Spring, which runs immediately into it. The Banks of the *Thame* are so well replenished with some kind of Acid, that no Well-water in the whole Town of that Name will either brew, or lather with Soap; but none of these give a Tincture so high, that it can be perceived by the most exquisite Palate, but only so far as may conduce to a due Fermentation, and to keep them living. And yet hence it is, without Doubt, that the *Thames* Water at Sea, in 8 Months Time, acquires such a spirituous Nature, that upon the Opening of the Bung-hole, the Spirits will

will fire like Brandy, and after a third or fourth Fermentation it stinks no more, yea, tho' the Mariners are sometimes forced to drink it when it stinks, it never makes them sick.

As to the Plenty of Fish, if (as *Cardan* in his Comment upon *Hippocrates* says) the Plenty and Goodness of the Fish be a sure Indication of the Wholesomeness of the Water; this will shew also the Goodness of the Waters; for tho' the *Isis* must not compare with the *Tiber*, which is said to be two Parts Water, and one Fish; yet we have an ample Testimony of its great Plenty, that in the Year 1674, in two Days Fishing of the Mayor and Burgeses, it afforded, within three Miles of *Oxford*, three thousand Jacks, beside other Fish; which great Plenty, as it argues the Goodness of the Element, so it is to be referred to no other original Cause, but to the various Salts, upon which depend the Propagation of all Sorts of Species. We mention under this Head the *Isis* only, but would have it equally applied to the other four Rivers, and proportionably to the other, not so large as the *Sorbrook*, *Oke* and *Rea*, which run into them. The *Stour* and *Ouse*, which are large Rivers in other Counties, are but small here, yet have their Rise in this, the one at *Swallcliffe*, and runs into the *Severn* Sea; and the other at *Fritwell*, and falls into the Sea between *Lincolnshire* and *Norfolk*, in the East of *England*. Under this Head *Dr. Plot* discourses of divers Sorts of Land-Springs, petrifying Waters, vitriolick Waters, incrustating Waters, Salt-springs, improving Land, by casting on the Brine of Salt-pits and Sea-sand; medicinal Waters of divers Kinds, Sulphur-Wells, vitriolick and ferruginous Springs, chalibeate Waters, Waters of a lacteous Taste, calcarious Waters, and others not apparently of any mineral Virtue, yet having a finer Tincture from some subterraneous Steam; all which, if any are so curious as to inquire into, they may find abundant Satisfaction in the second Chapter of his *Nat. Hist.* As to the Nature of Water-

works, Locks, Turnpikes, Fish-ponds, &c. which have a Relation to the Water, the Doctor speaks of them in his Chapter of Arts, p. 237. §. 42, &c. to which we refer the Reader that desires a Knowledge of them.

3. The Earth, as *Mr. Cambden* tells us, is generally fertile and plentiful, the Plains well garnished with Corn-fields, and the Banks of the Rivers with excellent Meadows, and the Hills beset with Woods, stored in every Place, not only with Corn and Fruits, but with all Kinds of Game for Hound and Hawk; but Things are much altered since *Mr. Cambden's* Time. For tho' this Shire, by the Industry and Improvements of the Husbandman, produces Corn of all Sorts plentifully enough, yet it hath much greater Reason to brag of its Meadows, and an Abundance of Pastures, wherein few Countries of *England* can compare to it, none perhaps preferred. The Hills indeed, before the late civil Wars, were woody enough; but now Wood is so scarce, unless it be in the *Chiltern* Country, that at *Oxford* and other great Towns it is sold by Weight. The Soils for Corn in this County are very different in Nature, and consequently in Fertility, which the Husbandmen thus distinguish, 1. Chalk Lands, which are chiefly in the *Chiltern* Country. 2. Maumy Lands, consisting of a Mixture of white Clay and Chalk, and somewhat of Sand. 3. Red Lands, whereof there are some Quantities in the North and West of this County. 4. Sour Land, which is very cold. 5. Stone-brash, consisting of a light lean Earth, and a small Rubble Stone, or else of that and four Ground mixt together. 6. Stony Land, which is chiefly found in the *Chiltern* Country. 7. A sandy and gravelly light Ground; for all which the Husbandmen here have not only a different Sort of Tillage and Manure, but sow them with different Grains, according to their Nature. Under this Head *Dr. Plot* takes Notice of some Sorts of Grains sown commonly in this Country, but scarce heard of in the other Counties of *England*;

such

such are, (1.) The red-stalk'd Wheat, so called, from the Redness of the Straw about the Joints especially. The Excellency of this Wheat is, that it seldom or never smuts. 'Tis often mistaken for red Lammas Wheat. (2.) White-eared red Wheat, white Cone, or mixt Lammas. It is found to yield considerably better than most other Wheat, *viz.* sometimes twenty for one, and is almost only sown in the Vale under the *Chiltern* Hills. (3.) Long Cone Wheat with a reedy Stalk. It is the best to be sown on rank Land, because it is not subject to fall, and near Hedges, because the Birds can't eat it. It is not subject to Mildews so much as other Wheat, but yields a coarse Flower. (4.) Double-eared Wheat, which has divers small Ears issuing out of the great one, yet not very advantageous to the Husbandman. (5.) Pendule Wheat, so called, from its hanging down its Head naturally: It differs little from the Cone; but will not endure for above a Year or two in its Prime. (6.) Rathe-ripe Barley, so called, from its soon ripening after sowing, sometimes in two Months, but often in nine or ten Weeks. (7.) Pease of several Sorts, not known in the Southern Parts of *England*, *viz.* *Henly* gray and *Redshanks*, sown as usually on Land new broken up; *Vale*-gray for strong Lands; *Hampshire*-Kids for new Chalk'd-lands; *Rath*-ripes for poor gravelly Grounds; and *Cotswold* Pease for four Grounds. (8.) *Vetches*, *viz.* The *Gore*-pebble Vetch in deep clay Lands; the *Rathe*-ripe Vetch in cold and moist Ground; and *Dills* or *Lentils* in poor stony Lands. Here also they sow, (1.) *Saffore*, or *Bastard-saffron*, used in dying Scarlets. (2.) *Caraways*, which bears no Seed the first Year, but will hold 6 or 7 Years after, if kept clean from Weeds.

The Meadow-grounds of this County, as they are very many, so they are fertile beyond Preference; for they need no other Compost to be laid on them, than what the Winter Floods cast upon them; and have none of the Annoyances

of other Meadows, such as four Grass, Mosses, Rushes, Sedges, Flags, &c. And for upland Pastures, they make them as rich as they can with suitable Soils, and lay them as dry as they can, to keep them from Rush and Sedge; and if they be any Thing boggy, they trench them, or make Drains, which they fill with Bushes or Stones, to preserve a continual Current for the Water to pass off. Here are also divers Sorts of foreign Grass sown, after they have made their Ground as good and fine as they can by ploughing and mending, *viz.* *Clover*-grafs, or *Trefoil*, *Saint-Foin*, or *Everlasting*-grafs, *Ray*-grafs, by which they much improve any cold, sour, clay-weeping Grounds, for which it is best, but agrees well with dry, light, stony or sandy Land. It is usually sown with *Melilot* *Trefoil*, because it comes up thin at first, and thickens as the *Trefoil* goes off, and *Lucern*, which is properest for a warm dry Soil, but will do well enough upon a rich moist Ground: This Grass is excellent for Horses, for in the Spring it will purge them and make them fat in eight or ten Days.

We have hitherto discoursed of the Product of this County, no farther than from the Surface of the Earth, which, tho' indeed very considerable, yet may not seem comparable to the hidden Treasure, if it could all be found out; but so far as it is discovered, it will appear not at all inferior to it. We are here beholding to Dr. *Plot* for a Catalogue of these rich Endowments, under these Heads.

1. Several Sorts of Earth proper for improving Lands, Dying, Scouring, Medicine, &c. as *Marls*, white, blue and red *Ochres*, *Stone* and *Clay*, both yellow *Ruddle*, black *Chalk*, *Native-blue*, *Umbers* of several Sorts, one gross and gritty, and the other white, light and soft. *Lac Luna*, the *Pyrites*, or *Copperas-Stone*, which hath a Mixture of *Arsenic*, *Potters Clay*, crude *Alabaster*. *Lam*, a Sort of Earth that is mixt with Sand, and makes the best earthen Floors for Ground-Rooms or Barns, and may be used

used by Fullers: Which Earth is a natural Mixture of Lime and Sand used for Cielings, and Mortar for laying Stones.

2. Stones, which the Doctor seems to divide into two Sorts. 1. Such as are brought into a Form only by the Tool of the Artist, and so made to serve the Uses and Necessities of Men. 2. Stones naturally formed, which seem to be made for Man's Admiration rather than Use. Of the first Sort the Doctor reckons these, viz. a soft Stone called Maume, of a whitish Colour, which with the Frosts and Rain flakes like Lime; the *Pyrites Aureus*, or Golden Firestone, of which some are taken up in Lumps, (called commonly Brass-Lumps) others are laminated, and shot into Angles, like Diamonds; *Marchasites*, with Inside of a golden, and the Outside of a darkish rusty Colour, and therefore in some Places called Crow-Iron; the silver *Marchasite*, of a white glistering Colour; all these strike Fire like Flints; Black Flints used to make Glass at Henley, and if polished, would be good Touch-stones; transparent Pebbles, some white, and others of a blue-black; *Smaris*, an hard Stone used by Glaziers to cut their Glass withal, and Stone-cutters to polish their Stones, that Sand will not; Sands of divers Sorts, of great Use to Building, Hour-glasses, cutting Stone, whetting Siches, scouring Pewter, and giving a Consistency and Body to Glass. But perhaps the most useful and profitable of this Kind is the *Lapis Arenarius*, commonly called Free-stone, the chief Material in Building, of which there is as great Plenty and Variety in this County perhaps as in any other Part of England. Of it in general there are two Sorts; one properly called Free-stone, and the other Rag-stone. Both these are divided into several Species, according as they are cut, or put to divers Uses. As, 1. Free-stone, if it be cut cubically into very great Blocks, is then by way of Eminency called Free-stone; but if it be cut into oblong, or other Sort of Squares, they call it Ashler; and the

Fragments of these inequilateral multangular Figures, are called Scabbles; the two first are chiefly used in Building, and last, if squared, is sometimes mixed with Ashler in Rangework, or by it self in Planten-work in meaner Buildings. 2. Rag-stone is only used for Walling (and then the Sablebur which is not squared, is thrown in among it) or making Lime, unless by chance it rises flat in the Bed, and then it is worth the while to hew it for Paving. Of these building Stones, that dug out of the Quarry of Heddington is the Chief, which cuts very soft and easy, and being very porous imbibes Lime and Sand well, but hardens continually as it lies in the Weather; but for Columns, Capitals, Cornices, Door and Window Cases, and all Sorts of Mouldings, Burford Stone is preferred, because it is whiter and harder. The Stones dug out of the Quarries at Teynton and Hornton endure the Fire well, and therefore they make of them Malt-kilns, and Hearths for Ovens; and of late there hath been made of the first, Cisterns, Troughs and Melting-Fats. The Chippings of the later improve Land by a Saltness latent in them. Of this Kind there was a Sort of Stone in Cornbury Park that never sweats; but the Quarry is exhausted, but the Hall in the House is paved with it. Here is also a Sort of Stone used for the most Part, to cover the Roofs of Houses instead of Tiles; for which that at Stunsfield and Bradwell is chiefly used, because they are lightest, and imbibe Water the least. The Stunsfield Stone is dug up first in thick Cakes about Michaelmas, and having endured the Frosts in Winter, cleave in the Spring following into thinner Plates; but that dug at Bradwell is naturally such, and so strangely large, that they have them sometimes seven Foot long, and five Foot over, so that one of them hath been sufficient to cover a small Hovel. 'Tis also so hard, that Painters will sometimes prefer it to Marble to grind their Colours on. Besides these Stones used in Building for their Substance, there is one Sort that

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serves chiefly for Ornament, and that is grey Marble dug up in the Parish of *Bleckington*, of which there are several Chimney-pieces and Pavements in the Houses of the Earls of *Anglesey* and *Clarendon* made; as also the Pillars of the *Portico* in *St. John's College*. Of this Stone also are made Monuments for the Dead, Tables and Mill-stones for *Malt-mills*, good enough to grind Seeds for Oil, but not for Corn, because it sweats as other Marbles.

3. The Fire, by which we intend not the Element, which is the same in all Places, but the Fuel that supports it. It is probable that in *Mr. Camden's* Time, when he tells us, that the Hills of this County were beset with Woods, their Fires were chiefly maintained with it; but by the late unhappy Wars, the Hills were stript so bare of their natural Furniture, that Wood in all Parts of this Shire but the *Chiltern* Country, is so very scarce, that it is very common to sell it by Weight, not only at *Oxford*, where, when it is brought to Market, an hundred Weight is sold for a Shilling; but at many other Places in the Northern Parts, tho' the Price is much less, viz. if remote from a great Town, it may be had at seven Pence per Cent. The *Chiltern* indeed remains at this Day a woody Tract; (being, as our Doctor upon good Grounds thinks, some of the Western Part of the great Forest, *Ansneberpalb*, or *Ansneberleze*, *Andradswald*, reaching, as *Leland* says, from beside *Portus Limenus*, i. e. *Lime* in *Kent*, an 120 Miles Westward, which falls out to be about this Place) but it lies so far from *Oxford* and the Northern Towns, and so convenient for the River *Thames*, by which it is easily conveyed to *London* Markets, that the Wood (which is most of it *Beech*, and so fit for little else but the Fire) is of little Benefit to the rest of the County. Upon this Account it is, that besides Coal, which is brought up to *Oxford* by the *Thames* and *Isis*, and supplies some other Towns by the Way, (for we do not find that any Coal is dug in this

County, tho' our Doctor thinks there are Mines of it here, and gives some Marks of them) the general Fuel for their Fires is Turf, which is not made of the upper *Greensward*, but an inferior, stringy, bituminous Earth, cut out like Bricks, for the most Part from Moorish boggy Grounds, in some Countries called *Peat-pits*, in others *Mosses*. The best Turf of this Sort is dug at *Stanton-Harcourt*, where it is said to lie but one Spit's Depth in the Ground, and to be at least four Foot thick. They cut it in *March*, and lay the Piece called *Peats* to dry on the Grass, some Times turning them, which, when done, they pile them up as Bricks, hollow, that they may be fitted for the Fire, by the Wind and Air passing between. After the *Peats* are taken out, they fill up the Pit with the grassy Earth that first came out, and in some Places leave a Spit Depth at the Bottom, as a Foundation for it to grow again.

To these the Doctor adds a Chapter of the Plants not observed by *Mr. Ray*, or any other Author, which we shall briefly annex to the Catalogue, which the said *Mr. Ray* sent *Dr. Gibson*, to be put at the End of his Additions to *Camden*.

Anagallis Fœmina flore caeruleo. Female blue-flower'd Pimpernel, growing wild, at *Battle* near *Oxford*. *Arundo foliis variegatis*. Painted Reed in the *Thames* near *Oxford*.

Gramen caninum Aristatum. Dog-grass, with Aums in *Stoken-Church* Woods.

Gramen Secalinum silvaticum. Wild Ryegrass, *ibid*.

Gramen cyperoides, Ranunculi capitulo rotundo. Cyprus-grass, with a round Crow-foot Head found in the Bogs on the West Side of *Oxford*.

Gramen bromoides hirtum. In *Godstow* Copse near *Oxford*.

Helleborine minor flore albo. White-flowered bastard Hellebore, in the Woods near *Stoken-Church*, not far from the Road from *Oxford* to *London*.

Hordeum nudum, seu Gymnocrithon. Naked Barley sown about *Islip* in this Shire; it is really a Kind of Wheat, only resembles the two-rowed Barley in the Ear.

Stachys

Stachys Tachsis. Base Hore-hound near Witney, and thereabouts, plentifully.

Tilia viminibus rubris. The Red Lime, in Stoken-Church Woods.

Tormentilla reptans alata. Creeping Tormentill, with deeply indented Leaves, in the Corn-fields between Hockley and Shotover Woods, and elsewhere.

Triticum spica multiplici. Many eared Wheat sown about Biffeter.

Vinca peruviana major. The greater Periwinkle, in the High-ways between Wolverton and Tarniton, and in several Hedges thereabouts. Mr. Ray fears it is not an English Herb, because it is possible it might have its Original from Roots thrown out of Gardens.

Sambucus fructu albo. White-berried Elder, in Hedges near Watlington.

To these Dr. Plot adds,

Viola Martia hirsuta major inodora. The hairy March Violet, without Scent, found plentifully in Magdalen College Coppice on Shotover-hill, &c.

Viola palustris rotundifolia. The round-leaved Marsh Violet, in the Bogs about Stow Wood, and on the Banks of the Cherwell, between Oxford and Water-Eaton.

Juncellus minimus. The smallest Club-Rush, in Bensley Common by the Isis.

Geranium columbinum Maximum foliis dissectis. The great jagged Dove's-foot Crane's Bill, in the Hedges about Marston, and on Botley Causey near Oxford.

Pentaphragmum reptans alatum, &c. Creep-

ing jagged Cinque-foil, in the Edges of the Corn-fields between Hockley and Shotover Woods.

Orobanche Verbafeuli odore. Brooms-rape, with the Scent of a Primrose, in the Woods near Stoken-Church.

Saxifraga Anglica annua Alpinæ folio. English annual Saxifrage, with the Leaf of Chickweed, in Baliol College Walks, Heddington Fields, &c.

Lychnis Silvestris flore albo, two Sorts, Calves-foot with a white Flower, near Holywell, in the Suburbs of Oxford, and in the Field about New-Parks.

Helleborine flore alto-rubente. Hellebore with a dark red Flower; and

Helleborine latifolia montana. Wild broad-leaved Hellebore, both plentifully on Stoken-Church Hills, but flowering a Month after one another.

Lagopus major vulgaris Parkinsoni. Parkinson's greater common Haresfoot, in Stow Wood, plentifully, and several other Places.

Oenanthe aquatica minor. The lesser Water Propwort, in the Ditches about Medley and Bensley Common, and in many Places about Oxford.

There are no Noblemen who have taken their Titles of Honour from this Shire, as is done from some others, as Essex, Norfolk, &c. but those that have derived theirs from the City of Oxford, we have given an History of in our Account of that City above; and so shall proceed to give a Catalogue of

*The BARONETS of this County, from the first
Creation in 1611.*

S IR Anthony Cope of Hanwell, Knt. created 29 June 1611.	Bar. 26.
Sir William Pope of Wilcot, Knt. ditto, created afterwards an Irish Earl, viz. Earl of Down, now extinct.	Bar. 42
Thomas Spenser of Yarnton, Esq; ditto.	Bar. 60.
Edward Fryer of Water-Eaton, Esq; 11 July 1620.	Bar. 141.
John Carleton of Holcum, Esq; 28 May 1627.	Bar. 230.
William Walter of Saresden, Esq; created Aug. 1641.	Bar. 351.
Thomas Chamberlain of Wickham, Esq; created 4 Febr. 1642.	Bar. 423.
Henry Brown of Kiddington, Esq; (Son of Sir Peter Brown, Knt. slain in the Service of King Charles I.) for Default of Issue Male, to his Brother Francis, created by Patent, dated at Brussels, 1 July 1659.	Bar. 465.
Thomas Curson of Water-Perry, created 30 April 1661.	Bar. 637.
Robert Jenkinson of Walcot, Esq; created 18 May ditto.	Bar. 646.
William Glinne of Bisseter, alias Burncester, Esq; created 20 May ditto.	Bar. 647.
Sir Francis Wenman of Caswel, Knt. created 29 Nov. 1662.	Bar. 713.
Thomas Cobb of Adderbury, Esq; created 9 Decemb. ditto.	Bar. 715.
Sir John Holman of Banbury, Knt. created 4 June 1663.	Bar. 724.
Littleton Osbaldston of Chadlington, Esq; created 25 June 1664.	Bar. 743.
John Brown of Caversham, Esq; created 10 May 1665.	Bar. 760.
John D'Oyly of Chiffel-Hampton, Esq; created 7 July 1666.	Bar. 779.
James Simeon of Chilworth, Esq; created 18 Octob. 1677.	Bar. 838.
Sir Robert Dashwood of Northwood, Knt. created 16 Sept. 1684.	Bar. 878.
Sir Henry Ashurst of Emington, Knt. created 21 July 1688.	Bar. 900.
Thomas Wheat of Glimpton, Esq; created 2 May 1696.	Bar. 915.
Thomas Tipping of Wheatfield, Esq; created 24 Mar. 1697.	Bar. 923.
John Thornicroft of Milcomb, Esq; created 12 Aug. 1701.	Bar. 939.

*Men of Note, who are said to be of this County, tho'
their Birth-place or Habitation in it is not certain-
ly known.*

SIR Richard Morison, Knt. said by Bale, to be born in this Shire, but more certainly educated in the University here, where having taken his Degree in Arts, he travelled, and became an accomplished Gentleman, and was much taken Notice of by the great Men of his Time, which brought him into publick Employments; for he was sent Embassador to the Emperor Charles V. both by King Henry VIII. and his Son King Edward VI. He was zealous for the Reformation in the Reign of the latter, and was on that Account one of the Commissioners for reforming the University of Oxford in 1549, when he shewed

ed himself a great Friend to *Peter Martyr*. After this he was knighted, and being esteemed a Person of great Learning, he went into *Italy*, and in his Return died at *Strasburgh*, (while he remained in an exiled Condition, because he durst not return home for Fear of *Queen Mary's* Rage against the Protestants, in whose Cause he had been active) 17 Mar. 1556. He left some Children legitimate, besides natural, and a fair Estate, which came to the former. He began a stately House upon his Manor of *Cashibury* in *Hertfordshire*, but did not live to finish it. He was a Writer both in Poetry and Prose, as *Bale* tells us.

Thomas D'oyly descended of the Family of his Name in this Shire. He was elected Probationer-Fellow of *Magdalene College*, where having taken his Master's Degree, he entred himself on the Physick Line, and then travelled to *Basil*, where he became a Doctor of Physick. Returning home, he settled at *London*, became one of the College of Physicians, and was successful in his Practice, which caused him to be much followed. He had a chief Hand in the Book entitled, *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, i. e. a Spanish Grammar and Dictionary in *English* and *Latin*. He died 1603, and was buried in the Church of Little St. *Bartholomew*, *London*, leaving a young Son, named *Francis*, behind him.

Thomas Harriot, born some where in

Oxford, was a Batchelor of *St. Mary's Hall*, where he took his Batchelor's Degree, and soon after came to the Knowledge of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who for his admirable Skill in Mathematicks, entertained him in his Family, allowed him a yearly Pension, and at leisure Hours was instructed by him in that Art. In 1584, he went with *Sir Walter* into *Virginia*, and was employed by him in the Discovery and Surveying of it, and to get what Knowledge he could of the Commodities it yielded, and Manners of the Inhabitants. After his Return into *England*, he got, by *Sir Walter's* Means, into the Earl of *Northumberland's* Favour and Retinue, and was by him allowed 120 *l. per Ann.* as he was also something considerable by *Sir Thomas Aylesbury*, for his Mathematical Skill: But notwithstanding his great Knowledge this Way, he had strange Notions of Scripture, and under-valued the History of the Creation. He made a Philosophical Theology, and cast off the Old Testament, that he might make the New little worth. In short he was a Deist, and would argue his Opinions with Divines, who having no good Opinion of him, looked upon his Death as a Judgment, being caused by an incurable sore Lip, which he had used so ill. He died 2 July 1621, and was buried in *St. Christopher's Church, London*.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of this County.

Christianity, by *Augustin* the Monk, and his Associates, in propagating the Gospel among the Saxons in this Isle, had not made so great a Progress, but that forty-one Years after, much of it still remained in Heathen Darkness, and particularly one of the largest Kingdoms, viz. the *Gervissi*, or West Saxons. This being represented to Pope *Honorius I.* Anno 634, he sent *Birinus*, a Priest, an eminent Doctor and Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*, at that Time living in the Abbey of St. *Andrew* in *Rome*, into *England*, to endeavour the Conversion of that Kingdom. *Kingils* was at this Time King of the West Saxons, among whom, when *Birinus* was arrived, and had preached sometime, the King having the Curiosity to hear him, became in Love with his holy Doctrine. *Oswald*, King of *Northumberland*, who was then courting of *Kineburge*, King *Kingil's* Daughter, happened to be present at that Time, and joined with *Birinus* in baptizing of him; for King *Oswald* had before been baptized into the Christian Faith in *Scotland*, where he lived to secure himself against the Cruelty of King *Edwin* some Years. While this Prince remained with King *Kingils*, they consulted together for the Establishment of a Bishop's See for the Province of the West Saxons, and having pitched upon *Dorchester*, they made

Birinus first Bishop of the West Saxons, and fixed his Seat at *Dorchester* in this County, about ten Miles from *Oxford*, subjecting to his Government all those Countries which since have been divided, and make up the Sees of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Salisbury*, *Bath*, *Exeter*, *Peterborough* and *Oxford*, if not *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Glocester* and *Bristol*; for the *Mercians* wanting a Bishop, he ruled that Province a while. Being thus placed in his See, *Birinus* put the *Benedictine* Monks, which he had brought

with him, to preach the Gospel, into an ancient Monastery at *Winchester*, of whom he made a certain Monk of *Mount-Cassin*, named *Benedict*, their Abbot. *Kingils*, while he lived, purposed to build a Cathedral for his See at *Winchester*, and got together most of the Materials, but was taken away by a sudden Death, which being sensible of, he called to him his Son and Successor *Kenwald*, called by *Bede*, *Senwald*, and made him swear in the Presence of *Birinus*, by his Soul, that he would build a Church at *Winchester* suitable to his Episcopal See; and whereas he had purposed to endow it with all the Lands round that City seven Miles on all Sides, for the Support of the Ministers serving God there, and other Officers, that he would offer it to God, and confirm it for ever. *Kenwald* being entred upon the Succession, was not mindful of the former Oath, but not only rejected the Christian Faith into which he had been baptized (as *Tho. Radburn* in *Hist. min.* says) by *Birinus*, but put away from him *Sexburg*, the Sister of *Penda* King of *Mercia*, who was so provoked by the Indignity, that he immediately made War upon him, and carried his Resentments so far, that he expelled *Kenwald* out of the Kingdom. *Kenwald*, in his Distress, fled to *Anna* the Christian King of the *East Angles*, who courteously entertained him, and having brought him over again to the Christian Faith, into which (as *Mr. Speed* says) he was baptized by *Felix* Bishop of that Province, he recalled his Wife, according to the Rules of Christianity, and by the Interest of *Anna* recovered his former Majesty. Being thus restored to his Kingdom, he went about the Building the Cathedral of *Winchester* as he had promised his Father, and having finished it, endowed it with the Lands which his Father had devoted to it, which done, *Birinus* consecrated it in the twelfth Year

Year of his Episcopate, 646. *Birinus* continued two Years longer in his Episcopal Dignity, and dying Anno 648, was buried in the Church of *Dorchester*.

Agilbert, a French Man, and a Monk, was, upon this Vacancy, placed in the See of *Dorchester*, which he held 15 Years. In his Time *Kenwald* more richly endowed the Church of *Winchester*, by giving it 3 Manors of his own, viz. *Dunton*, *Alresford* and *Wordy*; but at length being desirous to have the Divine Service, and particularly the Sacraments, in a Language he understood, (which it seems *Agilbert* could not do) he took to him one *Wirid*, a Native of his own Nation, but ordained in *France*, and made him Bishop of *Winchester*, not consulting with *Agilbert*, who was at that Time Bishop of *Dorchester*. *Agilbert* took it as so great a Disrespect, that he left the Kingdom of the West Saxons, and fled first into *Northumberland* to King *Alfrid*, his great Friend, where he preached some Time, and ordained *Wilfrid*, then but young, but of a great Capacity, a Priest, and then went into his native Country, and was made Bishop of *Paris*. After his Departure this See was removed to *Sidnacester*, (by Mr. *Cambden* thought to be *Gainsborough*, but by us placed at *Stow*) in *Lincolnshire*, where we have treated of the Succession of the Bishops that sat there, to which we refer our Reader. After it had continued there about 108 Years, it was again settled at *Dorchester*, and

Tota, *Totta*, or *Torthelm*, after he had sat at *Leicester* a little Time, brought the See to *Dorchester*, Anno Chr. 737, and governed it above twenty Years, but Time hath buried his Actions, *Edbertus* succeeded him. He was consecrated Anno 764, but died soon after, for *Werenbertus* his Successor died Anno 768. To him succeeded, according to *Florilegus*, *Unwora*, tho' some place him before *Werenbert*, which could not be, because he was alive in the Year of Christ, Eight Hundred and Six, and died not till 814,

when *Rethunus* Abbot of *Abinton* succeeded him, and died A. C. 851. After him *Aldredus* was consecrated Bishop of *Dorchester*, as *Matth. of Westminster* says, the same Year; but Bishop *Godwin* says in 861, making a Vacancy of ten Years. He was deprived in 873, and *Ceolredus* consecrated in his Room the same Year, but when he died, we find not. *Halardus* succeeded him. He was appointed by King *Alfred*, one of the Guardians of the Kingdom, that he might defend it against the Power and Incursions of the Danes, Anno 897, and died the same Year.

Kenulf, or rather *Ceolulf*, was promoted to this See, Anno 905. He was consecrated with six other Bishops, by *Plegmund* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, viz. the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Shirburn* and *Wells*, *Crediton*, *St. Petrock*, and of the South Saxons, three of which were of a new Establishment by this King, and the other three fallen vacant in the Time that the Papal Excommunication lay upon the King and Nation, which *Plegmund* by going to *Rome* removed.

Leofwin succeeded him, but we know not the Time. The Diocese of *Sidnacester*, which had been destitute of a Bishop ten Years, was committed to his Care, and was then united to *Dorchester*. He was a great Benefactor to the Abbey of *Ramsay*, and died in the Year 959, leaving his See to

Ailnothus, who was consecrated in the Year 960. After whom sat

Ascwyn, alias *Æscury*; and next to him

Alshelmus, of both which we find nothing more.

Eadnothus, or *Ædnothus*, the first Abbot of *Ramsay*, was chosen Bishop of *Dorchester*, Anno 1008, and was Bishop eight Years, when he was killed in a Battle with the Danes at *Efsdon*, praying for the Success of the English Army, Anno 1016.

Eadricus, or *Etherick*, was his Successor, being consecrated into his See the same Year. He caused *St. Felix* of *Seham* to be translated to *Seham* with much Honour, in

in 1026, and before his Death bestowed many Manors and Estates on the Church of *Ramsey*, where he lies buried near the Corner of the high Alter. He held his Bishoprick 19 Years, and died *Anno* 1034; to him succeeded

Eadrothus II. who was chosen into his See the same Year, and held it sixteen Years. He built the Church of *St. Mary* at *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, and died in the Year 1050, leaving his See to

Ulfus, who by his Country was a *Norman*, and came into England with *Emma*, the Queen of King *Ethelred*, who was the Sister of *Richard* Duke of *Normandy*; she by her earnest Intreaties perswaded her Son King *Edward*, surnamed the *Confessor*, to declare him Bishop of *Dorchester*, tho' he was known to be a very unlearned Man; but he held it not long, for in the Year 1052, when all the rest of the *Normans* were driven out of the Kingdom, because they had gotten most of the chief Offices of the Kingdom into their Hands by unjust Means; he also was expelled with them. The Council at *Varfeillis* happened to be met at the same Time; whereupon he resorted thither to complain of the Injury done him, to the Pope; but while he was so doing, he betrayed so much Illiterateness and Ignorance, that the Pope had some Thoughts of degrading him from his Episcopal Office; but being brought off from that Design by some large Presents, he did not execute it; however the Thoughts of it so much troubled him, that he died soon after (as may justly be supposed) of meer Grief. His Successor in this See was

Wulfinus, or *Wulfsinus*, who immediately, upon the Expulsion of *Ulfus* the last Bishop, was consecrated into his Place. He held this See near 14 Years, and dying at *Winchester* *Anno* 1067, was buried at *Dorchester* in his Church, leaving his See to

Remigius, the last Bishop of *Dorchester*. He was a Monk of *Fiscamp*, and a Priest's Son. *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who afterwards subdued England, and became King of it, in Consideration of many good Services done by him, promised

him a Bishoprick, if he happened to conquer in the War he was then undertaking against England. Nor was he worse than his Word; for as soon as this See was vacant by the Death of *Wulfinus*, he made him Bishop of it. But when *Alexander*, the second Bishop of *Rome*, heard of it, he judged it a simoniacal Donation, and deprived him of his Bishoprick, he being then at *Rome*. However, by the Intercession of *Lanfranc*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with the Pope, he was restored to his See, his Ring and Crozier being returned to him. Immediately upon the Repossession of his See, he returned home, and began to prepare for some great Buildings, which he designed to erect at *Dorchester*; but when it was decreed by a Synod met at *London*, the King himself much forwarding the Matter, that such Bishops Sees as were fixed in small Towns, (as there were at this Time very many) should be removed to the most famous Cities, *Remigius* left *Dorchester*, and planted his See at *Lincoln*, one of the most populous Cities of England, and a great merchandizing Place both by Land and Sea, and there built his Cathedral near the Castle; and so the See of *Dorchester* was abolished, and *Lincoln* was the Episcopal Seat of those Parts; of which see *Lincolnshire* in the *Ecclesiastical History* in the foregoing Part of this Work.

The See of *Dorchester* being thus removed to *Lincoln*, not only the Town it self, but the whole Shire of *Oxford* became a Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and so continued for some Ages, till King *Henry* VIII. having seized the Lands of the rich Abbies, Priories, Hospitals, &c. in all his Dominions, erected out of them six new Bishopricks, of which this of *Oxford* was one, which he endowed with the Lands belonging to the late Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Cathedral he appointed to be the Abbey-Church of *Osney*, (being half a Mile, or thereabouts from *Oxford*, *Anno* 1541; but he afterwards changed his Mind, and about 5 Years after made the Abbey of

St. Frideswide, and the Church in it, the Cathedral, giving it the Name of *Christ-Church*, appointing the Chapter to consist of a Dean, and eight Canons or Prebendaries; and at the same Time out of the Revenues provided by the Cardinal, giving a Revenue for certain Chaplains, an hundred Students, and twenty-four poor People; whereupon the See was removed from the Abbey of *Osney* to the College of *Christ-Church* in 1546; and

Robert Kynge, the last Abbot of *Osney*, was made the first Bishop of *Oxford*. He was descended of an ancient Family in *Devonshire*, and while he was young was made a *Cistercian* Monk in *Rewley* Abbey, and sometimes for the Sake of Learning he lived with the *Bernardines* in the North Suburb of the City of *Oxford*. Being eminent for Learning and Piety, he was successively elected Abbot of *Bruerne* and *Thame* in this County, and at length Bishop of *Roven* in the Province of *Athens*, holding the Abbacy of *Osney* in *Commendam*. At this Time *Oxford* was made an Episcopal See, and the Abbey of *Osney* being appointed the Habitation of the Dean and Canons of the Cathedral, he the said *Robert Kynge* being Abbot, was constituted the first Bishop, *Glocester* College being appointed for his Palace, the Abbot's Lodgings of *Osney* the Habitation for the Dean and Canons, and

other Apartments of the Abbey for the Students and other Officers belonging to the Cathedral. In the Year 1546, when the Cathedral was removed to *Christ-Church* from *Osney*, the said *Kynge* was continued Bishop, but still had the same Palace, till King *Edward VI.* being come to the Crown, and making a Recital of his Father's Erection of this See, left out *Glocester* College, intending it for some other Use, and so this Bishop became destitute of a Palace. What House or Lodgings he had during the rest of his Time in this See, we do not find, tho' he continued Bishop till the Year 1557, and so passed not only King *Edward VI.* but almost all *Queen Mary's* Reign in that Dignity. Mr. *Fox* in his *Martyrology*, sub *An. 1558*, calls him the Bishop of *Thame*, (probably because his House was there, tho' hired) and says, He was an aged Man, and commends him for his Mildness in the burning Reign of *Queen Mary*, in that he did not care to have any Thing to do with those, whom the predominant Religion called Hereticks, and usually treated worse than Heathens or savage Beasts. He died 4 Decemb. 1557, having sat 16 Years, and was buried on the North-side of the high Altar under a Tomb joined to the Wall, having this Inscription:

*Hic Jacet Robertus King S. Theologia Professor, & primus
Episcopus Oxonia qui obiit quarto Decembris 1557.*

But his Monument hath since been removed by the Consent of some of his Family, and is now placed under the lower South Window of this Isle joining on the South-side of the Quire; his Effigies in his Episcopal Habit being painted in the said Window. Who was his Successor in this See, is hard to determine, the Generality of our Church Historians making a Vacancy here of ten Years, which, tho' very probable, yet since we find an Historian, viz. one *William Harrison* in *Holinshed* asserting, that

Thomas Goldwell succeeded him in the Reign of *Queen Mary*, who died in 1558, we thought not fit to omit him, tho' his Description is not very becoming the Office; for 'tis said that he was a *Romish* Jesuit, more constant (as Fame represented him) in the black Art, than skilful in Scripture; and yet he was a Person of great Reputation among the *Roman* Monarchs, (which renders it probable that *Queen Mary* might so prefer him): He is said also to have observed the Canons of his Order when he was Bishop, insomuch that he regarded not

the Temporalities of his See, (at first) but afterwards he found the Sweetness of a Revenue of 354*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per Ann. and was as careful to get it as any other could be. Who this *Thomas Goldwell* was, we can't discover. There was one of that Name Bishop of *St. Asaph*, about that Time, but we have no Account that he was removed to *Oxford*; and we meet with another who was the last Abbot of the Church of *Canterbury*, but have no Intimation that he was a Bishop at all. We must therefore leave the Credit of this Bishop upon the Faith of the Historian, and as to the Vacancy not determine any Thing about it, but proceed to the next Bishop,

Hugh Curwyn, or *Coren*, who was preferred to this See by Queen *Elizabeth*, Anno 1567. He was descended of an ancient Family of his Name in *Westmorland*, bred up in *Brazen-nose* College, and being in holy Orders, was made one of the Chaplains of King *Henry VIII.* After that King's Divorce from Queen *Catharine*, he became a great Promoter of his Marriage with *Anna Boleine*; and when Friar *Peto* (afterwards Cardinal) had inveighed much against it in a Sermon preached before the King at *Greenwich*. Dr. *Curwyn* happening to preach there the Sunday following, spoke as much for the King's Marriage as *Peto* had against it, condemning him for his Audaciousness in doing it to the King's Face. Bishop *Godwin de Pres. Angl.* says, He was Archdeacon of *Oxford*, following the Current of Historians, but all were mistaken, for it was Dr. *Richard Curwin* was the Archdeacon, and not this *Hugh*. Soon after this he was preferred to the Deanery of *Hereford*, where he continued all King *Edward's* Reign; but when Queen *Mary* (to whom he was Chaplain) came to the Throne, she nominated him Archbishop of *Dublin*, and he was consecrated to that See in *St. Paul's Church, London*, Anno 1555, and within a few Days after made Chancellor of *Ireland*. In this high Station he continued, till the Year 1567, when being tired with the Multitude of Business, he supplica-

ted Queen *Elizabeth* to bestow upon him the Bishoprick of *Oxford*, being desirous to spend the Remainder of his Days in Peace and Ease. The Queen readily granted his Petition, and being thereupon elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, the Queen gave him the Temporalities the same Year. Being consecrated to this See, he came and settled at *Swinbroke* near *Burford*, because there was no House or Palace belonging to his See; but lived but one Year after, dying in the later End of *October* in 1568, and was buried in the Parish Church there, 1 Nov. After this Bishop's Death, this See remained about one and twenty Years vacant, and then Sir *Francis Walsingham*, who had made a good Gain of the Revenues all that Time, began to think what Benefit the Leases would be upon the Renewing; and thereupon recommended to this See

John Underhill, then one of her Majesty Queen *Elizabeth's* Chaplains, Rector of *Lincoln College, Oxford*, as also Rector of *Witney*, and one of the Vicars of *Bampton* in this Shire. He was elected and consecrated to it in 1589, being overpersuaded to accept of it by Sir *Francis*, by Promises of greater Preferments, but he enjoyed it not long, and died in much Discontent and Poverty, little more than two Years after, viz. 12 May 1592, at *London*, and being conveyed to *Oxford*, was buried in his Cathedral Church, towards the upper End of the Quire, just before the Bishop's Chair, leaving this Character behind him, That he was *Vir clarus eloquio, & acutus ingenio*. After this Bishop's Death, this See had another Vacancy of eleven Years, in which Space of Time the Patrimony of the Bishoprick was much delapidated and wasted, being made a Prey of (for most of the Time) by Robert Earl of *Leicester*, to whom the Revenues proved as fatal as the Gold of *Tbolense* did of old to the Soldiers of *Cappio*. His Death brought the Revenues of the See, if not into the Queen's Treasury, yet into other Hands, who held them fast till King *James I.* came to the Throne,

Throne, *Anno* 1602, who soon after his Accession to the Throne, issued out his *Conge d'Eslire* for the electing

John Bridges, D. D. and Dean of *Salisbury*, Bishop of this See. He was consecrated 12 Feb. 1603, but perhaps to his Loss, as to the Revenue, for he had 3 rich Parsonages, viz. *Cheverton* and *Broughton* in *Northamptonshire*, and *Brightwell* near *Wallingford* in *Berkshire*; so that it is probable he accepted this See rather out of a Desire of doing good in it as a Governor of the Church, than for any temporal Advantage he could receive by it. And accordingly we may observe he acted; for he took much Pains, tho' it proved to little Purpose, to recover the Rights and Privileges of his Church, which had been much violated, and bring his Diocese under due Regulations. He was a learned Man for the Times he lived in, and wrote several Books, of which there is a Catalogue in the Account of the *Bodleian* or *Oxford* Library. He died 26 Mar. 1618, and was buried in the Church of *Balden* in the Marsh near *Oxford*.

John Howson, D. D. Canon of *Christ-Church*, Rector of *Brightwell* near *Watlington*, and Fellow of *Chelsey* College, succeeded him, being elected 12 Sept. 1618, and consecrated 9 March following. He was always, before and after his Attaining this See, a zealous Defender of the Order and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, of which he gave a stout Proof, while he was Vice-chancellor of *Oxford*, in bringing *Dr. Ayray*, *Mr. Sprint*, and *Mr. Troutbeck*, three furious Calvinistical Divines, to a Recantation, after much Trouble and Opposition, and at other Times by his Sermons often preached in Defence of the Church Discipline. He was a very learned Man, and had in great Respect for his Sobriety and Gravity. Two Books in particular were written by him, which were much taken Notice of in his Time, viz. his Treatise, wherein he asserted, That if a Man puts away his Wife for Fornication, he may not lawfully marry another, which *Theſis* he had before propounded

and disputed at the Commencement, 1602. This Treatise was answered by *Mr. Rob. Burbill* and *Dr. Pye*: His four Sermons against Sacrilege and the Pope's Supremacy, which were preached by him, and printed by King *James I*'s Order, to wipe off the Reflection that the Puritans had cast upon that King, That he was popishly inclined. These Sermons were never answered, which tended to the Honour of the Author very much. When he had presided in this See near ten Years, he was translated to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, in the Room of *Dr. George Mountaigne*, who was removed to the Archbishoprick of *York*, 18 Sept. 1628, where he remained to his Death, which happened 6 Febr. 1631, *atat.* 75, and was buried in *St. Paul's, London*, leaving behind him the Character of a very learned Man, and one plentifully endowed with all those Virtues that were most proper for a Bishop. In the See of *Oxford* he was succeeded by

Richard Oorbet, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church*, Prebendary of *Beminstre Secunda*, in the Church of *Salisbury*, and Vicar of *Cassington* near *Woodstock*, who was elected by Virtue of the King's Letters, 30 July 1629, and consecrated in October following. In his Youth he was one of the most celebrated Wits in the University, as his Poems, Jest, Romantick Fancies and Exploits, which he made and performed extempore, shew. Afterwards, when he entred into Orders, he became a most quaint Preacher, and was therefore much followed by the most ingenious Men. At length he was made one of the Chaplains to his Majesty King *James I.* (who valued him highly for his fine Fancy and Preaching) by whose Favour he obtained his Deanery and this See; but he continued not long in it, for upon the Translation of *Dr. White* from the See of *Norwich* to that of *Ely*, he was removed from hence to *Norwich*, 7 Apr. 1632, in which he continued to his Death, which happen'd 28 July 1635. He maintained great Hospitality in both Sees, and was a large Contributor and Advancer of the Repairing of *St. Paul's*,
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in the Year 1634. His Successor in this See was

John Bancroft, D. D. Master of *University College*, to which he was raised by the Interest of his Kinsman, *Dr. Richard Bancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He continued in the Headship of this Society 20 Years, and in that Time was at great Pains and Expence to recover and settle the ancient Lands belonging to that Foundation. His good Management in that Station recommended him to his Majesty King *Charles I*'s Favour, who, upon the Translation of Bishop *Corbet* to *Norwich*, nominated him Bishop of *Oxford* in 1632, and being consecrated thereupon, gave him the Temporalities presently after. This Bishop found no House or Palace belonging to his See, his Predecessors, from *Dr. Robert King*, (in whose Time *Glocester-hall*, which at the Institution of this Bishoprick, was appointed for the Bishop's Palace, was taken away by King *Edward VI.* as is above-mentioned), either dwelling in the Parsonage-houses of such Livings, as they held in *Commendam*, or else in hired Houses; and therefore resolved by the Perswasions of Archbishop *Laud*, to build one. In Order to the Accomplishing so great a Work, he in the first Place let the Lease of the Parsonage of *Cuddesten* (which was appropriated to his See) run out, and getting himself instituted and inducted legally to the Vicarage, (then in his own Donation) not only made a considerable Addition to the Revenue of his See, but got a proper Place for erecting the designed Palace. The next Thing to be provided was Materials for the Buildings, to which his Majesty King *Charles I.* liberally giving him a large Quantity of Timber out of *Shotover Forest*, he immediately set about it, and at the Cost and Expence of about 3500*l.* finished the House and Chapel in the Year 1635; the King was then at *Woodstock*, and Archbishop *Laud* being in Attendance on his Majesty, went down to *Cuddesten* to see the House that the Bishop had newly built, and says that it was done by his Perswasion

in his Diary. But the Bishop enjoyed not this his Palace long; for in 1640, when the Long Parliament began and proceeded with great Vigour against the Bishops, he was possessed with so many great Fears, (having always been an Enemy to the *Puritans*) that with little or no Sickness he died in his Lodgings at *Westminster*. Nor did his Palace long survive him, for *Col. Legg*, during the short Time that he was Governor of the Garrison at *Oxford*, burned it down in the later End of the Year 1644, for Fear it should be made a Garrison by the Parliament Forces, tho' (as *Dr. Heylin*, in his Life of Archbishop *Laud*, says) he might with as much Reason, and more Piety, have garrison'd it for the King, and so preserved the House. But tho' the Palace was gone, the See yet continued, and

Dr. Robert Skinner, Rector of *Launton* in this County, and then Bishop of *Bristol*, was translated to this See in the Beginning of the Year 1641; but the Mob encouraged by some great ones behind the Curtain, crying down with the Bishops, and frightening them from their Seats in the Upper House, this Bishop, with eleven others, protesting against all the Ordinances, Acts, and other Transactions of Parliament debated, resolved and passed in their Absence, as null and void, was with them imprisoned in the *Tower of London*, where, tho' he continued but 18 Weeks before he was set at Liberty, and that upon Bail, yet he never after was publickly acknowledged for a Bishop, or received any of the Profits of his See. From the Time of his Release he went down to his Rectory at *Launton*, which he had held in *Commendam* with his Bishoprick of *Oxford*, and lived there retiredly and quietly, by submitting so much to the Humour and Ordinances of the Governors of those Times, that when the Temporalities of his See was taken from him, he had the Revenues of this Rectory to maintain himself and Family. Yet it is said of him, that he did usually read the Common Prayer, and confer Orders, according

cording to the Church of *England*, which if true, this See must not be reckoned vacant during the Time of the Rebellion, because he resided in his Diocese, and exercised his Episcopal Function in some Measure, as the Times would permit, tho' he enjoyed not the Temporalities. After the Restoration of King *Charles II.* to the Throne, he recovered his Bishoprick here, and was appointed by his Majesty one of the Commissioners for the visiting of the University of *Oxford*, then much out of Order, and rectifying it; but was not at that Time translated to a richer See, as he very much expected, because he had a great and potent Enemy at Court, who gave him a bad Character, for his Submission in some Things to the usurping Powers; but he was at last, *Octob. 1663*, translated to the See of *Worcester*, where he sat about 7 Years; and after his Death, which happen'd in 1670, was buried in a Chapel at the East End of the Quire of the Cathedral of *Worcester*, and soon after a flat Marble Stone was laid upon his Grave, with a long *Latin* Epitaph. In the Times of the Usurpation he was supposed to be the only Bishop that conferred Orders; and after King *Charles's* Return, an Hundred and three Persons did at one Time take holy Orders from his Hands in the Abbey Church of *Westminster*, and very many in the Diocese where he successively sat; so that at his Death it was computed that he had sent more Labourers into the Lord's Vineyard, than all his Brethren which he left behind him had done. In this See he was succeeded by

William Paul, D. D. Rector of *Brightwell* and *Chinnor*, two rich Livings, which he was allowed to hold in *Commendam* with this See. He kept the Divinity Act for his Doctor's Degree, and answered with general Satisfaction. After this he became one of his Majesty's Chaplains, and was made a Residentiary of *Chichester*, and so remained till the Rebellion, a little before which he preached before Dr. *Bancroft* at his Episcopal Visita-

tion, upon *A^{cts} 17. 22.* In the Time of the Rebellion Mr. *Wood* says, he suffered in some Part for his Loyalty, but what he doth not mention, nor can we find it elsewhere. To be sure he could not keep his Place of Residentiary, whatsoever he did with *Brightwell* and *Chinnor*, which perhaps he might keep, if the Character *Lloyd* gives him were true, That he was a shrewd Man at Business; and as he was a mony'd Man, so he had such a politick Way of disposing of it, that he carried a great Command over the factious Men about him, to whom he lent it with an Advantage to himself, as well as with an Obligation of the leading Men among them in those sad Times, when others of his Order were forced to submit to them. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles II.* he was made one of his Majesty's Chaplains and Dean of *Litchfield*, after the Death of *Griffin Higgs*. Keeping up the Reputation still of a mony'd Man, and a Person well acquainted with secular Affairs, he was by the Endeavours of Dr. *Sheldon*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, (sometime his Fellow-Collegiate) promoted to this See, in Hopes, that according to some seeming Promises he had made, he would rebuild the Bishop's Palace at *Cudsdon*; for which Reason also it was that he had Liberty allowed him to keep the Rectories of *Brightwell* and *Chinnor* in this County, and hold them in *Commendam* with his Bishoprick. Being consecrated and installed in his Bishoprick, 7 *Jan. 1663*, he began his Design, and laid in at *Cudsdon* a considerable Quantity of Timber and other Materials for Building; but before any Thing more was done in the Matter he died 24 *May 1665*, which happening at *Chinnor*, his Body was conveyed to *Brightwell*, and there buried in the Chancel of the Church, and soon after was set a comely Tomb over his Grave by his Widow. After him

Walter Blandford, D. D. obtained this See in 1665. He was admitted Fellow of *Wadham* College in 1644; and when the Visitors sent by Parliament in 1648, ejected

ejected all such as would not take the Covenant, or submit to their Power, he was not ejected, which shews that some way or other he complied with them to their Satisfaction. Near this Time he got to be Chaplain to *John Lord Lovelace of Hurley in Berkshire*, and Tutor to his Son *John*, both in his Family and in the College. In 1659 he was elected and admitted Warden of his College, and being about the same Time created Doctor of Divinity, was admitted Chaplain to *Sir Edward Hyde, Knt. Lord Chancellor of England*, who obtained for him a Prebend in the Church of *Glocester*, and a Chaplainship in ordinary to his Majesty. In 1662 and 1663, he was Chancellor of the University; and upon the Death of *Dr. William Paul*, was nominated Bishop of *Oxford*, and having been elected by the Dean and Chapter of *Christ-Church*, 7 Nov. 1665, was confirmed in *St. Mary's*, 28 Nov. Soon after he was made Dean of the Royal Chapel, and upon the Death of *Dr. Skinner*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was translated to that See, and consecrated in *St. Mary Savoy Church* in the *Strand*, 13 June 1671, where having sat 4 Years, he died 9 July 1675, *atat.* 59, and was buried in our *Lady's Chapel* beyond the East End of the Quire in the Cathedral of *Worcester*, and not long after a Monument of Marble was set over his Grave, with a long *Latin* Epitaph, highly commending his Virtues, mentioning his Preferments, &c. He lived always single, and never seemed at all inclined to Marriage. In this See he was succeeded by

Nathaniel Crew, the fourth Son of *John Lord Crew of Stene in Northamptonshire*, Doctor of Laws, and the Rector of *Lincoln College*, Dean of *Chichester*, and Clerk of the King's Closet. He was promoted to this See in July 1671, and having sat 3 Years or thereabouts, was translated to the See of *Durham*, of which he was Bishop above 40 Years. To this spiritual Dignity and Honour, he also had an Addition of temporal, by the Death of his elder Brothers, without Issue Male, being on that Account Lord

Crew, and Heir also of some considerable Part of his Paternal Estate, which, with his rich Bishoprick, made him a very rich Prelate. In his Life-time he was a great Benefactor to his College; for, 1. He added twenty Pounds *per Ann.* to the Headship, and ten Pounds *per Ann.* to each of the twelve Fellowships. 2. He made an Augmentation of ten Pounds *per Ann.* a-piece for ever to the Curates of the four Churches belonging to the said College, *viz.* *All-Saints*, and *St. Michael* in *Oxford*, *Twisford* in *Buckinghamshire*, and *Comb* in *Oxfordfordshire*. 3. He made up the Bible-Clerks Places, and eight Scholarships belonging to the College, ten Pounds *per Ann.* each for ever, which before were very mean, all which Endowments took Place according to the Deed of Gift, from *Michaelmas* 1717. 4. He also hath settled twenty Pounds *per Ann.* upon twelve Exhibitioners nominated by himself, which took Place from *Lady-day* 1718. We have also heard of some large Legacies given to the University of *Oxford* and *Lincoln College*, by his last Will; but not finding them mentioned in *Dr. Ailoff's Account* of the University of *Oxford*, put out since this Bishop's Death, we can't be particular in them; nor would we have mention'd the former so much out of their Place, but because they were not settled when we gave the Description of the See of *Durham*, or we had no Knowledge of them.

Henry Compton, D. D. Master of *St. Cross's*, and Rector of *Witney* in this Shire, was *Dr. Crew's* Successor in this See, but was scarcely settled in, when he was translated to *London*, to which See we must refer our Reader for his Character, and shall proceed to his Successor,

John Fell, D. D. and Dean of *Christ-Church*, who was elected 8 Jan. 1675. Bishop of *Oxford*, and consecrated 6 Feb. following, by the Bishop of *Winchester* at *Chelsey*, being allowed at the same Time to hold his Deanery in *Commendam*, not only as an Addition to his small Bishoprick, but to keep him in the College, that

that he might go on more vigorously in doing good both to the Society and University. This excellent Person (perhaps something of a Miracle in Nature) was made a Student of *Christ-Church* at eleven Years old, and Master of Arts at eighteen, when his Majesty King *Charles I.* having *Oxford* for a Garrison, he was in Arms for the King, and afterwards was the Ensign of a Company. In 1648, he was turned out of his Student's Place by the Parliament-Visitors, being then in Orders, and spent his Time in *Oxford* privately in his Studies, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was installed a Canon of his College in 1660, and soon after, viz. in the same Year Dean. He had the Government of his College no sooner in his Hands, than he undertook and effected 3 great Works, viz. 1. To restore the ejected Members, and remove the factious. 2. To improve his College in Learning and Religion. 3. To adorn it with Buildings. Which last he gave wonderful Proofs of, by finishing *Wolsey's* great Quadrangle, rebuilding the East-side of the Chaplains Quadrangle; erecting the Lodgings belonging to the Canon of the third Stall, and setting up the stately Tower over the great and principal Gate opening into *Fish-street*, into which the great Bell, called *Great Tom* of *Christ-Church*, was put, 29 May 1684, and has ever since been tolled at 9 a Clock every Night, as a Signal for all Scholars to repair forthwith to their respective Colleges and Halls. It is true, all these Buildings were not erected at his own Charge, but by many generous Donations and Contributions; but since 'tis probable they had never been done, had he not been the Promoter of them as well by his Expence as Interest and Labour, he deservedly ought to have the Credit of the Work. Being invested with the Office of Vice-chancellor in 1666, 1667, 1668, and Part of 1669, he with wonderful Care and Diligence applied himself to root out the Disorders which had crept into the University by the late Times; for he made the Scholars of all Degrees

go in their Caps, and at all publick Assemblies to appear in their Hoods; he looked narrowly at the Performances of all Exercises in the Schools, and that they might be done regularly and well, would often be there himself. He was a most excellent Disciplinarian in his own College, a zealous Favourer of the Church of *England*, a great Encourager of Learning in the University, and all publick Works, which he conceived for its Advantage, as the Building of the Theatre, and improving the Art of Printing; of a most generous Spirit in expending his Money upon any pious and charitable Objects, bold and resolute, never discouraged from pursuing his good Designs by any Thing others did or thought of them; and lastly, of most exact Morals, and truly virtuous, of an unspotted Life, and unquestionable Reputation, every way equal to the high Office in the Church to which he was called in this Place. His beneficent Genius followed him hither also, for he was no sooner settled in his Sec, but he betook himself to the Rebuilding the Palace belonging to it at *Cudestun* near *Oxford*. And to that End he first considered, what any of his Predecessors had done towards it, which was very little besides the Timber, which Dr. *Paul* had provided, and then went about it; and in the Year 1679, finished the Outside with a Chapel, as it had before upon the old Foundation, and compleated the Inside soon after; but lived not long after to enjoy his Labour, for having brought his Body to an ill Habit, and having wasted his Spirits by too much Zeal for the Publick, he departed this Life, to the great Loss of Learning and the whole University, 10 July 1686, leaving behind him the Character of a learned and pious Divine, a great Assertor of the Church of *England*, a second Founder of his College, and a Patron of the whole University, and was buried in the Divinity Chapel of the Cathedral, under the Dean's Seat on the right Hand. He hath many Things in Print, besides the several Books which he ushered to the

Press,

Press, for the Encouragement of Printing in the University with Prefaces, Notes, &c. but that which renders him most famous is his Edition of *St. Cyprian*, with the Addition of the *Annales Cyprianici*, drawn up by the eminently learned Prelate Dr. *John Pierson*, Bishop of *Chester*. He also for the promoting of humane Learning, caused some Classick Author to be printed against *New Year's Day*, from 1661, to his Death, with his Epistle, Notes, or Corrections, and presented them to the Students of his College. He also published several Parts of the *Whole Duty of Man's Works*. His Successor in this See was

Samuel Parker, D. D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of *Canterbury*, and Rector of *Ickham* and *Chartham* in *Kent*, who was consecrated into it at *Lambeth*, 17 Octob. 1686. He was of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, but removed to *Trinity*, where by the Advice and Instruction of Dr. *Ralph Bathurst*, he first put off the Bias of his puritanical Education, and became a strong Assertor of the Church of *England*. Being entred into holy Orders, he conversed chiefly about *London*, and having no parochial Charge, composed in a Nobleman's House, where he was a Chaplain, his Book which he entitles, *Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo, sive Theologia Scholastica*, &c. which he published with an Epistle Dedicatory to Archbishop *Sheldon*, and so made himself known to that great Person, who conferred (as is most probable) all the former Preferments upon him, which made way for him (tho' his Patron was then dead) to his See of *Oxford*. How he behaved himself in that Station, will be no Credit to him, and therefore we shall be the more sparing in our relating his Actions. King *James II.* was then in his full Career to bring about with all Speed his Design of settling Popery in this Kingdom, and this Bishop (who was raised by him) did as much as he could to make it successful. For whereas it was thought absolutely necessary by the Court (which was then the Popish) Party, 1. That the Test-Act should be re-

pealed, because it kept Papists out of all Offices of Trust both Civil and Military. And, 2. That the Jesuits should have one College at least in both the Universities, not only to save the Charges of the Catholics in sending their Children beyond Sea for a learned Education, but to convert the Protestant Youth to the Catholick Church, as they called it. This Bishop promoted this their Plan as much as possible, 1. By writing a Book, which he calls, *Reasons for abrogating the Test*. 2. By taking the King's Mandate for the Presidentship of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, wherein, tho' against the Consent or Approbation of the Society, who had chosen Dr. *Hough* their President, he was installed by Force, and soon after took Possession of the Presidentship, tho' then in a weakly Condition, and died soon after, viz. 20 Mar. 1687. For these Things he was at that Time looked upon generally as popishly affected, and that not without Cause, if what was then published of him be true, viz. That he first proposed it in Council, that it was expedient, that at least one College in *Oxford* should be allowed to the Catholics, for the Education of their Youth—That he drank the King's Health, wishing an happy Success to all his Affairs—That the Protestants for the most Part were meer Atheists, &c. He was undoubtedly a learned and witty Man, as his Writings both serious and comical do declare; but as to Religion he doth not seem to regard what Principles he professed; for as he was educated a *Presbyterian* by his Parents, and was persuaded to be a Church-man when he was in *Trinity College*, in which he seemed zealous so long as he got by it; so when Popery came in Fashion, and he was to rise by it, tho' he did not openly declare himself a Convert, yet he was so serviceable to the Cause, that every Body supposed him prepared to embrace it at a fit Season, and thus he died, whether Protestant or Papist, or neither, we need not determine. He was buried in the outward Chapel of *Magdalen College*,

lege, 24 Mar. and was succeeded in his Presidentship of the College by *Bonaventure Gifford*, a *Sorbon* Doctor, and Secular Priest. Bishop Elect of *Madaura*, and in this Bishoprick by

Timothy Hall, Rector of *All Hallows Staining*, in *Mark lane*, *London*. The Reason and Cause of this Clergyman's Preferment to this high Station, seems to be this: King *James II.* having, out of a politick Design to compass his intended Establishment of Popery, put out his Declaration for a general Liberty of Conscience for all Parties and Persuasions in Religion, which he found very acceptable to them, because they had in the late Reign of King *Charles II.* been pretty severely treated, not so much for their dissenting from the Church, as for their Plots and Conspiracies against the Government, (tho' they would have it upon the Account of the former only) ordered and enjoined that it should be read and audibly published in every Parish Church throughout the Kingdom, by the Parson, Vicar, or Curate thereof, on Sunday the 20th and 27th of May 1688, in all the Churches and Chapels within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and ten Miles about them; and on 3 June, thro' the whole Kingdom, commanding the Bishops to disperse them accordingly. The Bishops shewed a great Averseness to this Distribution, and seven of them petition'd his Majesty to be excused from doing a Thing so contrary to the Act of Uniformity and their Episcopal Duty, but were imprisoned for it as riotous, and the Declaration was dispersed according to the King's Order. The Clergy in general thro' the whole Kingdom received it unwillingly, and in a Manner resolved not to read it in their Churches, let the Event be what it will; yet some few in most Counties fearing the Loss of their Livings, or thinking themselves obliged to obey the King God set over them, did publish it according to his Majesty's Injunction, and among them this Mr. *Hall* was one, that did it. His Majesty thought fit to shew his kind Acceptance

of his Obedience, by conferring on him this Bishoprick of *Oxford*, then void by the Death of Dr. *Samuel Parker*; but this Act of his Majesty, in creating a Person so obscure, and without any real Merit, a Bishop, did highly disgust the chief Church-men, and increased the general Disaffection to his Majesty's Proceedings. However, this Gentleman was consecrated at *Lambeth* by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *Chichester* and *Chester*, 7 Octob. 1688; but when he went down to his Diocese to see and take Possession of his House at *Cudeston*, the Dean and Canons of *Christ-Church* refused to install him; the Gentry of this City and Country to meet him; the Vice-Chancellor and Heads to take Notice of him; any Master or Batchelor to make any Application to him, or take Orders from him; so that when he was at *Oxford* on *Whitsuntide*, Anno 1689, *Baptista*, Bishop of *Man*, being there, performed the Office of Ordination in *Magdalen* College Chapel, and admitted 84 Persons or more into the Ministry; the Bishop choosing rather to wave his own Authority, than hinder the Church of so many Ministers. What Effect this general Contempt had upon him, can't certainly be known; but without Doubt it made an answerable Impression, as we may judge from his living ever after it obscurely, and retreating from his Diocese to *Hackney* near *London*, where he died 10 Apr. 1690, and was buried in the Church there, 13 April. He hath two Sermons in Print.

John Hough, D. D. and Master of *Magdalen* College, succeeded him in his See. He had rendered himself famous, by so stoutly maintaining his Election to the Presidentship, when King *James II.* thinking to get that College into his Hands, first made one Mr. *Farmer*, and afterward Dr. *Samuel Parker*, then Bishop of *Oxford*, President, against the Commissioners sent by King *James*, to put the Bishop in Possession of the Headship; for he being elected regularly, according to the Statutes of the College, would not give up the Keys of the President's Lodge.

Lodgings; so that the Commissioners were forced to break open the Doors to get Possession, whereby he was displaced for a little Time; but upon the News of the Prince of *Orange's* Coming to take on him the Government, he was restored by the Bishop of *Winchester*, whom King *James* had commission'd to do it, and *Bonaventure Giffard* above-mentioned, removed. This Heroick Opposition recommended him so much to the Favour of King *William*, that upon the Death of

Dr. *Hall* he obtained this See, which after him was conferred upon

William Talbot, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Worcester*, who being removed to *Salisbury* about the Year 1714, he was succeeded in this See by

John Potter, D. D. and the King's Professor of Divinity in the University of *Oxford*, who is still in Possession of it, Anno 1725, and adorns both his See and Chair with all the Accomplishments of Learning and Piety that can be required in a Bishop or Divine.

The Monasteries of this Shire before the Reformation.

O*xford*, in which were many Religious Houses, distinguished by some particular Uses they were intended for, or their Dedication to some Saint, under which Titles we shall consider them, beginning with the most eminent as well as the most ancient, bearing the Name of

St. Frideswide, or *St. Frideswithe*, a Nunnery of the Order of *St. Benedict*, built by *Didan*, a petty King of *Oxford*, (*Subregulus*, says the *Latin*) for his Daughter, the holy Virgin *St. Frideswide's* Habitation. He erected the Church in it to the Honour of *St. Mary* the Virgin, and all Saints. Being finished, *Frideswide*, with twelve other Virgins, were put into Possession of it, to lead an holy and chaste Life in it, which having done for some Years, she died on the fourteenth of the Kalends of *November*, Anno 735, and was buried in the said Church. This Monastery of Nuns flourished many Years, and was used as a Sanctuary, which brought its Destruction upon it on this Occasion. King *Ethelred* not being able by Force to expel the *Danes*, who living among his Subjects, oppressed them with horrible Slavery and Exactions, contrived to root them out by a

Massacre, appointing *St. Brice's Day*, 13 Nov. 1002, for that bloody Work. *Oxford* was as forward and fierce in the Execution of this Cruelty, as any; and because several *Danes* had fled into *St. Frideswide's* Church to save their Lives, the enraged People neither regarding Place nor Person, set it on Fire, and burnt not only the *Danes* in it, but all the costly Ornaments and Library. King *Ethelred* was himself in the City at the same Time, having summoned his Parliament to meet there, and was much grieved at the Devastation; but not being able to prevent it, he rebuilt it soon after with several Additions, as appears by his Charter dated Anno 1004, wherein he mentions the *Danish* Slaughter, and the Nuns became repossessed of it, and held it an hundred Years after.

In the Year 1111, *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, removed the Nuns out of this House, and put into their Room a Prior and Canons regular of *St. Augustine*, to whom King *Henry I.* having given a fair Estate in Lands and Tithes, which were confirmed to it by Pope *Adrian*, made *Guimundus* his Chaplain the first Prior. He began the Church that is now standing, which was finished in his

and his two next Successors Time, viz. *Robert de Cricklade*, alias *Canutus*, who was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and *Philip*, in whose Time there was a Translation of the Reliques of *St. Frideswide* into the said Church; and to beget the greater Veneration of them, he wrote a Book of the Miracles of that Saint. Many were the Benefactors to this Church, viz. *Maud* the Empress, Mother of King *Henry II.* who besides what Lands and Revenues she gave to it her self, confirmed to the Canons divers other Lands and Churches given by *Simon de St. Liz*, Earl of *Huntington*, who gave them the Church of *Pidington* in this County, *Robert de Blanchmaines* Earl of *Leicester*, who gave them the Lordship of *Edmeton*, and divers others; she also granted them a Fair to be kept annually upon their Demesne here. Mr. *Stevens* (out of Mr. *Willis's* History of Mitred Abbots, p. 283.) gives us a Catalogue of all the Priors, N^o 28, from *Guimundus* to *John Burton*, who resigned it to Cardinal *Wolsey* to make a College of; but because it contains little else but their bare Names, we shall omit it, and only mention some few Things that happened in the Time of one or more of them, which may deserve our Notice, viz. while *William de Glocester*, or *de Aldato* was Prior, (and he was the ninth) in a solemn Procession to the Reliques of *St. Frideswide*, wherein the Vice-Chancellor and Scholars were attended with all the Parochial Priests and Commonalty of the Town, a certain Jew moved to it by his Brethren then inhabiting the Town, snatched the Cross out of the Hands of the Bearer, and in Contempt of our Saviour threw it upon the Ground and trampled upon it: This impious Affront being offered to our Religion, while Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edward I.*) was in this Town, he immediately gave Information of it to the King his Father *Henry III.* who forthwith sent his Writ to the Sheriff, commanding him to arrest and imprison all the Jews here, and seize all their personal and real Estates, and keep them for the King's Use, till they should find Sureties for themselves to undergo

this Punishment. 1. To erect a Marble Cross of an august Size, and perfect Workmanship, to be set up on one Side of *St. Mary's* Church, with our Saviour thereon, all gilt over. 2. To present a portable Cross of Silver gilt, with a Staff fitted to it (such as the Archbishops had born before them) to the Proctors to be carried before the Masters and Scholars at every solemn Procession, both which were, tho' with great Unwillingness, performed. *John de Lewkeneshovere*, the twelfth Prior, was killed Anno 1284, in a Tumult by a certain Clerk, *John de Derington*. *John Burton*, the 28th and last Prior, after he had governed this Monastery about 11 Years, surrendered it into the Hands of Cardinal *Wolsey*, with an Intent to turn it into a College, which was accordingly done, and named *Christ-Church*; and upon his Resignation had a Salary of 20 Marks for Life settled on him; after which he retired to *Osney* Abbey, and in a few Years became the Abbot of it, which Place he held 7 Years, and died in 1531.

This Priory of *St. Frideswide* being thus conveyed to Cardinal *Wolsey*, he began the Foundation without Delay; and that he might sufficiently endow it when built, he obtained of Pope *Clement VII.* a Bull, giving him Power to suppress and extinguish 22 (Mr. *Speed* says 40) Monasteries of smaller Value. bearing Date 1524. This College the Cardinal ordained to be a perpetual Nursery of Learning in the Faculties of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Humanity and Physick, and for the perpetual Observance of God's Worship, for one Dean and 60 Secular Canons, to be increased or diminished according to the Greatness or Smallness of the Revenues; but he never saw more than 30 of these later settled in it; for when the Cardinal, 5 Years after he began this Foundation, had incurred a Premunire, and so fell under King *Henry VIIIth's* Displeasure, his College fell with him, and all his other Estate, into the King's Hands, not being by any Law settled and established. This happened 1530.

About the Year 1532, King Henry, who had before much approved and encouraged the Cardinal's Project, thinking it Pity, that so good a Design as the Cardinal had began should come to nothing, resolved to compleat the Cardinal's Foundation in some Measure; and having finished the Buildings, which he erected to the Honour of the holy and undivided Trinity, the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Frideswide, ordained one Dean and twelve Secular Canons, to be a full Chapter and Body corporate. This Foundation continued something better than thirteen Years, and then the King altering his Mind, translated this See of Oxford, which he had about 11 Years before fixed at Osney Abbey, to this his own College of St. Frideswide, and settled therein a Dean, eight Prebendaries, and eight Chaplains, an Organist, eight singing Men, and eight Choristers, and twenty-four Alms-men, in an Hospital adjoining as the Cardinal had began; appointing Gloucester College for the Bishop's Palace, giving it then the Name and Title of

The Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, of King Henry VIIth's Foundation. The first Bishop of this See thus established was Dr. Robert King, of whom, and his Successors to this Time, we have just now given a brief Relation. Having thus treated of the Monastery of St. Frideswide, and shewed how it passed into a College, and so into a Cathedral, we think it proper to add a larger History of some Colleges, which tho' so called, were monastical, as we have intimated in speaking of them before, viz.

1. Gloucester College. 2. Durham College.
3. Canterbury College.

1. Gloucester College or Hall, was so called, from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who built it, and had his Habitation in it. In After-times it belonged to the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom it was named St. John's Hall. John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield in Gloucestershire, bought it of them, and conveyed it to Reginald, Abbot of St. Pe-

ter's in Gloucester, who instituted it a Nursery and Mansion-place for the Monks of Gloucester, who, exercising themselves there in Philosophical and Theological Learning, took their Degrees as other Academians did. This Advantage when the other Benedictine Monasteries observed, they petitioned the Abbot, and Convent of St. Peter's at Gloucester, to permit an Enlargement of their Buildings for the Entertainments of their Novices, which being granted, and Ground obtained of John Giffard the Founder, there were Lodgings added for the young Monks of Glastonbury, St. Albans, Coventry, St. Edmondsbury, Malmesbury, Norwich, &c. But tho' this College was inhabited by the Monks only of the said several Abbies, yet they had but one Prior, who, from the first Foundation, was chosen by the Founder and his Heirs; but afterwards was elected by the Vogue of the Monks, which sometimes caused scandalous Contentions among them; to restrain which, there was a Decree made at a general Chapter, that whoever caused any Disturbances at their Elections, should be first degraded, and then excommunicated. The Monks of this House were kept under severe Discipline, viz. That they should not so much as converse with any Seculars; that they should not be absent from divine Service, especially on Festival Days; that they should have Divinity Disputations once a Week; that they should preach often, that they might be the better qualified to preach in their Monasteries, when called home to them, and that as well in Latin as English, &c. This regular Discipline produced many great Men of their Order, as Hugh Legate, who wrote Commentaries upon Boetius de Consolatione, &c. John Langden, an able Historian, and Bishop of Rochester in Hen. Vth's Time; Thomas Walsingham, the Author of Hypodeigma Newstria; Thomas Winchcombe, who wrote the Antiquities of Evesham Abbey; Thomas Milling, an able Grecian, Bishop of Hereford; Anthony Riber, alias Dunstan, Bishop of Landaff, &c. In this State this College continued till the
Sup-

Suppression, when they being valued at no more than 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* it was given by King Henry VIII. to *John Glyn* and *John James*, his *Valet de Guard*; but the same King erecting a Bishop's See in Oxford, took it from them, and allotted it to the Bishop for his Palace, and Bishop King resided in it during his Life; but after his Death the See being vacant some Years, and the College much run to Ruin, it was sold to Sir *Thomas White*, who annexed it to St. *John Baptist's* College, founded by him by the Name of *Glocester-hall*, of which see more among the Colleges above.

2. *Durham* College, built by *Richard de Hoton*, Prior of *Durham*, Anno 1289, in the City of Oxford, for an Habitation for certain Monks to be sent up and maintained by the Prior and Convent of *Durham*, as those of *Glocester* College aforesaid were by the Priory of St. *Peter* at *Glocester* to be trained up there in Grammar, Philosophy and Divinity. About sixty Years after the Foundation of this College, *Thomas Hatfield*, Bishop of *Durham*, seeing the great Benefit of this College to the Monastery in particular, and the Church in general, gave to this College an Endowment of ten Pounds per Ann. a-piece to eight Monks, to be chosen out of and sent thither from the Monastery of *Durham*, and five Marks a-piece per Ann. to seven Children, (which were before his Death, or soon after made eight) which he calls in his Deed of Settlement *Scholares Seculares*, whom he would have to study Grammar and Philosophy, to be chosen four out of *Durham*, and four out of *Yorkshire*, the Senior Monk to be *Custos*, or Prior, and the whole *Cœtus* to pray upon the principal Feasts, for King *Edward III.* and *Philippa* his Queen; as also for the Founder, his Father, Mother, Brother and Sister's Souls, to keep the Anniversary of his Death, &c. King *Richard II.* was a great Benefactor to this College, and divers others gave certain Parcels of Lands, &c. so that at the Dissolution it was upon a strict Survey certified to be worth in yearly Rents 122*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* After

the Suppression the King gave the Site of this College, and all the Lands belonging to it, to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*, but the College it self was possessed by a few Scholars, who lived under the Government of Dr. *Wright*, as their Prefect, but none regarding the Building, it run to Ruin very much. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Pope*, Knt. having obtained it of Queen *Mary*, repaired and endowed it to be a College of Students in Philosophy and Divinity, giving it the Name of *Trinity* College, by which it is at this Day known.

3. *Canterbury* College erected by *Simon Islip*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who by his Charter dated at *Magfield*, 12 Apr. 1363, appointed this College to be partly a Nursery and Supply for the Monastery of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*, placing in it 12 Scholars, 4 of them Religious, and 8 Seculars, to be all of them chosen out of the Monks of *Christ Church* by himself while he lived, and after his Decease by his Successors in the See of *Canterbury*; and to be always conversant in Scholastick Acts; and for their Maintenance he allotted and appropriated to them the Church of *Pagham* in the Diocese of *Chichester*, with the Chapels and Granges thereunto belonging, (as also the Church of *Magfield*, as some say, but we have no Certainty of this) upon Condition that the Scholars so put in, should study Logick and the Civil Law. After the Decease of Archbishop *Islip*, *Simon Langham* succeeded, to whom the Patronage of this College belonged, and being zealous for the monastick Life, laboured to turn the Seculars out of it, and place only Monks in it. The Guardian and Scholars of the College stoutly opposed his Design; but the Controversy being carried to *Rome*, it was determined against the Collegians, and so the Seculars were all ejected, among whom *John Wickliffe* (who was constituted the Warden by the Founder) was one. The Popish Writers say, that it was this Usage of *Wickliffe* that provoked him, merely out of Revenge to fly out so bitterly against the Hierarchy and Doctrines

trines of the *Romish* Church, which, if true, no Man but must say, if he considers his Zeal and Constancy in asserting and maintaining these Doctrines, that had he kept his Place, and not taught the same, he had thereby been bribed to conceal the Truth. Towards the End of the same Century, *William Courtney*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, added five more Scholars to this College, three to be maintained by the Archbishop for the Time being, and two by the Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury*, all of them to study first Grammar, then Logick or Sophistry, and then Divinity, except one, who might study Civil or Canon Law, and at the End of 7 Years leave the College. The Statutes of this College were, The *Custos* was to be chosen out of the Monks of *Canterbury*, who were to nominate the last five; they had a common Seal, and a Chest to put their Income in; they were to eat at one Table; not to stay out late at Night; pray for the Souls of their Founder and all their Benefactors, &c. We have as full a Catalogue of the *Custodes* of this College as any, but it is nothing but Names, and therefore we shall not trouble the Reader with it. The Revenue of this College at the Founder's Death, was found to be 68 l. 8 s. 6 d. whether any Thing were given to it afterwards, we can't find; but observe, that the last *Custos*, when he took his Degree in Divinity, pleading Poverty, had half the Fees forgiven him. After the Dissolution, the whole House and Site became a Member of *Christ-Church*, and being now almost standing, is called *Canterbury Quadrangle*.

Franciscans, Friars Minors, or Grey Friars, an Order of Friars, which derive their Name from St. *Francis*, who established it with the Approbation of Pope *Innocent III.* Anno 1209, signified to him *viva voce*, who gave a Commission to *Agnellus* of *Pisa*, to go into *England*, and there perform the Office of the Ministry in 1219; in Obedience to which Order, *Agnellus* set out with 8 Companions, but being detained a while at *Paris*, did not

arrive in *England* till the Year 1224. The Monks of *Fiscamp* were at the Charge of their Transportation, and the Names of the Friars transported were *Agnellus*, made Provincial Minister by St. *Francis* himself, *Richard Inglewurde*, or *Ingleworth*, *Richard* of *Devonshire*, an *Englishman*, and *Acolyth*, *William* of *Esseby* an *Englishman*, but a Novice. These were of the Clergy, *Henry de Cerruse*, or *Cervise*, a *Lombard*, *Lawrence de Belwaco*, *William* of *Florence*, Brother *Melioratus*, and *James Ultramontanus*, Lay-Brethren. They had their first Settlement at *Canterbury*, thro' the Favour and Assistance of *Simon Langton*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and the Lady *Inclusa* of *Baginton*, from whence they went to *London*, and in a few Years got into all the chief Cities and Towns of the Nation. *Richard* of *Ingworth*, and *Richard* of *Devon*, were sent to *Oxford* to bring in their Order there; and being kindly entertained by the *Dominicans* in the Jewry for some Days, they hired an House in the Parish of St. *Ebbe*, where they lived without a Chantry till the next Summer, and publickly preaching the Gospel, in a short Time gained so much of the People's Favour, as to obtain several small Spots of Ground adjoining to their Dwelling; and the House they hired was given them. *Agnellus* himself hearing of this Success of his Missionaries, came himself to *Oxford*, upon which the Number of the Brethren so increased, that there was a Necessity that they should enlarge their Habitation. When their Purpose was known, they wanted not the Benevolence of many wealthy Persons, who either had actually entred into their Order, or were great Favourers of it, as *Rodolphus Maidston*, Bishop of *Hereford*, *John Rading*, Abbot of *Osney*, the Abbot of *Abingdon*, and many others, of whom some with wonderful Humility submitted themselves to carry Stones and Mortar; so that in a little Time they had gotten a Dwelling large enough for the Multitude of their Hearers and Followers. Their House being finished, they applied themselves to King *Henry III.* *Agnellus*, who was in great

great Favour with the King, being with them, and obtained of him, *Reg. 29*, that for the greater Quiet and Security of their Habitation, they might inclose the Street that lies along the Wall of the Town, from the Water-gate to the little Postern, with a Wall and Battlements, &c. and not long after, *viz. Anno 1244*, the King made over to them an Island in the River, lying West of the *Dominicans* Island, and separated from it by the Stream called *Trill*, or *Trillmill*; but these Friars not being yet satisfied with their Seats, tho' very spacious, further obtained the House of the Friars of *Penance*, then just dispersed and deposed, which much enlarged their Territories. *Agnellus* built them a School in their first Habitation, and perswaded Mr. *Robert Grosset* to read in it, and to him a great Number of Hearers resorted. The Friars were much improved by his Learning and Instruction in their Preaching and Disputing. *Roger Wisenham* and *Thomas Wallensis* succeeded him, in whose Time their Numbers increasing, and being removed to their new Mansion, their School was divided into one for Philosophy, and another for Divinity, in which many famous Men commenced in Arts, and some Doctors in Divinity; of whom Mr. *Stevens* gives us a Catalogue of near 80, famous for their Learning and Writings. They had two Libraries in the same House, one called the Convent Library, which was open to Graduates only; the other the Schools Library, which was open to the Secular Scholars who lived with the Friars for the sake of Learning. 'Tis thought *Robert Grosset* built them; for at his Death he gave them all his Books. These Libraries were filled with all Sorts of learned Books, because these Friars, above all the other Orders, used the utmost Diligence to procure the Monuments of Literature from all Parts. They bought many Hebrew Books of the *Jews*, when they were disturbed in *England*, and to the utmost of their Power, purchased every Thing of singular Learning that could any Ways be had. In later Times

they declined much from their Strictness of Life, and Prosecution of Learning, and sold many of their Books in 1433, which being bought by Dr. *Thomas Gascoigne*, were by him given to the Libraries of *Lincoln*, *Durham*, *Baliol* and *Oriel* Colleges, and other Persons; so that at length their Library came to little or nothing. The Church of these Friars was very small at first, and scarcely deserved a better Name than a Chapel; but being beautified and enlarged by *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, and his Lady *Beatrix*, it was become an handsome Church, as it continued, till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was almost laid level with the Ground. Very many Persons of the greatest Note were buried in it, as the aforesaid *Beatrix*, Queen of the *Romans*, and by her the Heart of her Husband, the King of the *Romans*, *William* and *John Golasfreys*, Knts. and many others, both Clergy and Laity. In this Church were kept the Acts of the Friars that commenced in any Art; very many Marble Tomb-stones were scatter'd up and down it, and Multitudes resorted to it from all Parts to *Agnellus's* Tomb, because of the many Miracles said to be wrought at it; and to hear their Confessions, there were eight Friars appointed by the Bishop. These Monks had many Benefactors, but not knowing their Gifts, we can't particularly set down their Revenue at the Dissolution, which happened 31 *Hen. VIII.* 1539. *Edward Baskerville* being then Guardian; the Monastery and all its Appurtenances were at first let out to certain Citizens of *Oxford*, till the King sold all to *Richard Andrews* and *John Hows*, from whom *Richard Gunter* bought them, who cut down all the Trees, demolished the Church, and suffered the Images and Monuments of great Value to be ruined and thrown about. *Alexander Hales*, *Roger Bacon*, *Richard Middleton* and *Haymo* were of this Monastery.

Crouched Friars, or Friars of the Order of the Holy Cross, (or, as they are commonly called) *St. Cross*. These religious Men, who are supposed to come into *England*

England in the Reign of King Edward I. or somewhat before, settled in this Town about the Beginning of the Time of King Edward II. dwelling in an House anciently called *Broadgate-Tenement*, or not far from thence, given them by *Richard Cary*, an eminent Citizen, who had several Times been Mayor of *Oxford*, being in *Grandpont-street*, and in *St. Michael's* Parish near *South gate*. Afterward in the Year 1348, they began to build themselves an House and Chapel near the Church of *St. Peter* in the East, towards the Compleating of which, it appears that *John Fitzwalter* of *Milton*, Perfumer, of *Oxford*, contributed 40 Bushels of Wheat in the Year 1349. But these Friars erecting those Buildings without having first procured a License of the Diocesan, the Bishop of *Lincoln*, or of the Warden and Scholars of *Merton* College, who had the Patronage of the aforesaid Church of *St. Peter*, before they had brought their Design to any Perfection, they received a Prohibition from the Bishop of *Lincoln* and *Merton* College to go on any farther in their Work; whereupon several Law Suits were commenced by both the Parties; but at length they came to an Agreement, that the Friars should go on and finish their Buildings, upon these Considerations and Compositions drawn up between them and *Merton* College: 1. That for the Plot of Ground on which they were building, they should pay a Mark yearly for Tithes to the Church of *St. Peter*, belonging to their College. 2. That they should pray daily in their Oratory for the Founder, Warden and Scholars of *Merton* College, and should not celebrate Divine Service in their said Oratory with a loud Voice, when the Parishioners are at high Mass in the Parish Church, excepting on the two Feast-Days of *St. Cross*, viz. 3 May, and 14 Sept. 3. That they should not hear Confessions, nor bury any of the Parishioners in their Chapel, without the Leave of the Vicar of *St. Peter*, or Warden of *Merton*, nor do any Thing to the Prejudice of the Mother-Church, upon the Penalty of pay-

ing three-fold to the Vicar. Having submitted to these Conditions, the Friars went on and finished their Work, building an House and Chapel convenient enough to entertain all the Brethren of that Order, that should happen to resort to *Oxford* to acquire Learning. How long this Order remained at *Oxford* after this, is not known; but we have Evidence from the last Wills and Testaments of divers Benefactors, that they had Legacies given them by the Citizens of *Oxford* many Years after, but to what Value is not recorded.

Carmelite, or White Friars, so called from Mount *Carmel*, where they lived at first in great Solitude and Retirement in *Syria*, were first brought into *England* by *Richard Grey* and *John Vesey*, two Knights, and great Commanders of the *English* Forces against the *Saracens* in the Holy Land. They, by the Assistance of the said Knights, obtained a Residence at *Aylesford* in *Kent*, and *Holney* near *Alnwick* in *Northumberland*; but not contented with their Dwelling there, and aspiring to Learning, they much coveted to have Houses in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, for the Improving of their young Friars in Philosophy and Divinity. To make way for this their Design, they much frequented the Universities, and took their Degrees regularly, till at length at the Request of *Henry Hanne*, Provincial of their Order, they obtained an Habitation in *Stockwell-street*, in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, Anno 1254, of *Nicholas Menles*, who had been formerly a Constable of the Castle of *Oxford*, and was then a Baron in *Somersetshire*. This House was situate in the Ground, where now Part of *Glocester-hall* stands. Having thus obtained a Settlement, they set their Minds upon the Enlargement of the Buildings, with a Chapel, and other Conveniences, for which having obtained Lands of *Nicholas Stockwell*, a wealthy and prudent Citizen, and one who much admired the Sanctity of their Order; and a License from the Diocesan and Abbot of *Osney*, in whose Parish their Ground lay; they enlarged and beautified their Build-

ings more than was necessary, adding the Delights of Gardens, Walks, Grass-plots, and other Pleasures, neither fit for Seculars nor Monks, whose Thoughts should be more heavenly. Here they dwelt about 60 Years, till King Edward II. by the Means of one Robert Baston, a Carmelite, and a celebrated Poet of his Time, gave them his Palace called Beaumont, near Stockwell-street, where they continued till their Dissolution; but to secure themselves the quiet and perpetual Possession of their Royal Mansion, they obtained of Pope John a Bull, ratifying the Donation of King Edward, and empowering them to depart from their old House, and sell or exchange it for Lands, or other Things beneficial to their Society; yet they enjoyed it not so fully, but that the Kings of England, as often as they came to Oxford, took up their Lodgings there, yea, as Mr. Rous says, Henry VI. lived in it as in his own Palace. Here they lived in great Prosperity, and by hearing Confessions, (tho' forbidden to them by the Archbishop of Canterbury) they grew popular, and advanced themselves to great Riches. In this their new Habitation they built themselves two Schools, the one for Philosophy, and the other for Divinity, from which many Men of singular Learning proceeded, as John and Robert Walsingham, John Barenthorp, and many others. They had a large Library, containing more especially the Books written by the learned Men of their own Order, which were well kept, but what became of them at the Dissolution, is not known, but 'tis probable might be given to some College. The Church was spacious, and well adorned; in the Steeple was a good Ring of Bells, and on the Floor and Walls many rich Monuments for Persons famous for their Birth and Learning, as Thomas Peverall, Bishop of Worcester, who died Aug. 1417, John Twinning, Abbot of Winchcomb, who died in 1488, &c. They had many Benefactors; but what their Revenue was at the Suppression, we can't learn; but not long after we observe, that the House

with all its Appertinences was let for 3 l. 4 s. per Ann. till King Henry VIII. Reg. 33. made them all over to Edmund Powell of Sandford in this Shire, in Exchange for some Farms at Windsor, who sold the Materials, and of some of them the Library of St. John's College in this University is built; and so a noble Palace is come to nothing, not so much as the Ruins remaining.

Dominican, Preaching, or Black Friars. These Friars came into England in 1221, and proceeded from Canterbury to London, and from thence to this Town, where they arrived upon the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, 15 Aug. in Honour of whom they had an Oratory, and built Schools in St. Edward's Parish, where they continued a while; but finding their Dwelling there inconvenient, they applied themselves to the Heads of the University and Canons of St. Frideswide and Osney, and being acceptable to them all for their Learning and Piety, obtained a Place in the Jewry, in Hopes that the *Jew*, by their Preaching and holy Lives, might be converted to the Christian Faith. Several Benefactors encouraged their Settlement here, as Elizabeth Bulbeck, Countess of Oxford, who gave them a Court-yard; and Stephen Maleclerke, Bishop of Carlisle, gave them another Parcel of Lands, and two Mills, the Canons of St. Frideswide let them also several Lands with some Tenements, at a low Rate, and they obtained a School adjoining to their Mansion; but neither was this Dwelling sufficient to contain the great Resort of Scholars to them; whereupon King Henry III. having granted them, about the Year 1259, an Island in the River in the South Suburbs, most delightful for Situation; they removed thither, when they had dwelt 40 Years in the Jewry, or thereabouts. Here they built themselves a beautiful Habitation with the Money they had gotten by the Sale of their House and Lands in the Jewry, and Contributions of generous Persons, among whom was King Edward I. who gave them, Reg. 31. an hundred Foot square every way, of his Quarry

Quarry, in the Parish of *Wheatly* near *Oxford*, called *Chalgrave*. King *Edward III.* Reg. 41. further enriched these Friars, with a small Farm lying close to their House, and very commodious for enlarging and securing it. They had Schools when they lived in the Jewry; but much larger in the Island, both for Divinity and Philosophy; and many of their Friars became famous for their Knowledge in both Faculties; as *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Cardinal of *Osia*, who condescended to be Moderator at the publick Act, Anno 1273; *Nicholas Trivet*, *Robert Holcot*, Divinity Professor at *Oxford*; *Thomas Ringstead*, Bishop of *Rangor*, &c. The Church of this Monastery was dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and had many Persons of Note interred in it, as *Elizabeth* Countess of *Oxford*, and *Walter Malclerke*, Bishop of *Carlisle*, brought from their Oratory in the Jewry to this Church; *Pierse Gaveston*, Earl of *Cornwall*; *Stephen Wale*, Bishop of *Meath*, &c. They had many Benefactors, who gave them Lands and Messuages, and some annual Pensions, as 40*l.* from *Durham* College, and 50 Marks from the King, but at Will only; what their Revenues together amounted to, none of our Historians mention. The Monastery with all its Appertinences, with 3 Acres of inclosed Ground, a Messuage adjoining to the Gates, and a Grove, with the neighbouring Seat of the Grey Friars, were sold by the King, 31 Hen. VIII. to *Richard Andrews* and *John How*, for 1094 Pounds; but they soon sold them again to *William Freere* and *Agnes* his Wife, of *Oxford*, who thinking it for their Interest, pulled down the Church and Monastery, and sold the Lead, Bells, Stones, Glass, &c. at a low Rate, and kept the Land. The Names of the Priors are in Mr. *Stephans*, p. 2. 207.

St. *Mary's* College of regular Canons of *Augustin*, was built for a Receptacle or studying Place of the said Canons, out of the several Abbies of that Order in *England*. These Canons had obtained from the singular Devotion of King

Henry V. another Place under his Signet; but that King dying suddenly, and his Will never being fully performed, they were frustrated of their Design, and their Business came to naught; but upon the Accession of King *Henry VI.* his Son, they resolved upon a second Attempt to procure a Nursery for the young Canons of their Order, to be educated in University Learning; and to that End, several of the Abbots and Priors of the chief Monasteries of their Order, in the Name of all the rest, did unanimously consent and agree to petition King *Henry*, that the Work intended by his Father might go on; wherefore the said King by his Letters Patents dated 24 Decemb. Reg. 14. Anno 1435, gave Leave to *Thomas Holden*, Esq; and *Elizabeth* his Wife, (whom these Canons had predisposed) to give and assign to the Prior of the Holy Trinity in *London*, and his Successors for ever, in the Name of the whole Order, one Messuage, with the Gardens thereunto belonging, in the Parishes of St. *Peter* and St. *Michael*, within the Walls of *Oxford*, &c. which the said *Thomas* and *Elizabeth* held of the King. The Canons having thus obtained this House, did, in future Times, much enlarge it with Buildings, (many of which are yet standing) and the pious Founder laid the Foundation of a Chapel, intending to build a Library over it, but he died before it was finished, Anno 1440, yet left Money to finish it, with Vestments for the Priest that should officiate in it, Ornaments for the Chapel, and 20*l.* to buy Books for the Library. The Revenues of this College were little, if any at all; for the Canons of it were maintained by those of the great Abbies of their Order that put them into it, and sent them to obtain Academical Learning, in which, as soon as they had taken their Degrees, they called them home to teach their Fellows, and others were sent in their Places.

Besides Regulars, there were also in this College Seculars, called Commoners or Batlers, both which were governed by

by a Prior, who ruled himself and them, according to the Statutes made at *Northampton*, by a Convocation of their Order in 1446, and published in this College two Years after, under the Abbot of *Osney's* Seal. They seem to have been extracted out of the Statutes of our ancient Colleges, as to their Chapel and Hall Duties. The Chapel and College were dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and in the former were deposited the Bodies of the Founder and his Wife. After the Dissolution, the Chapel and Buildings were seized by the Corporation of *Oxford*, and being let out fell into great Decay; and at length the Chapel, which was built with Free-stone, was given to *Brazen-nose* College to lay the Foundation of their Chapel, and so was quite demolished. When *Erasmus* was at this University, *Anno* 1497 and 1498, he had his Abode in this College, as appears from his Epistles to *Sextimus* and *Montjoyus*. *Robert Ferrar* also, Bishop of *St. David's*, in King *Edward VIth's* Reign, and martyred in Queen *Mary's*, was a Regular Canon of this College.

St. George's, a Collegiate Church, built by *Robert D'Oyly*, who came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, with the Help of *Roger de Ivery* his Brother, and by their Agreement consecrated to the Memory of *St. George*. He placed in it secular Canons, or a Dean and Prebendary, as most proper and agreeable to a University, and endowed it with Lands, Tithes, and other Revenues out of several of their Baronies; as also the Church of *St. Mary Magdalene* in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, and 3 Hides of Land in *Beaumont Fields*. *Thomas le Den*, and *Bruman de Walton*, and other charitable Persons, much enriched this College; all which Gifts King *Henry I.* confirmed, and moreover granted to the Tenants of the said Canons Freedom of Shires, Hundreds, Wards, *Sac*, *Soc*, *Toll*, &c. From the Foundation it was for 55 Years inhabited by Secular Canons; but after the Monastery of *South Osney* was erected, *Robert D'Oyly*, the second of that Name, and Nephew to the Founder,

translated them, with all their Lands, to *Osney*, *Sulfridus de Ivery* confirming the same, and so they became Regular Canons. Soon after it came to be possessed by Scholars of the University of several Sorts, called in the Statutes of this College, *Custos*, *Socii* & *Scholares*. The *Custos* was always to be one of the Canons of *Osney* to whom it belonged; the *Socii* or *Sacerdotes* were at their Admittance sworn at the high Altar before God and *St. George* their Patron, to perform Divine Service, and in all Things to be faithful to the *Custodes* successively, so long as they lived in the College, and with their Fellows to be kind, loving and peaceable, modest, chaste and holy; and if any of them were promoted to a Benefice, or died in the College, they should leave something to the Chapel to maintain a Light to burn continually before the Image of *St. George*, which by Custom was upheld to the very last, and called *Lumen Scholarium ad recordationem principis ibidem*. The Scholars also at their Admission were sworn to the same Effect, and to leave the like Gift to the Lights before *St. George's* Image, if they were promoted, or died in the Place; and moreover at their Admittance, when they were registred by the Chaplain, paid to the Warden, according to Custom, 4 Shillings, to the common Stock as much; towards a Supper 20 *d.* and to his Fellow-Students 18 *d.* They had few or no Lands belonging to their House, being maintained by the Abbey of *Osney*, which, besides what they paid to five Secular Priests to celebrate Divine Service, allowed the rest 18 *l.* 10 *s.* per *Ann.* to pray always for the Founder in their Service twice a Day, and for the Prisoners in the Gaol near the House. The Scholars were in all twelve, for the most Part *Welsh*, who had nothing allotted them but Lodging and Diet, which they had from *Osney*, and the Charity of People. Towards the Dissolution they became very poor, and being reduced to three, so continued to the Period of Religious Houses; and being not worth taking Notice of by

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such as sought better Prey was suffered to run so much into Decay, that at length it became a Part of the Prison adjoining for Malefactors, as it continues to this Day.

Friars *Eremites of St. Augustin*. Pope *Innocent IV.* Anno 1251, granted a Power to these Friars to go into any Counties whatsoever, to build themselves Monasteries, and celebrate Divine Service; whereupon they came into *England* the same Year, and next Year obtained an House at *London*. Being settled at *London*, they had an extraordinary Desire to get to *Oxford*, and to that End sent some of their Number thither, who hiring an obscure House, but near the publick Schools, gained an Opportunity of making known to the University their Skill in Philosophy and Divinity. Their Contrivance had a suitable Effect; for soon after their Arrival they were taken Notice of by Sir *John Handlove*, or *Handlow* of *Burftall* in *Bucks*, a very wealthy Man, who purchased them a Piece of Ground to build an House on, and procured the Confirmation of it by King *Henry III.* Anno 1268. But because the Ground given them by *Handlove* was too scanty for their House and Chapel, the King, at the Request of the said Knight, gave them a small Piece of Ground adjoining to it; and that it might be no Loss to *Bogo Clare*, the King's Client, who held it, *John Coleshull*, a Favourer of these Friars, gave him the Rent of a Tenement in *St. Aldate's* Parish, to make an Amends to him; and that their Seat might be as spacious as possible, *Handlove* procured some Tenements of the Canons of *Frideswide*; and having obtained a Confirmation of all from Pope *Gregory X.* he built them an House and Chapel very beautiful, of square Stone, which he took out of his Quarry, and Timber, which he was allowed, being the King's Ranger, to take out of *Skotover* Park; but he dying before the whole was finished, he left it in Charge to his Heirs to perfect the same, which they accordingly did. These *Augustinian* Monks had their Schools for Divinity

and Philosophy, as the above-mentioned Orders had, which being large, they drew almost all the University to keep their Acts there, but it was only till the present Divinity School was finished; but the Exercises in Arts were still performed there, as they had been from the very Building of their House. Hence it is, that a Statute was made by the Assembly of Regents for the Benefit of the Students; that every Batchelor of Arts should once every Year dispute, and once answer, at the *Augustinians*, having 15 Days Warning; and if any neglect or refuse so to do, he shall not be allowed any Hearing or Reading for that Year. These Exercises took Place about the Year 1267, as soon as the *Augustinians* came into Credit at *Oxford*, among whom it was a Law, that before a Batchelor took the Degree of Master of Arts, he should hold Disputations on fixed Days, 1. In old Logick. 2. In new Logick. 3. In Philosophy; but upon the Dissolution of Monasteries these Disputations were removed first to *St. Mary's*, and then to Schools as soon as they were built, but neither the Name nor Thing were changed; so that at this Day Disputations at the *Augustinians* are kept up on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in full Term, from one to three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Master of the Schools being Moderator. Many extraordinary Men proceeded from these Schools, as *John Wilton* Divinity Professor, *John Capgrave*, &c. The Tombs of the Church here were removed to *Water-perry*, where they are still to be seen. They had many Benefactors, but few of them are known. After the Dissolution, the Site and Ground was sold first to *Tho. Carwardin*, Esq; and after to *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, and *Tho. Duport*, Gent. who carried off many of the Materials: At length in *K. James Ist's* Reign, the whole descended to the Foundress of *Wadham* College, Mrs. *Dorothy Wadham*, who, according to her Husband *Nicholas Wadham's* Will, founded a College on it, now called *Wadham* College.

Trinitarians, or Friars of the Holy Trinity, for the Redemption of Captives. This Order had its Beginning, Anno 1198, under the Pontificate of Pope Innocent III. St. John de Matha, and St. Felix de Valois, being the Founders. They seem to have been first brought into England by Robert Rokesley, who built them a Monastery at Motinden in Kent, in the Year 1224, and were brought into Oxford, Anno 1291, having often resorted to it for the sake of Learning, after this Manner: Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, a great Patron of the Religious, moved thereto by the Intreaties of themselves and others, having obtained certain Tenements of the Prior and Brethren of St. John's Hospital near East-Gate, pulled them down, and having built an House and Chapel, gave it them by his Charter, bearing Date 29 Aug. 21 Edw. I. who, at the Request of the said Edmund, confirmed it to them and Successors for ever. But this House in some Years proving too strait, they obtained a certain Chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with the Ground about it, of the Prior and Canons of St. Frideswide, resolving to remove thither, and leave their former Seat; but because they could not do it without the King's License, their Design was retarded all King Edward II's Reign, and when obtained in King Edward III's, it was upon Condition, that the Minister and Friars should make a Chantry in the said Chapel for their Founders and Benefactors, which being submitted to, they removed by the License of their Provincial to their new Seat, and let their old one to Merton College. These Friars flourished here till the Year 1351, 25 Edw. III. when an epidemical Distemper happening among them carried them off to a Man, so that their old House and Chapel escheated to the King; and the Minister of Houndeslow sending one Friar to perform Divine Service in Trinity Chapel, sold it to the Townsmen, who granting in it a Dwelling to one Priest only to perform Divine Service, let out the other Apartments to

Lay-Scholars, who under a Principal applied themselves to their Studies there, and paid Rent for it to the Town, from whence it took the Name of Trinity Hall. The Friars petition'd the University to assist them in recovering it to their Order, but could not gain it, the Townsmen being resolute to keep it. The Bishop of Winchester purchased some of the Ground belonging to their old House, and built a new College Wall upon it; and the other was by some Contract passed over to the Town. The old Chapel being possessed by the Townsmen, was used, as it were, to consecrate their Major to his Office, he being obliged, after he was sworn at the Exchequer, London, and returned home, to give God Thanks there, before he entred upon it. In it a Wax Candle was kept perpetually burning, and to it Criminals fled for Sanctuary. About the Time of the Dissolution, Trinity Hall being held by one Robert Perrot, Batchelor of Musick, Principal, he demolished the House and Chapel, and built in the same Place a Barn, Stable and Hogsty.

The Friars of Penance, or Sack-cloath, so called, because their Habit was not only made of Sack-cloath, but because (as some say) it was shaped like a Sack. The Original of them is not certainly known; but we find some of them in the Kingdom of Arragon in 1216. They came into England in 1257, and arrived at Oxford in 1262, in which being desirous to settle, they followed the same Methods that the Dominicans and Franciscans had before used, viz. They made an humble Application to King Henry III. who was a singular Favourer of the religious Orders, for a small Spot of Ground fit to build an House and Chapel on, and obtained one without the West-gate on the South-side of the Street leading to the Mills, where the Parish Church of St. Michael had lately stood, upon this Condition, that the Burial-place should remain the same. Afterwards they bought another little Field adjoining of Walter the Goldsmith, with certain Monies that Eli the most pious

pious Countess of *Warwick* gave them; after which, having no more to do than to get a License to build of the Convent of *Osney*, because the Ground was in the Parish of *St. George*, which belonged to them, which they soon did, by the Assistance of the said Countess; they went to building, and by the Help of the said Countess soon erected themselves an House and Chapel out of the Ruins of the Church of *St. Benedict*, (or, as some call him, *St. Badoc*) and lived in it under the Government of a Prior, daily performing Divine Service for the Souls of King *Henry III.* and *Ela* the Countess, and diligently resorting to the Lessons in the Schools of the *Franciscans*, which were near them, by which they reaped so great Fruits of Erudition, that they were in good Reputation for Learning; but the Council of *Lyons* having suppressed all the mendicant Friars but the *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, *Augustinians* and *Carmelites*, this Order of Friars was abolished in *England* in 1307, and their Possessions falling into the King's Hands, he gave them two Years after to the *Franciscans*, who demolished all the Buildings, and inclosed the Ground within their Precincts. They had many Donations from the rich People of *Oxford*, both living and dying, but all vanished with the Order. In ancient Records they are called Friars of the Sack-cloth; Friars in Sacks; Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ; Friars of the Penance of God; and lastly, The Prior and Friars of Penance.

St. Bartholomew's without *Oxford*, an Hospital, concerning which these following Orders were made in the Parliament at *Lincoln*, 9 *Edw. II.* viz. 1. That there should be but six infirm Brothers in this Hospital, and two sound Brothers to labour about the Affairs of the House, each of which should receive 9 Pence a Week. 2. That there should be a Priest to be Master of the said Hospital to say Mass daily, and administer the Sacraments to the Infirm; his Salary to be six Marks per Ann. Queen *Margaret*, Widow of King *Edward I.* was the Patro-

ness and Visitor of this Hospital during her Life, and after her Death, the King or his Chancellor. The said King *Edward II.* Reg. 14. granted his License, the Form or Order *non obstante*, for the Master and Brothers of this Hospital to admit *John Serthe* into the next void Place, the said *John* having given eighteen Marks towards the Repairs of the Chapel, which was at that Time very ruinous.

St. John's Inn or Hospital, a noble Building erected not far from the East-gate in *Oxford*, by King *Henry III.* Reg. 17. for the Reception and Relief of the Necessities of the Infirm, and Travellers, himself having laid the first Stone. The same King gave the Master and Brethren of this Hospital his Mill at *Edendon*, and the *Fews* Garden in the Suburbs of *Oxford* without the said East-gate, and granted, that as often as he came to *Oxford* they should receive of his Alms for one Hundred poor People, on the first Day of his Coming to Town. He also granted to this Hospital of *St. John Baptist* at *Oxford*, a Parcel of his Wood at *Shotover*, with the Pasture adjoining, &c.

Osney, *Osenev*, or *Ousney*, an Abbey of regular Canons of *St. Augustine*, near *Oxford*, so called, because it was situate on the Island of *Osney*, made by the River *Isis*, near the Castle of *Oxford*. It was erected by *Robert D'oiley*, at the Instigation, and with the Consent of *Edithe* his Wife, upon this Occasion. She used to recreate and solace her self often when her Husband lived in the Castle, with walking by the River's Side, and several Times finding many Pyes gathered together on a Tree, and making a great Chattering, enquired of *Radulphus* her Confessor, what it meant, who told her, They were not Pyes, but so many poor Souls in Purgatory, uttering their Complaints for Relief, hoping that you will do something for their Succour, and the Health of your's and your Posterities Souls, as your Husband's Uncle did in building the College and Church of *St. George*. She replied, Is it so indeed? I will do my best Endeavours to bring these wretch-

wretched Souls to Rest; and relating the Matter to her Husband, did by her Importunities, and with the Consent of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and her Sons, *Henry* and *Gilbert*, persuade her Husband to build this Monastery near the Place where the Pyes sat chattering, *Anno* 1129, and having dedicated it to *St. Mary*, made *Radulphus* the first Prior, and settled large Endowments upon it, viz. all his Lands in the Isle of *Osney*, all the Houses belonging to his Mills there, with the Tithes of them, the Church and Manor of *Weston*; as also the Churches of *Cleydon*, *Hokenorton*, *Kidlington*, *Sheneston* and *Chesterton*, divers Lands within the Borough of *Oxford*, the whole Village of *Eaton* and *Hamlet* of *Sparfway*, with many other Cantles of Land, &c. procuring the Canons the Liberties of Frank-pledge, Court-Leets, free Warren, Toll, &c. throughout most of these Lands. About 20 Years after the Foundation of this House, all the Revenues belonging to the Church of *St. George* before-mentioned, were translated to this House; and in After-times Multitudes of Benefactors, out of pure Devotion for their Souls Health, bestowed upon it many Manors, Churches and Lands, with a Curse annexed to any that should presume to alienate or substract them from God's Use.

This House, at its first Foundation, was but a Priory of an indifferent and ordinary Model; but in the Ages following, by the large Donations bestowed on it, became an Abbey, being adorned with divers new Edifices and Additions made to it by divers Benefactors, and these so stately and magnificent, that the very Ruins did not long since shew that it was second to none in *England*, for its spacious Lodgings, Chapels, and two bulky high Towers, a large and fine Hall, and convenient Infirmary and Dormitory. Near the great Gate, were the Alms-houses, called *Domus Dei*, or God's House, erected for poor Clerks, and other indigent People, who were, or had been Servants to the Abbey, and lived upon the offal Meat that came from the Monks Table; but besides, they had

some kind of Allowance annually from the Abbey, and some small Parcels of Land given them by Benefactors for their Liveries. These poor Alms-Men had a Chapel joining to their Habitation, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, and a Chaplain called *Capellanus Sancti Nicholai*, to celebrate Divine Service daily to them. To him the Abbey allowed 40 s. per Ann. and other pious Persons often gave him small Contributions. The Chapel was open not only to the Tradesmen of the Town, but to Strangers and Pilgrims. To the Abbey also belonged, 1. A Tannery upon the River *Eld*, for making Leather and Parchment. 2. A Brew-house, Bake-house, and Slaughter-house. 3. Divers Tradesmen, as Taylors, Lumners, Wax-Chandlers, &c. so that for the Number of Inhabitants it was accounted a Parish. We meet with a pretty exact Catalogue of the Priors and Abbots of this House, in Number 23, of whom we shall mention some few, in whose Time some Things memorable happened, as (1.) *Wigodus* the second Prior; in whose Time it was turned into an Abbey; the Church of *St. George* was by the Pope given to the Canons of *St. Evideswide*, and *Robert D'oiley* the Founder died, and was buried at *Ensham* Abbey, according to his Will. (2.) *John Rading* the 6th Prior, when he had governed 6 Years, resigned his Office, and took on him the Habit of a *Minorite* of *Northampton*. *Matth. Paris* says, he did it *cordis pusillanimitate detrusus*. (3.) *John Leech*, the 7th Prior; in his Time most of the Abbey was rebuilt, and great Additions made, many of which he did *proprio sumptu*. (4.) *Adam Berniers*, the 8th Prior, who was so celebrated a Preacher, that the Scholars of the University came to hear him. (5.) *Richard de Appletree*, the 9th Prior; in his Time King *Henry III.* having raised the Siege of *Kenilworth*, came to this Abbey and celebrated 7 Days there with great Revellings and Mirth; he resigned in 1267. (6.) *William de Sutton* was the next Prior, and one of the most famous. He went with several Bishops and Abbots of this Nation to a Council held at *Leyden*, *Anno*

1274, to consult of several Things belonging to the Church, and particularly whether the Care of War did not belong to the Prelates of the Church, according to the Example of the *Maccabees*; as also how to bring the Greek Church into Subjection to the Roman, and correct the Vices of the Monks and Priests, &c. He also compiled the Register of this House with wonderful Care and Diligence. In his Time Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, visited this House *tam in Capite quam in membris*, and received for his Procurations 24 Marks. (7.) John de Kidlington built High-bridge and our Lady's Chapel. He was the 14th Abbot. (8.) Thomas Hokenorton, the 17th Abbot, was a great Benefactor to the University, building 10 Schools for their Use, and repairing several Halls belonging to this Monastery, as *Glazen-hall*, *Deep-hall*, *George-hall*, *Woodstock-hall*, and *St. Edward's Hall*, and making several new Chambers in them. (9.) John Walton, the 18th Abbot translated *Beetius de consolatione Philosophiæ* into English, and in 1472, was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin. (10.) Robert King, the last Abbot and titular Bishop of *Roan* surrendered it up to King Henry VIII. Anno 1539, when it had flourished 410 Years.

The Church here was a more than ordinary excellent Fabrick, and not only the Envy of other religious Houses in England, but also of many beyond Sea; not only the Admiration of the Neighbours, but Foreigners that came to the University, for the Architecture, which was so exquisite and full of Variety of Workmanship, as Carvings, Cuttings, Pinnacles, Towers, &c. was so taking, that Out-landers were invited thereby to come over and take the Draughts of it. Nor was the Inside less admirable, the Walls being adorned with rich Hangings, the Windows with awful Paintings, the Pillars with curious Statues and Images, the Floor with speaking Monuments, and all other Places with Rarities, Reliques, &c. There were several Chapels in this

Church, as *St. Thomas's*, our Lady's, &c. and double Isles on each Side of the Church; in the Campanile, or Steeple, were six Bells, besides the *Great Tom*, which was removed from hence in Queen Mary's Time to *Christ Church*. Mary honourable Persons were buried in it, as *Edith*, the Wife of the Founder, two *Henry D'oily's*, Father and Son; *Adam*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*, *John de Plessets* Earl of *Warwick*, *Philip de Eya*, Treasurer to King Henry I. *Ella*, Countess of *Warwick*, and many others, besides twenty Abbots, who lie under beautiful Tombs; after it was surrendered to the King by the Abbot and Convent, it remained in his Hands three Years, the Revenues being kept entire, with an Intention to settle them on a Bishoprick, and place the Chapter here, which was accordingly done, and afterward removed to *St. Frideswide's*, and settled in *Christ Church*, as is there and elsewhere observed. The Revenues of this Abby were valued at the Dissolution at 654*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ per Ann. *Dugd. Stev.* 755*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Speed ex Lel.*

Rewley, *Ruley*, or *North Osney*, in Latin, *Locus Regalis* in *North Osney*, an Abbey of *Cisterians* in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, seated in pleasant Groves, and encompassed with pleasant Streams remote from the City, and for its Solitariness suitable to the Monks Disposition, who sought such Places as properest to exercise their Devotion in. It was founded in 1281, by *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother of King Henry III. who having erected it for Monks of the *Cisterian* Order, procured some to be brought from *Thame*, who were of that Fraternity, and planted here, causing *Robert Burnet*, then Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, to dedicate it. The Founder at first endowed it with all the Lands and Tenements he had in *North Osney*, being the ancient Honour of *St. Walery's*, and all his Manor of *Erdington*, a large Revenue, if it be true, that there were but nine Monks planted at first in it (as a certain Author tells us, *Dugd. Bar.*) but we believe him much mistaken; for in another Author we find, that there were fifteen

fifteen put in at the first Settlement, and at the Dissolution there were twenty-one. The Benefactors besides were *Edmund Earl of Cornwall* his Son, who gave the Monks here, that they might pray for the Soul of *Richard* his Father, his Mills at *Karlington*, the Advowson of the Church of *Wendrove*, his Woods of *Nettlebed*, with divers Houses in *London*, &c. as also *Joan Gille*, who in 1486, gave to these Monks her Farm in *St. Giles's Parish, Oxford*, called *Black-hall*, and a Meadow, to pray for the Health of her own, and Friends Soul, and keep her Obitt yearly, and in it should six Shillings and eight Pence be distributed yearly among the Monks, and several others, who gave them small Sums or Parcels of Lands.

They had many considerable Privileges throughout most of their Lands, viz. all their Lands in the County of *Oxford* owed no Suit or Service to any Hundred Court there; they were exempt, for the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, in whose Diocese they were; as also from all Taxations and Subsidies; they had *Visum Franci Plegii*, or View of Frank-pledge, which, according to our Lawyers, is a Writ to exempt one from coming to the View of Frank-pledge, who is not in the Hundred resident; the Site of *North Osney* they had also free, excepting some small Suit to the Founder and his Heirs, which he reserved to himself expressly by his Charter; but they wanted this Privilege, to have a Place in the University it self, or among the Monks of it, in their general Processions.

The Church, with the Abbey it self, and Church-yard adjoining, was dedicated by the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, with the Patron's Consent, to the Virgin *Mary*, in 1281. Much of this House, together with the Refectory, was standing in 1720, and so is now; we doubt not. In one of the Windows of the upper Chambers is a shorn Monk kneeling with his Habit on; other Inscriptions there were in the Windows before the late Civil Wars, which are not now legible, being broke down by the Sol-

diers, who kept Watch and Ward in it. Over the Gate which leads into the Court, are the Arms of the Founder's Father, viz. an Engle with two Heads displayed, as King of the *Romans*, and his paternal Coat, viz. a Lion Rampant within the Bordure of Besants, both which were always born by the Abbot and Convent, as the Arms of their Abbey. It is said this Abbey fell among the alien Abbies in 1414, but by Mistake; for we find it inhabited till King *Henry VIIIth's* Time, when it was dissolved, and was then certified to be worth per *Ann. 1741. 3s. 6d.* After the Suppression, the Site of this House was granted, among other Things, by King *Henry VIII.* to *Dr. George Owen*, who was Physician to King *Edward VI.* Queen *Jane, Q. Mary*, and *Q. Elizabeth*, successively; but it seems that he kept it not long, for the same King bought it of his Son *George Owen, Esq;* and gave it the same Year to the Dean and Canons of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, (excepting the Lead and Bells) who have been the Owners of it ever since, and are so at this Day. Most of the Buildings have been long since demolished, and the Stones and other Materials sold, but the Chapter-house, and some Buildings adjoining are turned to a Brewhouse. Men of good Credit report many Things of the Misfortunes of the Inhabitants, who having been Persons of Wealth and Substance, have, while dwelling here, been reduced to Want of Bread and common Necessaries. Rubbish and Pieces of Foundations are often dug up here, and with them sometimes great Quantities of Mens Bones; as also at *South Osney*, which are very indecently used, to the Reproach of Christianity, yea Humanity. We have a pretty exact List of the Priors of this Abbey, but nothing remarkable said of them, and therefore we shall mention the last of them only, viz. *Nicholas Austen*, who surrendring his Convent to King *Henry VIII.* had a Pension for Life assigned him of 22 Pounds a Year, of which our Histories tell us he was in Possession, *Anno 1553.*

Banbury, Mr. Speed, in his Catalogue of the Religious Houses of this County out of Leland, mentions, (1.) A College in this Town dedicated to St. Mary, but says nothing either of the Founder or Benefactors, yet tells us, that at the Dissolution of the Abbies, it was certified to be worth 48 l. 6 s. per Ann. (2.) An Hospital dedicated to St. John, then valued at 15 l. 1 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann. which none of our Writers about the ancient Monasteries speak any Thing of.

Bissiter, or more properly Burcester, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, founded by Gilbert Lord Bassett of Hedendon (so called, to distinguish him from the Bassetts of Drayton, Sapcote, and Wycomb, all noble Families) and Egeline Courtney his Wife, who endowed it with large Possessions; as did also William Longespe, and among other Things, gave them Pasture for 50 Cattle at Erdinton, to feed among his Cattle there. Another Benefactor to these Canons was Philip Bassett, Brother of Fulc Bassett, Bishop of London, who gave them all his Lands in Clifton, Heeton and Dadington in this Shire; as also in Grimesbury in the Parish of Banbury in Northamptonshire, all which Gifts are recited and confirmed by King Edward II. Reg. 9. This Priory at the Dissolution was valued at 147 l. 2 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dug. 167 l. 2 s. 10 d. Sp. ex Lel. In the Monasticon we also are informed, that King Edward III. in the 29th Year of his Reign, did give a License to Nicholas Jordan, an Hermit, Custos of the Chapel of St. John Baptist, in this Town, to found an Hospital here to the Honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist. It fell with the Priory, and was valued with it, as a Part of the Revenues of it, as we suppose the Chapel was.

Brockley, a Priory of Canons of St. Augustin, dedicated to St. Mary, mentioned by Mr. Speed, without the Names of any Founder or Benefactors, and none else.

Bruern, or as it is written in the Monasticon, Bruere, a Cistercian Monastery, founded by Nicholas Bassett, (as Mr. Speed

says) Anno 1147, King Henry III. Roger de Newburgh Earl of Warwick, who gave these Monks his Lordship of Mersden in Northamptonshire, and others were Benefactors to this Abbey; all whose Gifts were confirmed to the Monks here by King John, in the 6th Year of his Reign. It was valued at the Dissolution at 134 l. 10 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dug. 124 l. 10 s. 10 d. Sp. ex Lel.

Clattercote, or Clattercold, a Monastery dedicated to St. Leonard, of which we meet with nothing more than that Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, did by his Testament give to this Priory of Clattercote, the Patronage of the Church of Rotley in Warwickshire; and that at the Dissolution of the Abbies it was valued at 34 l. 19 s. 11 d. Speed. Several of the Lands belonging to this House were, at the Dissolution given to Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, by King Henry VIII. who, getting them again by Exchange, settled them upon his new College of Christ-Church, Oxford.

Chipping-Norton, a Monastery mentioned by Mr. Speed without Dedication, Founder or Benefactors, valued at 13 l. 6 s. 6 d. per Annum.

Coges, or Cogges, a Benedictine Monastery, made by Manasses Arsc, the Head of whose Barony was this Place. He gave, 3 Hen. I. Anno 1103, this Church of Coges, unto the Monks of Fescamp in Normandy, with Lands and Tithes in divers other Places; whereupon those Monks sent over Part of their Convent thither, and there founded a Cell to their foreign Monastery. This Cell was dissolved by Act of Parliament among the Priories alien, in the Reign of King Henry V. being given him to carry on his Conquests in France.

Cold-Norton, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, founded by William Fitz Alan, Lord of Chun, who gave his Manor-house in this Place to God, St. Mary, St. John, and St. Giles, and endowed it with divers Lands. The Ancestors of Reginald Earl of Bologne, gave divers Lands and Possessions to the Monks of this Priory, which he not only confirmed,

armed, but with the Consent of *Ida* his Wife, gave more, viz. 168 Acres and an half of Land. King *Henry III.* Reg. 13. confirmed to the Prior and Canons of this House, dedicated to *St. John* the Evangelist, the Lands and Possessions of the said *Reginald*, and divers other Benefactors of lesser Note, as *Richard Sergeaux*, &c. *Ralph de Stafford* Earl of *Stafford*, bearing a venerable Respect to the Order of Friars *Eremites* of *St. Augustin*, did 44 *Edw. III.* bestow his Manor of *Rowlandright* (now vulgarly called *Rollright*) in this Shire, upon the Prior and Convent of this House, for the Maintenance of two (one *Dudg. Bar.*) Canons, perpetually to celebrate Divine Service there, for the good Estate of himself during his Life, and for the Health of his Soul afterwards; as also for the Souls of his Parents, Friends, and all the Faithful deceased, for ever, by his Charter indented at his Manor of *Tisho* in *Warwickshire*. In the 22d Year of King *Henry VII.* *Hugh Croft*, Esq; released and conveyed over to the said King all his Right, Title and Claim to this Priory of *Cold-norton*, and Patronage of the same, and all the Lands and Revenues thereunto belonging, formerly enjoyed by *John Wotton*, late Prior of the said Priory, whose Deed bears Date 21 *Febr.* of the said Year. After this Conveyance made, the King 24 *April* of the same Year, ordered an Inquisition to be taken at *Dorchester*, before *William Young*, Escheator of this County, concerning the same House, and it was found, That *John Wotton*, late Prior of this Priory, was seized of the said Priory, and the Manor of *Cold-norton*, with divers other Lands and Estates, as in the Inquisition expressed, in the Right of the said Priory and being so seized, died on the Eve of *Palm-Sunday*, in the Eleventh Year of the said King, without having any Convent of Canons, or any profect Canon in the said Priory at that Time: The Succession of the said Priory did thereupon wholly finish, dissolve, extinguish and determine; by which the said Priory, and all the Estate thereunto

belonging, did escheat to the King, whose Ancestors were Founders and Patrons of the same, and that the Revenue of the said Priory over and above all Reprises, is of the Value of 50*l* per Ann.

Dorchester, an Abbey of Regular Canons of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who made one *Alured* the first Prior of it. *Edmund Read* was a singular Benefactor to these Monks, and in Gratitude to him we find a Constitution made by *John Clifton*, the Eleventh Prior, and the whole Convent of Canons at *Dorchester*, viz. That on the Account of the singular Devotion and real Affection, which their Beloved in Christ, *Edmund Read*, Lord of *Borstall*, in sincere Charity beared to their Convent, We have, as much as in us lies, for our selves and Successors, given and granted unto the said *Edmund*, these spiritual Advantages, viz. That every Day, during the Life of the said *Edmund* and *Agnes* his Wife, *John Stokys* and *Alice* his Wife, and *Thomas Wyfold* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, there be said by the Canon that celebrates Mass in the Chapel of *St. Mary*, the Prayer, *Deus, qui Caritates*, for their happy Estates; and the Collect, *Deus, cui proprium*, in the Mass for the Dead, at the Altar of *St. Michael*, for ever, for the Health of the Souls of *Robert*, and *Catharine* and *Maud* his Wives, *John James* and *Christian* his Wife, and all the aforesaid Benefactors; and also that they had granted for the Souls aforesaid, an Anniversary of nine Lessons, viz. *placebo* & *dirige*, &c. to be celebrated once a Year for ever, on the Feast of *St. Julian*, or 6 Days after, and an especial Participation of the Prayers, Fasts, and good Works of the Canons, that by many Suffrages they may attain eternal Life, &c. dated 19 *Feb.* 1438; for which Services the aforesaid *Edmund* gave the Abbot and Convent 20 Pounds. We have a List of the Abbots, in Number 15, but none of them of Note but *Roger*, who was the 14th, and Suffragan of *Salisbury*, and *John Mershe* the 15th, who with six of the Canons subscribed to the Supremacy

macy of King Henry VIII. and having resigned their Abbey had 22*l.* *per Ann.* allowed him for Life. He was alive in 1553, near 20 Years after the Suppression. The Abbey-Church after the Dissolution was in Part, *viz.* the East-part, bought by a rich Man of the Town, and given to augment the Parish Church; it cost him 140*l.* There is a vulgar Tradition here, that

*Within the Sound of the great Bell
No Snake or Adder e'er shall dwell.*

And the Reason given for it is, That *Birinus* was stung to Death with Snakes, which to confirm, the oldest Men of the Place say they never saw any venomous Creature within that District, and have heard their Fathers say the same. This Abbey was valued at the Suppression at 219*l.* 12*s.* *Dug. Sp.*

Ewelme, an Hospital built by *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, with the Concurrence of *Alice* his Wife, and a License granted him by King *Henry VI.* *Reg.* 15. so to do, for two Chaplains, and 13 poor Men, that they should be a Body corporate, and that he might endow the same with one Hundred Marks *per Ann.* This Hospital was founded in this Town, *Anno* 1448, and was called *God's House*. The Office of the two Priests was allotted them by the Founder thus, the one to instruct the Poor in religious Duties, and the other to be a School-master to teach poor Children, and each of them to have ten Pounds *per Ann.* the Minister to have sixteen Pence a Week, and the other twelve a Shilling. It was valued at the Suppression at 20*l.* *per Annum.*

Eynsham, or *Egnesham*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, situate upon the River *Thames*, and founded and endowed by one *Ailmer* or *Ethelmare*, Earl of *Cornwall*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, who confirmed the Lands given to it, and granted divers Liberties and Privileges to the same, in the Year of our Lord 1005. To this House the Monastery of *Stow* near *Lincoln*, which was built and endow-

ed by *Godeva*, the Wife of *Leofrick*, Earl of *Mercia*, before the Conquest, was annexed as a Cell. In the Year 1109, this Monastery being fallen into Decay, was repaired by King *Henry I.* who confirmed to it at the same Time all its Lands and Liberties, which royal Favour might probably be the Cause that it found so many Benefactors in After-times; for in the same Reign, *Anno* 21, *Ralph Basset* added one Monk to this Convent, giving one Carucate of Land in *Chinolton* in *Nottinghamshire*, and ten Oxen for his Maintenance, which Land was Parcel of his Manor of *Colestune*, or *Colston Basset* hard by. *Gilbert Basset*, a Branch of the same Family, gave also about the same Time to it, two Parts of his Tithes of *Stratton* in this Shire, as also the Tithes of Wool and Cheese throughout all his Lands. He was a younger Son of *Ralph Basset*, Justice of *England* in that King's Reign. *Reginald de St. Walerie* also for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry II.* and Queen *Eleanor*, as also for the good Estate of himself and *Bernard* his Son, gave the Churches of *Tetbury* and *Legis*. *Nigel D'Oiley* also remitted to these Monks one Hide of Land, which he held of this Abbey, with the Consent of *Robert Bloet*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, giving unto them three Hides and an half more, lying in *Mildecumbe*, for the Health of his Soul, and the Souls of his Wife and Children. *Maud* the Empress also granted to these Monks the Church of *Combe*, to which *John de St John* of *Stanton* was Witness, who gave to the same Monks the Church of *Stanton*. Many other Benefactors gave small Portions of Lands, Tithes, Tenements, Mills, and certain Quantities of Corn to be paid yearly to this Monastery, of which the Prices are very remarkable, as from the Manor of *Stokes* in this County, *Anno* 1256, 8 Quarters of Wheat, at 4*s.* *per Quarter*; 11 Quarters of Miscellane, at 18*d.* *per Quarter*; 10 Quarters of Barley, at 2*s.* *per Quarter*; 8 Quarters of Oats, at 12*d.* *per Quarter*; and after the same Rate the like Quantities of Corn of *Chevilbery*, *Berken*, &c. There is a Catalogue ex-

tant

tant of the Abbots of this Manor, in Number 28, of which these are the most remarkable, viz. *Miles Sally*, the 26th, who being Bishop of *Landaff*, held this Abbey in *Commendam* in 1500, and *Anthony Kitchen*, who with his Prior, Subprior, and 13 Monks more, subscribed to the King's Supremacy, and afterward surrendered the Abbey in 1539, upon the Promise of an Allowance of 135*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per Ann. but being soon after made Bishop of *Landaffe*, we suppose he quitted it in 1545; he was alive in 1553. There is now nothing remaining of this Monastery, but some Foundations, and a Gatehouse. Sir *Henry Spelman*, a zealous Advocate for the Church and all Church Lands, relating the terrible Disasters that have often, and do still attend such as have them impropriated to them and their Families, mentions particularly the Misfortunes of the Owners of the Lands of this Monastery, who was first *Lodowick Grevil*, who had but two Sons, *Lodowick* and *Edward*. *Lodowick* by Chance shot his Brother, and himself having poisoned a certain Person, was pressed to Death, because he would not plead. His Son *Edward* was knighted, but was obliged to sell this Abbey to one *Fisher* a Skinner, of *London*, whose Son, Sir *Edward Fisher*, consumed his Estate; and after he had sold all, lived always in Fear of Bailiffs. Sir *Edward Grevil* had a Son that broke his Leg going over a Stile, and died of it. *History of Sacril.* p. 128. This Monastery at the Dissolution was valued at 441*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ per Ann. 421*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Speed ex Lel.

Godstow, a Priory of *Benedictine* Nuns, founded by a rich Widow, named *Ide*, or *Edithe*, who became the first Abbess of it, Anno 1138. The Church of it was dedicated in the Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and St. *John Baptist*, by *Alexander*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Presence of King *Stephen* and *Maud* his Queen, with an Abundance of Bishops, Earls, Barons, and others of the best Quality, who all gave to the said Church at the same Time some Rents and Endowments; whereupon *Albericus*, Bishop of *Hestia*, the Pope's Legate, then in Eng-

land, released to every one of the said Benefactors one Year of enjoined Penance, and granted moreover a Remission of 40 Days in every Year, to all those who should in Devotion visit the said Church on the Day of St. *Prisca* the Virgin, 18 Jan. or on the Nativity of St. *John Baptist*. The Lands thus given were confirmed by King *Stephen* and by King *Richard I.* in the first Year of his Reign.

Fair *Rosamund*, the Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Clifford*, was a Nun of this House, and being equally witty and chearful, as well as beautiful beyond Parallel, was the Delight of all the other Nuns. But being tempted from her chaste and innocent Life, by King *Henry II.* who was, tho' in other Respects a Prince of great Virtues, yet an immoderate Lover of Women; she left her Monastery, and threw her self into his Embraces. The King was very fond of her; and because he found his Queen *Eleanor* greatly disgusted at his Unfaithfulness to her Bed, he built her an House at *Woodstock*, inclosed with a Labyrinth, which had so many Windings and Turnings, that none could get to her, but either the King himself, or his Confidants. Here she lived some Years, and used now and then to visit her Nunnery, where she met sometimes with proper Reproofs for her unchaste Living, which she put off with some pleasant, tho' no Ways satisfactory Answer. At length the Nuns arguing with her, and talking about Heaven and Hell, and telling her in how great Danger she was of falling into the later, without a sincere Repentance; she replied, Tho' she was a Concubine, she should be saved. How shall we know that, said they? Why, said she, if that Tree (pointing to a Tree before her, that had green Leaves on it) be turned into Stone after my Death, then shall I have Life among the Saints in Heaven. And 'tis said she gave the same Answer several Times upon the like Occasion. After her Death this Thing came to pass, and the Stone was commonly shewn to Strangers at *Godstow*, till the House was dissolved.

While

While she continued in this her dissolute Life, contrary to her Parents Will, and the good Education they had given her, Queen Eleanor's Revenge grew every Day more and more implacable and watchful; so that seeing Rosamund sitting without her Bower to take the Air, and busy at Work, she furiously sallied out upon her, and Rosamund flying, dropped a Bottom of Silk from her Lap, by which the Queen being conducted thro' all the Mazes of her Labyrinth, got to her, and so vented her Spleen upon her, that she lived but a few Days after. Some say that she forced her to drink a Cup of poisoned Wine, which was her Death. Her Parents were still living, and her Mother Margaret buried her in the Middle of the Quire of the Church here, the Abbess and Nuns permitting it, because she had given them an handsome Gratuity to pray for her after her Death. Soon after her Burial, there was a very handsome Tomb erected to her Memory, and being covered with a filken Pall, was set about with Wax Tapers continually burning, and so continued for 14 Years. Her Parents were very solicitous for her Soul as well as her Body, and perswaded Osbert Fitz-bugh (a great Baron in Herefordshire, (the Consent of King Henry being first obtained) to give these Nuns one Salt-work in Wiche called the Cow, belonging to his Manor of Wichebald, to pray for the Health of the Soul of Rosamund; Margaret her Mother lived not long after; and her Father at his Death gave to these Nuns, for the Health of the Souls of Margaret his Wife and Rosamund his Daughter, his Mill at Frampton, and a little Meadow being near it, called Lecheton, in pure and perpetual Alms.

In this State Things remained all the

Reign of this King; but in the first Year of King Richard's Reign, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, (called in the Romish Kalendar St. Hugh) being a Man of a very holy Life, made his primary Visitation; and coming into Godstow Church, observed Rosamund's Tomb to be had in great Veneration by the Nuns, and inquiring whose it was, the Nuns answered, That it was Rosamund's, who was so dearly beloved by the late King Henry, and for whose sake he had been a munificent Benefactor to their poor House, by giving them large Revenues for the Maintenance of those Lights. The good Bishop hearing it, burst out into a Fit of Zeal, and said, Take her away from hence, for she was a Whore, and the King's Affections to here were unlawful and adulterous, and bury her out of the Church with the rest of the People, to the End, that by her Example other Women may be terrified from such vicious Practices. The Nuns durst not gainsay the Bishop's Injunction; but being obliged, in Gratitude to her and her Parents, and Respect to King Henry, who had for her sake done extraordinary Things for their Nunnery, to take Care of her Body, they took her Bones, and putting them into a perfumed Leather Bag, wrapped them up in Lead, and buried them in their Chapter-house, the usual Burial-place of the Nuns, under a fair large Stone, with this Inscription, TVMBA ROSAMVNDÆ, which remained to the Dissolution of the Monastery, (as Leland tells us) when it was taken up. She was, after her Decease, esteemed a true Penitent, and on that Account saved; whereupon there was a Cross erected hard by Godstow Monastery, with this Inscription:

*Qui meat hac, oret, signumq; salutis adoret.
Utque sibi detur veniam, Rosamunda precetur.*

In English thus:

Whoe'er thou art, that travellest this way,
Worship our Saviour's Cross, and after pray:
That thou by Rosamunda's Intercession,
Mayest be pardon'd every Transgression.

The

The Family of the *Withams*, who were Persons many of them of great Note and Distinction, were bountiful Benefactors to this Nunnery; for *Robert de Witham*, in the Time of King Henry II. having three Daughters Nuns at *Godstow*, gave them a large House called *Midley* or *Medley*, between that and *Oxford*, pleasantly situated upon the River *Thames*, and having delightful Walks and Gardens. The Nuns in the Summer-time frequently retired thither to recreate themselves with Mirth and Pastimes, and *Rosamond* often met them there. *Vincent de Witham* confirmed his Father's Gift, and moreover bestowed on them other Lands, because he had also two Daughters Nuns there. Some have thought that *Midley* was a Religious House, because the Nuns were so often there, but we conceive it to be a Mistake, because we find not so much as a consecrated Oratory in it, but only a Room set apart for their private Devotion. *Reginald de St. Valerie*, was also a great Benefactor to these Nuns; for he gave them a Mill at *Walvercote*, as also a *Were* called *Kinleswere*; likewise certain Meadows called *Heringesham*, *Boteham* and *Lichesey*, with an Island lying between the two Bridges, and half the Meadow called *Lambey*. The Nuns here had a common Library for their Use, well furnished with Books, most of them *English*, and divers of them historical. The Lives of holy Men and Women, especially these later, were curiously written on Vellum, (for Printing was not known) and many Illuminations appeared throughout, that the Nuns might be more easily drawn to follow their Examples; for which Reason also several sacred Stories were painted in their Church, more than in any other Church or Chapel.

Several Parts of this Nunnery are yet standing, viz. (1.) Some Remains of the Cloisters, which shew that they were adorned with fine Paintings and Sentences of Scripture, written with large Letters. (2.) A small Chapel on the South-side of what is standing of the

Tower of the Church, and is about 13 Yards in Length, and about 8 and an half in Breadth; near it was the Library, as some of our Antiquaries suppose. (3.) The Granary or Barn belonging to the Nunnery; over the Door is the Head of a Man with a Mitre on, supposed to be the Head of *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln*, who built it. The Threshers in this Barn in King *Edward III*'s Days, (our Histories tell us) had no more than two Pence Half-penny for threshing a Quarter of Wheat or Rye; three Half-pence for a Quarter of Barley or Oats, which was the Price then given in other Places, and continued for some Years after.

We have a List of the Abbesses of this Nunnery, from *Edithe* the first Founder of it, being in Number 21, but nothing memorable of any of them, except *Catharine Bukley*, or *Buckly*, who was the last Abbess, and was driven, like others of that Time, to surrender her House by ill Usage, to avoid being turned out by Force. She resolutely withstood Dr. *London*, and told him she would not yield up her Place, till she saw the King's or the Lord *Cromwell*'s Order for her so to do; and the Gentry of *Oxfordshire* earnestly petitioned the King to spare this Nunnery, because most of their Daughters were bred up in it, and nothing unbecoming their Profession could be laid to their Charge; yet all was ineffectual, their Revenues were so considerable, that it must be suppressed; for the Valuation of it was 274 l. 5 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dug.* 319 l. 18 s. 8 d. *Speed ex Lel.*

Goring, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, dedicated to St. *Mary*, mentioned by Mr. *Speed* from *Leland*, without any Name of the Founder or Benefactors, valued at the Suppression at 60 l. 5 s. 5 d. per Ann.

Littlemore, or *Lidmore*, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and founded by some of the Royal Predecessors of King Henry III. *Roger de Thoens*, *Roger de Sanford*, and *Thomas Bushcel*, (whose Deed bears Date 1254, 8 Henry III.) gave Lands to the Church of St. *Nicholas* and Priory of Nuns here. *Robert*,

bert, Abbot of *Abingdon*, and Benjamin, Rector of the Church of *St. Nicholas*, granted and confirmed to them certain Tithes. Roger de *Quincy*, Earl of *Winton*, and Constable of *Scotland*, released to them their Suit to his Court. Pope *Innocent IV.* in the second Year of his Pontificate, released ten Days of enjoined Penance to all such of the Dioceses of *Lincoln*, *Ely* and *Salisbury*, who being penitent, and confessed, should contribute and assist to the Re-edifying of the Church of this Priory. This Nunnery at the Dissolution was valued at 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* Speed *ex Lel.* The Site and Demesne of this Priory, with divers Lands, Manors, Tenements, Tithes, &c. thereunto belonging, were made over by King *Henry VIII.* to *George Owen*, Esq; in Exchange for the Manor of *Charlbury*, with the Parsonage and Hamlets thereunto belonging, 38 *Hen. VIII.*

Sandford, or *Sandelford*, a Priory of *Benedictine* Monks, (placed by *Sir William Dugdale* by Mistake, in *Berkshire*) of which the Founder and Dedication is unknown. *Jeffry* Earl of *Perche* (*Pertici*) in *France*, gave to the Canons of *Sandelford* divers Lands and Rents, which *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and Cardinal of the holy *Roman* Church, confirmed to them. King *Edward I.* in the twenty-first Year of his Reign, granted to the Prior and Convent of this House free Warren in all their demesne Lands. *Saiberus de St. Andrea*, granted to God and the Church of *St. Nicholas* at *Sandford*, and the Nuns there, a Rent of five Shillings *per Ann.* out of his Lands at *Littlemore*.

Stadely, a *Benedictine* Nunnery, dedicated to *St. Mary*, founded and endowed by *Bernard de St. Valerie*, with the Consent of *Annora* his Wife, and Son *Thomas*. He gave Power to the Nuns upon the Vacancy of the Prioress, to choose another with the Assent of the Patron, or his Steward. *Richard*, King of the *Romans*, *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall*, and *Godfrey de Craucunibe*, were Benefactors to them.

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Thomas de St. Waline succeeded his Father, and was by Inheritance Patron of this Nunnery; but having given some Offence to King *Richard I.* (how is not known) his Lands were all seized by that King, and consequently the Patronage of this House came to the Crown, whereupon King *Richard II.* in the first Year of his Reign, upon the Death of *Margery* the last Prioress, confirmed the Election of *Elizabeth Fremantel*, the Subprioress, into the Office of Prioress, and signified the same to the Bishop of *Lincoln*. It was valued at the Suppression at 82 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Dug.* 102 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. *Speed.*

Thame, or *Tame*, an Abbey of *Cistercian* Monks, founded Anno 1138, at *Ottendun* on *Otmere*, as is observed there, and endowed by *Sir Robert Gait*, Knt. who furnished it with Monks from *Waverley*. Bishop *Godwin de Presul' Angl.* from *Newbrigen*, tells us, that *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, was the Founder of this Monastery, and *Speed* out of *Leiland* concurs with him, tho' he only removed it from *Ottendun*. 'Tis possible both might deserve that Name in some Measure, for their contributing so liberally to the Buildings and Endowments. Their Estate was confirmed to them by King *Henry II.* in the eleventh Year of his Reign, and by King *Edward II.* in the tenth Year of his Reign. 'Twas very considerable for those Times, being valued at the Suppression at 256 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Ann.* *Dug.* *Speed ex Lel.* *Godw.*

Wroxton, or *Wrokeston*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustin*, founded by *Magister Michael Belet*, (so called commonly, for his Profession of the Civil or Canon Law) for the Health of the Souls of King *Richard I.* and King *John*; as also for the Health of his own Soul, and the Souls of *Michael* his Father, and *Emme* his Mother, *John*, *William*, *Bogo*, *Robert*, *Adam*, *Harvey* and *Eustace* his Brethren; and of *Emme*, *Annora*, and *Rose*, his Sisters. He endowed it with his Manors of *Wroxton*, in which it stood, and *Thorp* near *Rowell* in North-

Northamptonshire, which Estates King Henry III. confirmed to it, and moreover added the Liberties of *Sac, Soc, Dugd.* 78 l. 14 s. 3 d. *Sp.* *infangtheof, &c.* It was found at the Suppression to be worth 78 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per Annum.*

The MARTYRS of this County.

William Swinderby, Priest of the Diocese of Lincoln, in which this County then was, one of the first that fell into Troubles upon the Account of *Wickliffe's* Doctrines, upon this Occasion: The Followers of *Wickliffe* were grown very numerous in and about Oxford especially, and from thence were spread so thick all over the Nation, that it gave great Offence, not only to the Ecclesiasticks, but to the Nobles and Commons, who had any Love of the Religion established; which was much increased by the imprudent Zeal of the *Wickliffians* themselves, who set up publickly on the Church-doors of *St. Paul's* in London and *Westminster*, certain Writings containing some foul Accusations of the Popish Clergy, and certain Conclusions against the Hierarchy and Use of the Sacraments, the Vices of Monks and false Doctrines. This being done in the Diocese of London, the Bishop thereof, with the Archbishop of York, and some others of the Clergy, acquainted the King with it, and the Parliament being met soon after, it was commanded that the Archbishops and Bishops should, for the future, execute their Office, according to the Canon Law, more severely and zealously correct Offenders, root out Errors with all their Endeavours, and so bring the People into an Unity in the right Faith. By the Authority of this Commission the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Visitation, excommunicated all the Favourers of *Wickliffe* and his Doctrines; and Mr. Swinderby having preached at *Witney*, several of them were apprehended and imprisoned, being charged with divers Ar-

ticles erroneous and heretical, as they were then esteemed, viz. That no Prelate having Cure of Souls, being in deadly Sin, can do any Thing in absolving or binding a Sinner; That after the Sacramental Words said of the Priest, having Intention of Consecration, the Sacrament is not Christ's very Body; That every Priest may absolve him that sinneth, Contrition had; and notwithstanding the Forbiddings of the Bishop, is holden to preach to the People the Gospel; That a Priest taking any Thing by Covenant for Masses, Baptism, Preaching, &c. doth Simony; That all outward Confession is superfluous; That it is not in the Pope's Power to grant any Man, upon his doing Penance, Remission from the Pain or Blame of his Sin; That no Man may lawfully worship the Images of Christ, or his Mother, or any of the Saints, and such as do it are guilty of Idolatry, &c. For these Doctrines he was long vexed and troubled, and thro' Fear of Death, was frightened into a Recantation; but soon after relapsed, and was condemned as an Heretick to suffer, which he escaped for a Time, by appealing from the Bishop's Sentence to the King himself. What Success his Petition had, we find not; but so long as King *Richard II.* lived, 'tis certain no further Punishment was inflicted on him; but upon the Settlement of King *Henry IV.* upon the Throne, the Parliament then sitting at London, it was enacted, That the Favourers of *Wickliffe* should be apprehended, and if they obstinately persevered in his Doctrines, should be delivered to the Bishop, and from him be committed

to the Correction of the secular Magistrate. This Law (says the Historian) brought a certain Priest to Punishment the same Year, who was burned in *Smithfield*; his Name is not mentioned indeed; but Mr. *Fox* saith, that by divers Conjectures, he was perswaded that it was Mr. *Swinderby*, who was not dismissed from the Bishop's Sentence. About the same Time divers others in *Oxford*, and the Places adjacent. were persecuted as Favourers of *Wickliffe's* Doctrine, the Vice-chancellor *William Barton*, who calling together eight monastical Doctors, and four others, with the rest of the Affinity, having set forth an Edict, which they confirmed with the University Seal, threatening every Man, under grievous Penalties, if they assembled themselves with any of *Wickliffe's* Favourers and his Followers, unless after three Days canonical Admonition, they did repent and return to the Church; and among the Sufferers in this Kind in this County, we have

John Ashton, a Master of Arts, who being taken and examined concerning the Lord's Supper, confessed that the Bread, by the Sacramental Words, was the very same Body of Christ in Number, which was born of the Virgin *Mary*, yet because he did not answer simply, according to Papal Traditions, as touching the Subject and Accident of transmuting the Substance of the Bread; he was committed to the secular Powers, and died in Prison. Many others were much troubled for holding the same Doctrines, as

John Ashwarby, Vicar of *St. Michael's* in *Oxford*.

Peter Paine, who was forced to fly from *Oxford* into *Bohemia*, to secure himself, where he stoutly contended with the Sophisters of those Times about the Sacrament in both Kinds, and the Civil Dominion of the Clergy. He died at *Prague* in 1455.

John Purvey, who being accused of Heresy at *Oxford*, was, with *Nicholas Harford*, Doctor of Divinity, grievously tormented in the Prison of *Saltwood*, and

made to recant at *St. Paul's Cross*, by *Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and one and twenty Years after was taken and imprisoned by Archbishop *Chicheley*; and

Walter Brute, a graduated Lay-man of this University, and a Companion of *William Swinderby's*, who being apprehended as an Heretick, was accused of, and condemned for these Articles, viz. That he asserted that *William Swinderby* was unjustly condemned; That in the Sacrament of the Altar, the very Bread and the Substance thereof do remain after the Consecration, and that there are no Accidents without a Substance; That the Pope is the very Anti-Christ, because in his Life and Manners he is contrary to the Laws, Doctrines and Deeds of Christ; That no Man may excommunicate any other, unless he knows him to be excommunicated of God; That every Priest may absolve any Sinner that is truly contrite, and is bound to preach the Gospel unto the People, notwithstanding any Prohibition of the Bishops; That all vocal Confession is superfluous, and not requisite to Salvation, and many other Assertions contrary to the Popish Doctrines, both then and still taught, being in Number 37, to which he made a long Answer, but no ways satisfactory to his Judges, who therefore obliged him to recant, and submit to the Judgment of Holy Church, and so for the present he escaped. What became of him afterwards, we know not.

William Tindal of *Magdalen-hall* in *Oxford*, where he not only took his Degrees, but being very learned and studious, much addicted himself to the Reading of the Scriptures, in which having much profited, he read privately to the Students and Fellows upon such Points of Divinity as were most edifying and saving. From the University he removed to one Mr. *Welche's* in *Glostershire*, to be School-master to his Children, where living at an hospitable Table, he often met with Abbots, Deans, Arch-deacons, and other Doctors, whom in discourse about Church Matters, he thought

himself obliged to oppose for the sake of Scripture and Truth. His Disputes were born with for a Time, as either Table-talk, or for Disputation-sake; but at length finding that Mr. Tindal was zealous in condemning the *Romish* Errors, and maintaining the Truth contrary to them, alledging Scripture for his uncontrollable Voucher, as they were in general much displeased with him; so one of their great Doctors being one Day pressed with his Arguments, said, That we had better be without God's Laws than the Pope's. This Speech so provoked Mr. Tindal, that he said, He defied the Pope and all his Laws; and told him farther, That if God spared his Life, in a few Years, he would cause a Boy that driveth the Plough, to know more of the Scripture than he did. This Zeal for the Truth stirred him up many Enemies, who having given it out concerning him, That he was an Heretick in Sophistry, Logick and Divinity; he knew he could not be safe in his present Habitation, and therefore taking Leave of Mr. Welch, his kind Patron, he went up to London; but the same Fears still haunting him, he went into Germany, and after he had been a while in Saxony, where he conversed with Luther, he came into the Netherlands, and settled at Antwerp. While he was here, he often thought of the miserable Deception of the People of his own Nation, for want of the Knowledge of Scripture; and after many Thoughts about it, resolved that the only effectual Way of healing all these Mischiefs, was to translate the holy Scriptures into such a Language as was generally understood; for then all the gross Superstitions and Idolatries upheld in the Church, would so notoriously appear, that the wisest, if not the greatest Part of the Nation would abhor and forsake them. From these Considerations he was induced to undertake the Translation of the New Testament, which he finished in 1527, and then proceeded to translate the Old, in which he was assisted for a Time by Mr. Miles Coverdale. When it was print-

ed it raised great Disturbances, the Clergy declaimed against it, and said there were a thousand Heresies in it, and that therefore it ought to be suppressed; others asserted, that it was impossible to translate the Scriptures into *English*; or if that could be done, it was not lawful for the Lay-people to have it in their Mother-tongue, because it would make them all Hereticks, and stir them up to rebel against their King. But these were but the Clamours of the inferior Clergy and Bigots, the Bishops and higher Powers being incensed and inflamed, not at the Scripture, but at the Design of the Translator, who was about curing the Blindness of the People, set their Heads together, 1. To suppress the Translation, and, 2. To destroy the Author. To effect the former of these, they incessantly besought the King (*Henry VIII.*) to issue out his Proclamation, inhibiting all Persons whatsoever, either to have, or read Tindal's Translation, or any Works of his or others. And to bring about the other, they joined with Sir Thomas More, then Lord Chancellor, to examine all Persons that came before him, and had been conversant in Antwerp, of the Places adjoining about Mr. Tindal, where he lodged, whereabouts the House stood; what was his Stature; and how he was apparelled; by which Marks having sufficient Knowledge of him to find him out, they sent over one Henry Philips, with a Servant with him, as if he had been a Gentleman to sojourn at Antwerp, who insinuating himself into Mr. Tindal's Acquaintance, betrayed him to the Emperor's Procurator General, by whom he was sent to the Castle of Tilford, and kept there till he was put to Death, by being first strangled by the common Hangman, and then burnt near the Castle, Anno 1536.

One Cowbridge, a Person at least not in his right Senses, if not perfectly mad, as was Mr. Collins, who was burnt in Smithfield the same Year, for lifting up his Dog above his Head, in Imitation of the Priests Exaltation of the Host. He
P p p 2
was

was condemned by Dr. Longland, then Bishop of Lincoln, and burnt at Oxford: What were the Opinions and Articles charged upon him, and condemned in him for Heresy, is not material for us to recount; for no Wonder it can be for Mad-men to utter wild and extravagant Opinions. One would think such a Person, if he spake heretically, should be pitied rather than punished; and if it had been thought fit by Governours to have him out of the way, it was properer to put him into *Bedlam* than burn him; but either the Bishop, or rather his fiery Officers, did not, or would not see his Weakness. Heresy must not be spared, tho' in Persons that know neither Good nor Evil, Truth from Falsehood; wherefore he was committed to the Fire, in which he shewed so much of a pious Sense, that lifting up his Face to Heaven, he soberly and devoutly called upon the Lord Jesus, and so departed.

Thomas Garret, or Gerhard, Curate of Honey-Lane in London, who tho' he was burnt in Smithfield with Dr. Barnes and William Ferom, yet his Sufferings being at Oxford chiefly, he was properly enough to be mention'd as a Martyr of this Shire. His Crime was, that he carried Tindal's Translation of the New Testament in English, with divers Latin Treatises, as *Unio dissidentium*, &c. and sold them to the Scholars there. This being known to Cardinal Wolfsey, the Bishop of London, and other chief Churchmen, they sent their Officers to Oxford to make a privy Search thro' the University and Town to imprison him, and punish him, and burn his Books, as many as they could find of them. One Mr. Cole the Proctor, who was Mr. Garret's Friend, having Notice of the Design of Searching, gave him Warning of it, and advised him forthwith to leave the Place. Mr. Garret accordingly departed, and went towards Dorsetshire; but coming back again to Oxford upon some Occasion, he was taken in the Search, and committed to the Custody of Dr. Cotesford, Master of Lincoln College, who was then Commissary, who locked him up

in a Chamber as his Prisoner; Mr. Garret, while the Doctor was at Evenfong, slipt the Lock, and escaped to Mr. Delabar at Gloucester-hall, who being one of the Brethren, furnished him with Things necessary for his second Escape, and with Prayers sent him away; but Mr. Garret was taken at Hinkley, a few Miles from Oxford, two or three Days after, and in the mean Time Mr. Delabar being examined about Mr. Garret's Coming to him, and blamed for receiving him, was confined and put in the Stocks at the Commissary's Lodgings. But Mr. Garret was more severely dealt with; for after some Days Imprisonment, he was convened before the Commissary Dr. London and others, and being convicted of Heresy, (as they called it) was compelled to carry a Fagot in open Procession, from St. Mary's Church to St. Frideswide's, (now called Christ-Church) and Mr. Delabar with him. Several others who were suspected of Heresy, suffered at the same Time, as Mr. John Clarke, who died in Prison, and could not be suffered to receive the Communion, and therefore comforted his departing Soul with these Words, *Credo & manducasti*. Mr. Summers, Mr. Betts, Mr. Udal, Mr. Diet, &c. who being taken into the Procession, were forced, in Token of their Repentance, and renouncing their Errors, to cast one of their Books into the Fire, made at the End of Carfax on Purpose, as they passed along: Mr. Garret was now released, but relapsing, was taken and burnt as is above said.

Thomas Barnard and James Morton were burned by Dr. Longland Bishop of Lincoln, upon the same Day, the one for teaching the Lord's Prayer in English, and the other for having by him the Epistle of St. James translated into English. In Oxford also, much about the same Time one Mr. Barber, a Master of Arts of the University, a Man excellently well learned, was forced to recant. He being summoned up to Lambeth before Archbishop Cranmer, was in his Examination so stout in the Cause of the Sacrament, and so learnedly defended himself

himself therein, that neither *Cranmer* himself, nor any there present, could answer his Allegations, which he brought out of *Augustin*, but were all taken with much Admiration at his ready and pertinent Quotation of that Father. Notwithstanding, as the Times then were, for fear of incurring the Penalties of the six Articles, then most strictly urged upon every Man, they durst not acquit him, but caused him to recant at *Oxford*, which he did not long survive; for he never prospered after it, but wore away.

Mr. *Malary*, a Master of Arts of *Cambridge*, was, about the same Time, and for the like Opinions, brought to his Recantation at *Oxford*, that he might be a Terror to this University; and for the greater Solemnity, he was obliged to do it at *St. Mary's* upon a Sunday, standing with a Fagot upon his Shoulders before the Preacher (who at that Time was Dr. *Smith* the Divinity Reader); the Church was exceedingly thronged with Scholars and Citizens, as is usual upon such Occasions, and there happening a Chimney to be on Fire without, one *Hewster* cried out Fire, Fire, which being heard in the Church, caused such an Hurly-burly through a Supposition, that the Hereticks had set the Church on Fire to free one of their Brethren, that every one made haste to escape, and many crowding to get out at the Doors were terribly bruised and crushed to Death. Among others, a Boy being got upon a Door to save himself, conveyed himself into a Monk's Cowl, hoping thereby to be carried out, as indeed he was; but the Monk not knowing it, and feeling it heavy, began to exercise the evil Spirit, as he thought in his Hood, saying, In the Name of God, and all Saints, I command thee to declare what thou art behind my Back; the Boy answered, I am *Bertram's* Boy, but the Monk still supposing it an evil Spirit, went on, and said, I adjure thee in the Name of the inseparable Trinity, that thou tell me whence thou art, and get thee hence; to whom the Boy reply'd, I am *Bertram's* Boy, good Master let me go: By this Time the Monk was come to himself, and knowing the Mat-

ter, let the Boy go. As for *Malary*, either he could not, or would not get away; and therefore the next Day was brought to his plenary Recantation in *St. Frideswide's* Church, which, having performed, he was dismissed.

Nicholas Ridley, D. D. and Bishop of *London*, in King *Edward VIth's* Reign, was first taken up as an Heretick, and imprisoned in the *Tower of London* with Archbishop *Cranmer* and Bishop *Latimer*, where he was encountred by Dean *Fekkenham* and others, and from thence was sent down to *Oxford* with them, to dispute with some select Doctors of both Universities, in Order to confute them of their Errors, and clear up the Truth in the Face of that University. They were put under Confinement in several Places, and in a few Days after brought to the Schools, to dispute upon these two Questions, viz. Whether after the Words of Consecration are pronounced by the Priest, the natural Body of Christ is really in the Sacrament? 2. Whether after the said Words of Consecration there is in the Eucharist any other Substance than that of the Flesh and Blood of Christ remaining? In the Disputation the Prisoners maintained, That the true and natural Body of Christ, after the Consecration by the Priest, is not really present in the Sacrament of the Altar, but that the Substance of the Bread and Wine did still remain; and that the Sacrifice of the Mass is no propitiatory Sacrifice for the Quick and Dead; but because what is asserted in Disputation may not be justly charged upon learned Men as their own Opinions, or heretical, therefore in order to their Condemnation, certain Persons were commissioned by Cardinal *Pole*, the Pope's Legate a *Latere*, to examine them, as being accused to have often asserted them, and take their Answers; and *Ridley* was first examined, who having renounced all Obedience to the Cardinal, as acting by the Pope's Power, answered thus to the said Questions: In the Sacrament of the Altar is the natural Body and Blood of Christ, *vere & realiter*, i. e. indeed, and really, if we understand the

Words

Words spiritually by Grace and Efficacy; for so every worthy Receiver receiveth the very true Body of Christ; but if by really and indeed be meant, that a lively and moveable Body is included under the Forms of Bread and Wine, then in that Sense Christ's Body is not really and indeed in the Sacrament. 2. That in the Sacrament there is a certain Change in this; that the Bread, which before was common, is by Consecration made a lively Representation of Christ's Body, and not only a Figure, but effectually representeth Christ's Body. This is no small Representation, but such a Change as no mortal Man can make, but the Omnipotence of Christ's Word only; but notwithstanding this Mutation all the Doctors confess, that the true Nature and Substance of the Bread and Wine remaineth, with which the Body is in like Manner nourished, as the Soul is by Grace and Spirit with the Body of Christ. These Answers being given to the two first Questions, his Answer to the third was demanded, which he thus gave. 3. Christ, as St. Paul writeth, made one perfect Sacrifice for the Sins of the whole World, nor can his Sacrifice be repeated. The Sacrament is a Sacrifice of Praise and Thanksgiving acceptable to God; but to say that our Sins are by it taken away, (which is done by Christ's Passion alone) is a great Derogation to Christ's Merits; and in Effect declares that Christ died in vain. After this Examination Dr. Ridley was committed to the Keeping of the Mayor; and being called the next Day before the Commissioners at St. Mary's, the Bishop of Lincoln asked him, whether he persevered in his former Answer, or was contented to revoke his former Assertions, and in all Points submit to the Determination of the Universal Church, to which he said he exhorted him, because he saw him in the Way of Perdition. After this

Mr. Hugh Latimer, who had been Bishop of Worcester, and was at that Time Prisoner at Oxford, was brought forth

to be examined upon the same Questions, and gave his Answers in the same Sense, and almost in the same Words, as Dr. Ridley had done, but was not treated with the same Respect, because it was said, he never had taken the Degree of Doctor, as Ridley had. The Bishop of Lincoln after this, gave him the same Advice to recant his erroneous Opinions, and submit to the Judgment of the Catholick Church; but Mr. Latimer answered, he neither could nor would deny his Master Christ and his Truth; upon which the Bishop desired him to listen to him, which he readily did, expecting some new Matter, but the Bishop only read his Condemnation. Mr. Latimer asked him, whether it was not lawful for him to appeal from his Judgment? And the Bishop asked him to whom he would appeal? he reply'd, to the next general Council, which shall be lawfully called in God's Name; the Bishop was contented with this Appeal; but said it would be long before such an Assembly would meet, and then committed him to the Keeping of Mr. Ivis, then Mayor of Oxford, as he had Dr. Ridley. Here they both lay some Time, and on the 15th of October 1555, were again offered the Queen's Mercy, if they would recant, by the Bishop of Gloucester, Vice-chancellor, Dr. Marshall, and others, deputed for that Purpose, who seeing it refused, degraded them, and delivered them over to the secular Power. The next Day was appointed for their Execution; and the Lord Williams of Thame was commanded by the Queen to attend it, with certain of the Citizens in Arms, for Fear of any Tumult that might arise and hinder their Burning. When they were brought out in order to suffer, Dr. Ridley appeared in comely Cloathing, but Mr. Latimer's Garments were very mean and Thread-bare. As they passed to the Place of Execution, Dr. Ridley going by Bocardo, where Archbishop Cranmer was kept, looked up, hoping to have seen him, but Friar Soto had engaged him in a Disputation to divert him from it. They went chearfully towards the

the Stake, where being arrived, Dr. Ridley said to Mr. Latimer, Be of good Heart, Brother, for God will either assuage the Fury of the Flame, or strengthen us to abide it. Dr. Smith, before-mentioned, preached the Sermon on this Occasion, upon St. Paul's Words, 1 Cor. XIII. *If I give my Body to be burned, and have not Charity, it profiteth me nothing*; from which Words he argued, that it was the Cause, and not the Death that made the Martyr, which he confirmed by the Examples of Judas and others, that had desperately thrown away their Lives, as he feared these two Men that stood before him would do. Then he cried out to the People to beware of them, for they were Hereticks, and died out of the Church, for they were Lutherans, and held such Opinions, as the old Church of Christ never owned, for the Catholick Faith is far otherwise; and concluded with a short Exhortation to them to recant, and save their Lives and Souls. The holy Sufferers would feign have answered the Sermon, but could not obtain Leave; whereupon Dr. Ridley said aloud, Well then, I commit our Cause to Almighty God, which will indifferently judge all. To which Mr. Latimer added, Well, there is nothing hid that shall not be opened, and so prepared themselves for the Fire, giving their Garments to their Relations or the Poor, and what little Things they had about them to their Friends; many lamented their Death, some got Points from their Hoses, happy was he that could get but a Rag from them. The Fire being ready to be kindled, Dr. Ridley's Brother brought each of them a Bag of Gunpowder, which the Doctor received as sent by God. The Fire being kindled, Latimer said to Ridley, Be of good Comfort, play the Man, we shall this Day light such a Candle, by God's Grace, in England, as I trust, shall never be put out. In the Flames they both cried out, *Lord Jesus receive my Soul, into thy Hands, O Father, I commend my Spirit.* Latimer soon expired, but Ridley suffered great Torment, his lower Parts being

consumed before his Body was hurt, which made him sometimes cry out, to let the Fire come to him, for he could not burn, not forgetting to call upon God for Mercy. At length the Flame touched the Gun-powder and he never stirred more. It was said, that Archbishop Cranmer, by this Time, had got free from his Antagonist, and going up to the Top of Bocardo, his Brisson, saw his Brethren burning, and with bended Knees earnestly implored God, that he would give greater Courage to the Bishops than the Torments could subdue, which he in the March following shewed in the same Place, if not out-did, by dying the same Death, with the same Constancy; for he entered the Pile with a cheerful Countenance, and bad his Friends farewell with no Concern, tho' one of them, Dr. Ely of Brazen-nose College, when he would have shaken Hands with him, refused, and said, That it was not lawful to shew any Friendship to Hereticks, especially such as had relapsed into the Opinions they had hypocritically renounced; but what concerns the Martyrdom of this Archbishop, we have related at length in Nottinghamshire among the Martyrs there, to which we refer the Reader.

Julius Palmer, a Scholar, and at length a Fellow of Magdalene College, a Person of a strong Memory and pregnant Wit, which having improved by wonderful Diligence, he became so expert in the Latin and Greek Tongues, that he often supplied the Place of the Reader in the later. Nor was he less skilled in philosophick Studies, but being a ready Disputant, was chosen Logick Lecturer in his College. His Life also was exemplary as well as studious; he was civil, sober and courteous, free from all Vice and Deceit, and so great a Contemner of Injuries, that he was wont to say, none is to be accounted valiant but such as could despise Injuries. Being endowed with so good Qualifications, he was much admired in the later End of King Henry VIIIth's Reign, and Beginning of King Edward VIth's; but when the

Re-

Reformation was established, he shewed himself a great Zealot for the *Romish* Faith. All his Company and Conversation was with such as were rank Enemies to the Gospel then taught; he would never come to the Common Prayers but by Compulsion; Sermons he would never hear, nor suffer his Scholars to go to them by his good Will; for he told them they might employ themselves better at home. For these Defaults and Neglects he was punished divers Ways, but not at all amended by them, as tho' he sought Occasions to make himself an eminent Sufferer for the *Roman* Church, as he at length proved; for having spoken contumelious Words against Dr. *Haddon* the President, and being thought a principal Actor in a Libel fixed upon several Walls and Doors of the College, abusing the said President, he was for that and other his popish Pranks (in which he had long obstinately continued) expelled the College. From the University he resorted to Sir *Francis Knowles's*, and for a Maintenance taught his Children, till Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, and then finding an Opportunity to recover his Fellowship, by her declaring for his Religion, as soon as her Majesty sent down her Visitors to *Oxford*, he applied himself to them, and having shewed them how he had defended the *Romish* Faith to the utmost of his Power, and was therefore deprived, was again restored; but while he was at Mr. *Knowles's*, he had been brought to some more serious Thoughts about Religion, by his Conversation with divers godly Men there, and had by reading *Calvin's* Institution, and other good Books, been undeceived in many Particulars; whereupon meeting with one Mr. *Bullingham*, an old Acquaintance, and not only a Fellow of the same Society, but of the same Faction with him, a fiery Papist, who went into voluntary Exile for it in King *Edward's* Days, in *St. Paul's*, as they were setting up the Rood there, he thus bespake him: '*Bullingham*, you know into what Miseries we are fallen, for the Pope and his Religion. We

are young Men, let us consider, what is our Religion? Our Consciences bear us Witness that we taste not such an inward Sweetness in the Profession thereof, as the Followers of the Gospel do in theirs. To say the Truth we maintain, we know not what rather out of Self-will than Knowledge. Then pointing to the Rood, he said, *Bullingham*, This is our God, for whom we have smarted. No, saith *Bullingham*, 'tis only an Image of him; an Image, saith *Palmer*? I tell thee, *Bullingham*, 'tis as *Calvin* says, an Idol, and the Pope is Anti-christ, and his Clergy are the Sink-hole of Hell, and I believe it. Oh that God had revealed these Matters to me in Times past, I would have bequeathed the *Romish* Religion to the Devil, from whence it came. *Bullingham*, believe them not, I will have my Knees pared off, before I will bow them to that Jackanapes, (meaning the Rood) with God's Help. *Bullingham* replied, Is the Wind in that Corner? It will blow thee to little Ease: I will never have to do with thee more.' *Palmer*, after this, continued yet wavering, but yet took Notice of the Constancy of such as suffered for the Truth, and coming from the Burning of Bishop *Ridley* and *Latimer*, was heard to say, O raging Cruelty! O Tyranny tragical, and more than barbarous! From this Time he set himself to the Reading of *Peter Martyr's* Comment on the first of the *Corinthians*, and other good Books, by which he was so convinced of the Truth, that he embraced it with great Joy, and ever after so utterly detested all *Romish* Superstitions, that he could not endure to be present at Mass, hear Sermons, or so much as be in the Company of Papists; and thereupon resigned his Fellowship, and departed into a wide World friendless and hopeless from any but God. Within a short Time after, he, by God's Providence obtained the Grammar-School of *Reading* by Patent, but was rooted out there by some false Persons, who got into his good Opinion and betrayed him, so that for

Fear

Fear he was forced to leave his School, and being in a poor Condition, fly to his Mother at *Ensam*, hoping to obtain of her certain Legacies, which his Father had left him some Years before. Coming to his Mother, he kneeled down to ask her Blessing, which when she saw, she said, Thou shalt have Christ's Curse and mine wheresoever thou goest; and as for Money or Goods, thy Father left nothing for Hereticks; Fagots I have to burn thee, &c. At these Words he departed, praying God to bless and prosper her, and returning to *Magdalene* College to some Friends, obtained a Recommendation to a School in *Glocestershire*; but before he set out, turned out of his Way to *Reading* to get a Quarter's Salary due to him, as formerly Schoolmaster there; but was there surprized, imprisoned, and tried as an Heretick before Dr. *Jeffereys* and others. His Charge was, 1. That he denied the Pope's Supremacy, and Purgatory; and, 2. That he asserted there were but two Sacraments; that the Priest shewed an Idol at Mass. 3. That he was a Sower of Sedition, and sought to divide the Queen's Subjects. What Answer he gave to these Articles, we find not; but being in *Newbury* Church, was asked what was in the Pix that hung before him, and when he said a Piece of Bread, he was asked, Whether they that receive the holy Sacraments do not truly eat Christ's natural Body? and answered,

That faithful Receivers eat it spiritually, and not naturally. He was asked about Infant-Baptism, whether it ought to be retained in the Church as a Thing necessary? and answered, Yea, because it is agreeable to God's Word; yet asserted, that Children might be saved without it. After this he was kept sometime in Prison, and offered Preferments, if he would conform to the Doctrines of the Church; but nothing would prevail with him; whereupon being condemned by the Consistory Courts, he was delivered to the Sheriff, Sir *Richard Abridges*, Knt. and burnt the same Day, with two other Persons, *Thomas Roberts*, alias *Askine*, and *John Guin*.

Catharine Cathie, or *Damp Martin*, who may justly, after her Death, be reputed a Martyr, having been three times buried, should have a Place here; but that a full Account of the inhumane Usage of her is related in *Queen Mary's* Reign, *Anno 1555*, in the former Part of this Work; as are also the Sufferings of many of those Masters, Fellows, Scholars and others, who, to avoid the Visitors sent by *Queen Mary* and *Cardinal Pole*, to reform the University, i. e. settle Popery in the Colleges, fled, some out of the Nation into *Germany*, and other foreign Parts; and others concealed themselves in it, loosing their Preferments and Liberties to preserve their Religion.

The Sufferers in the late rebellious Times for the Constitution in Church and State, being most numerous and remarkable in this University, are worthy to be taken Notice of next to the Martyrs, viz.

Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. Warden of *All-Souls*, Chaplain to his Majesty King *Charles I.* Clerk of the Closet, and Prebendary of *Glocester*. He strenuously adhered to the Royal Cause, and boldly told the Visitors sent by the Parliament, that he could not with a safe Conscience submit to them; for which Answer they pronounced him deprived of his Mastership, and brought one *John Palmer*, a Batchelor of Physick, to substitute in his Room; but the Doctor not giving Place to him, the Earl of *Pembroke* the Chancellor came with the Visitors, and forcibly deprived him of his Free-hold, striking his Name out of the Buttery-Book, and breaking open the Lodgings, into both which they placed *Palmer*, and hurried away the Doctor to Prison. In this Duration he remained six Months, and obtained his Liberty at length by giving Security that he would leave *Oxford*, not to go to the King, and appear before them at any Time at 4 Days Warning. He went into *Staffordshire* to his Friends, and spent his Time till the Restoration in attending his Studies and Devotions, and collecting Money for his Majesty's Service, which he constantly sent to him in Exile. In 1659, Mr. *Palmer* died, and the Doctor was restored to his Wardenship, but never personally took Possession of it; for at the Restoration he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, and soon after Bishop of *London*; from whence he was translated to *Canterbury* in 1663, in both succeeding Dr. *Fuxon*. He was Chancellor of this University near 10 Years, and built their magnifi-

cent Theatre at the Expence of 18 Thousand Pounds.

All the Fellows of this Society following the Example of their Head, in not submitting to the Power of the Visitors, were expelled to the Number of 44.

Thomas Lawrence, Master of *Baial*, and D. D. *Margaret* Professor, Treasurer and Prebendary of *Litchfield*, and Rector of *Bemerton* and *Toggleston* in *Wiltshire*, of all which he was deprived by the Visitors. After he was dismissed from the University, he went to Col. *Walton's*, one of the King's Judges, whom he had befriended while he was a Prisoner of War in the Garrison of *Oxford*. This Gentleman was so mindful of the Benefit, that he got him settled in the little Chapelry of *Coln*, in the Parish of *Somerham* in *Huntingtonshire*, which he got endowed with the Tithes of the Parish, (as 'tis said) for the sake of Dr. *Lawrence*. Here he lived in great Obscurity and Poverty, having a Wife and several Children, and died before the Restoration, to which if he had lived, he had certainly been a Bishop in *Ireland*, as he was nominated. His Wife and Children, after his Decease, were in a very mean Condition, and were obliged for Maintenance, to petition the Corporation established for the Relief of Ministers Widows and Orphans, for a yearly Allowance: He was esteemed famous for Scholastical Divinity, an excellent Linguist for *Greek* and *Latin*, and a profound Theologian; but his Multitude of Troubles brought a melancholy Distemper

Distemper upon him, which rendred him unlike himself.

The Visitors expelled out of this College twenty or more Fellows and Scholars.

Samuel Radcliffe, D. D. Principal of *Brazen-nose* College, and Rector of *Steeple-Aston* in this County. He was deposed for disowning the Authority of the Visitors, and because he took no Notice of their Expulsion, they gave him many Troubles, and at length served upon him the Order of the Committee to eject him. He was infirm and sick, and desired that he might first remove his Goods; but it was answered, that since he had disobeyed the Orders of Parliament, in not going away sooner, he deserved no Favour; however, if he would quietly resign up the Lodgings to his Successor, he should be treated civilly, which he utterly refused to do. Several Methods after this were used to get him to resign, sometimes threatening to put him into the Custody of a Messenger, at other Times promising to let him have half his Goods; but nothing would prevail with the old Gentleman, sick as he was, to betray his Trust, and quit his undoubted Right. At last the Earl of *Pembroke* joining with the Visitors, came and broke open the College Gates, and put Mr. *Greenwood* in Possession of the Principalship by Violence; notwithstanding the poor old Principal *Dr. Radcliffe* lay very ill, and died within little more than a Month after. The Fellows, after his Death, took no Notice of *Greenwood*, nor of the Menaces of the Visitors; but having affixed a Citation upon the College Gate, according to their Statutes, they met in one of their Chambers, 13 July following, and chose unanimously

Thomas Yate, Batchelor of Divinity, to be their Principal, Rector of *Middleton-Cheney* in *Northamptonshire*; but if he ever obtained the Possession of the Headship, he did not keep it long, nor his Living. He endured many Hardships while he had his Preferments, tho' greater after he was deprived; but living to the Restoration, he was crea-

ted Doctor of Divinity, and restored to his Headship by the King's Commissioners, and injoyed it several Years after.

There were one and twenty Fellows and Scholars, and a Bible-Clerk, ejected by the Parliament Visitors out of this College; one of them, Mr. *Eaton*, was, after the Restoration, created Doctor of Divinity, and made President of *Glocester hall*, and Archdeacon of *Stow* and *Leicester*.

Dr. Samuel Fell, Dean of *Christ Church*, and Prebendary of *Wenlock-barns*, in the Church of *St. Paul's London*. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion he shewed himself a great Royalist, and was in 1642, ordered to be imprisoned by the Parliament, for sending of Money to the King; but he escaped that Time by Flight, but he was plundered by the Lord *Say's* Soldiers. When the *Oxford* Visitation was in 1647, he was Vice-Chancellor, and to the Honour of the University discharged his Trust with all the Conduct, Boldness and Fidelity that could be desired; for which he was not only put out of his Office of Vice-Chancellor and Deanery, but taken into Custody by Order of Parliament, and remained for some Time there. The Possession of the Deanery was ordered to be given to *Dr. Reynolds* by Parliament; and the Visitors main Care was to obtain it; but neither Mrs. *Fell* or her Daughters, nor any of her Servants had the least Regard to them. At last the Chancellor, attended by the Visitors and a Party of Soldiers, came to take Possession of the Lodgings, but finding Mrs. *Fell* resolved not to deliver them up, they ordered the Soldiers to take her up in a Chair, and carry her out into the Quadrangle, where they set her down, as they were forced to do to her Daughters, and some other Gentlemen, before they could have the Lodgings to themselves. *Dr. Fell* died soon after this, for being set at Liberty, he retired to his Parsonage of *Sunningwell*, and there departed this Life, Feb. 1648. The incomparably learned, and eminently pious Person,

Dr. *Henry Hammond*, was Sub-dean, and second Canon of this College at the same Time. He, tho' a Person of an extraordinary sweet Carriage, and mild Disposition, yet had disoblighd the Parliament Visitors, in refusing to publish the Order of the Committee for reforming the University, and not appearing among the Assembly of Divines upon the Nomination of Parliament; on which Account, in the very Beginning of the Troubles his Books were plundered, but were bought for him by a Friend. After this he was summoned before the Committee of the Country, where he was perswaded, threatned and reproached; but nothing would deter him from his Duty, till finding 100 *l.* promised to any that could apprehend him, he fled to Dr. *Oliver*, Master of *Magdalen College, Oxford*, where his Worth soon became known to the Court there, and was in great Trust and Favour with the King, who sent him to assist his Commissioners at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, made him one of his Chaplains, and had he lived was designed for the Bishoprick of *Worcester*. But in the mean Time, after the Surrender of *Oxford*, he fell into his Enemies Hands, who outed him of his Canonry and other Preferments, and made him a Prisoner for about ten Weeks at *Oxford*. When he had got his Liberty, he retired to Sir *John Pakington* of *Westwood* in *Worcestershire*, and there spent the Remainder of his Life in Study and Devotion, dying of the Gout, Cholick, &c. not much more than a Month before King *Charles's* Restoration. He was continually distributing his own and others Charity to the distressed Clergy and poor Royalists; yet to his own Astonishment he said, he could never make himself poor, for he died worth 15 Hundred Pounds.

Many most excellent Men more were of this Society, as Dr. *Edward Pocock*, Dr. *Robert Sanderson*, Dr. *George Morley*, Dr. *Jasper Main*, Dr. *John Dolben*, Dr. *John Fell*, Son of the suffering Dean above-mention'd,

Dr. *Richard Allestrey*, and divers others of less Note, but truly loyal, to the Number of near 80, to whose Worth and Virtue no Respect was had, but all were expelled this large Society, that would not submit to the Committee and Visitors.

Dr. *Robert Newlin*, President of *Corpus Christi College*, who succeeded the famous Dr. *Jackson* in 1640, and was at the Time of the Visitation Pro-vice-chancellor, was at the same Time deposed from his Office, his Doors being broke open, and House ransacked for the *Insignia*, &c. and dispossessed of his Headship for disowning the Visitors Authority, and with him about 40 Scholars and Fellows, which were upon the Foundation, ejected, among whom were several very learned and eminent Men, as Mr. *George Stratford*, who had been Vice-President of the College, and was then Minister of *Basingham* in *Lincolnshire*, from which Living being ejected, and not being able to get his Fifts by all the Application he could make, he was forced to live upon Charity to his Death; Mr. *Greaves*, a Person well skilled in the Oriental Tongues, who sometimes read the *Arabick* Lecture for Dr. *Pocock*, and had an Hand in the *Polyglot Bible*; Mr. *Fulman*, Dr. *Hammond's Amanuensis*, by whose Recommendation he found a secure Retirement in the Family of *Peto's* at *Chesterton* in *Warwickshire*, and lived till the Restoration, and became Rector of *Meysey-Hampton* in *Glostershire*, where he employed his Time much to the Service of the Commonwealth of Learning; for he gathered King *Charles* Ist's Works together, and Dr. *Hammond's*, which last he published, and left those Materials for the other, from which Dr. *Perenchiefe* published them with his Majesty's Life, &c.

Dr. *Hackwell*, Rector of *Exeter College*, and Archdeacon of *Surrey*; he had been Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, (afterwards *K. Charles I.*) but for his good Advice to him against the *Spanish Match*, was displaced, imprisoned a while, and utterly turned out of Favour, and

and after lived at his Rectory of *Heanton* in *Devonshire*. In this Time he spent one Thousand Pounds in building a Chapel for this College, which made way for his being chosen Rector, when Dr. *Prideaux* was made Bishop of *Worcester* in 1641. He resided very little in the College, for the Wars breaking out, he thought his Rectory would be a safer Place for his Residence, and so he kept there till he was deprived of both, after which he died soon, viz. in 1649. In his Absence from the College, Mr. *Henry Tozer* was Sub-Rector, and of Course had the Government of the College in his Hands. He was an able and painful Preacher, and much followed by the Puritan Party, which might be the Reason he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines in 1643, but he refused it, and stay'd at *Oxford* to preach before the Court and Parliament there. After the Surrender of *Oxford*, when the Parliament sent their Visitors to reform the University, he boldly and resolutely opposed them, and maintained the Rights of the College, in Defence of his own and the Fellows Freeholds in the highest Degree. He kept up the Use of the Common Prayer in the College after the Directory was appointed, and admonished one of his House for not attending it. He shewed the utmost Dislike to the Friends of the Parliament, and always countenanced the Loyalists. The Visitors being informed of these Things, summoned him before them; but he returned his Answer, That what he was accused of concerned the Discipline of the College, and in that Case it would be Perjury in him to submit to any other Visitor than those appointed by their Statues. This Answer displeasing the Visitors, they ordered the Soldiers of the Garrison to eject him; and because he refused to deliver up the Keys of the College, imprisoned him; but afterwards they moderated their Sentence, released him from Prison, allowed him a Chamber in his College, and the Profits of a travelling Fellowship; but 'tis probable he accepted of neither,

for he immediately left the Kingdom, and became Preacher to the *English* Merchants at *Rotterdam* in *Holland*. With him fourteen Fellows and Scholars, besides others, were ejected.

Dr. *Richard Bayly*, Dean of *Salisbury*, and Prebendary of *Chilswick*, in the Church of *St. Paul's* London, President of *St. John's* College. Upon the Breaking out of the War, he was one that chiefly promoted the Sending the University Plate to his Majesty, which being found out by the Parliament, he was forced to fly and abscond for a Time. When the Visitation came on at *Oxford* in 1647, he stood up stoutly in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of his College; and tho' he was voted out of his Headship, and further threatened with Imprisonment, he would not let go Possession, till the Chancellor in Person, with a Party of Dragoons, effectual Visitors, came to the College to turn him out, and put in his Successor. He had a Month's Time given him to remove his Goods, but he stay'd longer, and would not depart, till his Successor broke open his Lodgings, and the Visitors and their Officers drove him, his Wife and six Children out before them, as one of them, to his no great Credit, afterwards bragged. He and his Family lived afterwards privately in *Oxford*, upon a College Lease, which luckily fell while he was Master, and into which he had put the Lives of three of his Children. He lived to the Restoration, and was restored to his Preferments, but enjoyed them not long, dying at *Salisbury* in 1667.

Two and thirty of this College refused to submit to the Visitation, and were on that Account ejected, some of them with greater Severity than others, as Dr. *Edwards*, for his Boldness in upbraiding them for their Cruelty to the best Men in the Kingdom; and Mr. *Gisby*, because he was Bursar; Mr. *Mews* had like to have been hanged, &c.

Dr. *Mansel*, Principal of *Jesus*, to which Place he had been elected twice,
viz.

viz. in 1620 and 1630, having resigned the first Time upon a Prospect of some Advantage that would accrue to the College by his so doing. He was possessed the second Time of this Headship, when the Visitation of this University was on foot, and was ejected by the Visitors; his temporal Estate (for he was the youngest Son of Sir *Francis Mansel* in *Carmarthenshire*) being put under Sequestration at the same Time. He lived to the Restoration, and was restored to his College, to which he was a considerable Benefactor. He died in 1665. He found more civil Usage than his Fellows, seventeen of which were ejected; for Mr. *Hughes* was imprisoned, Mr. *Brevint* plundered, and forced to seek Shelter in *France*. He retired into *Fersey*, his own Country, but not finding it safe for him to stay there, he settled in *France*, and lived to the Restoration.

Dr. *Hood*, Rector of *Lincoln* College, submitted to the Visitors, and kept his Place; but ten of the Fellows and Scholars suffered thus; Mr. *Webberley* was not only deprived of his Fellowship, but clapt up in *Bridewell*, for strenuously opposing the Visitation, being a desperate Zealot for the King's Cause; Mr. *Houghton* was not only ejected from his Fellowship, and the Rectory of *St. Miles's* in *Oxford*, but his Estate of 180 *l.* per *Ann.* was sequestered, insomuch, that when he died, his Widow and five Children were reduced to so great Poverty, that they were forced to sue for Relief to the Corporation for Ministers Widows and Orphans, and were accordingly supported by that Charity; Mr. *Chalfont* was forced to quit the Kingdom, and at length became Chaplain to the *English* Factory at *Roterdam* in *Holland*; and Mr. *Marshall*, a Scholar of the House, bore Arms for the King during the Siege, and upon the Approach of the Visitation went beyond Sea, where he also became Chaplain to the Merchants of *Roterdam* and *Dort*; but returning into *England* after the Restoration, he was chosen first Fellow, and then Master of this College, in which he founded some

Scholarships. Others there were who were ejected, to the Number of Eleven, of whom we have nothing else related.

Dr. *John Oliver*, President of *Magdalen* College, and Prebendary of *Winchester*. His eminent Learning recommended him to Archbishop *Laud*, who made him his Chaplain, and got him other Promotions in the Church; but in 1643, he was dispossessed, or driven from them all; in Compensation of which, the Fellows of this College chose him President the next Year. He for disclaiming the Authority of the Visitors, was voted out of his Presidentship; and because he would not voluntarily resign it, the Chancellor and Visitors with a Party of Soldiers, came and turned him by Force out of it, putting into his Place Dr. *John Wilkinson*. He had, while he lived in his Headship, been so hospitable to the Rich, and generous to the Poor, that he always made even at the Year's End; and therefore being ejected, he underwent great Hardships, wanting now what he had bestowed upon others, tho' some of his Relations and Servants were as bountiful to him as their Circumstances would bear. He lived to the Restoration, and was the first in the University that was restored to his College, and was after made Dean of *Worcester*, which he held but a little Time, dying 27 *Octob.* 1661. Near sixty of this College were deprived by the Visitors about the same Time, nineteen of which were not only expelled the College (as other twelve of them were) but the University. Mr. *Chibnall* was imprisoned six Months, because he being Bursar, would not give up his Books and Accounts to those they had put in.

Dr. *William Harvey*, Warden of *Merton* College; he was educated at *Cains* College in *Cambridge*, and having travelled into *France* and *Italy*, made a considerable Stay at *Padua*, in which University he took his Doctor's Degree in Physick, and then returned to *England*, practised Physick at *London*, and became Physician in Ordinary to King *James I.* and

and King Charles I. About the Year 1615, he found out the Circulation of the Blood, being then Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he adhered faithfully to his Royal Master, (for whom he lost 2000 l.) attended him at the Battle of *Edg-hill*, and from thence to *Oxford*, where he was chosen Master of *Merton College*, (Dr. *Nathaniel Brent* having left the Wardenship to side with the Parliament Party) by Virtue of his Majesty's Letters to the Society. He stay'd with his Majesty in *Oxford* during the Siege; but upon his Majesty's going over to the *Scots*, and the Surrender of *Oxford*, he returned to *London*, and was in as great Reputation as ever. He was chosen President of the College of Physicians, but refused to accept of that Post, tho' very honourable, and died in 1657. He was a great Benefactor to the College of Physicians at his Death, where his Statue is set up.

There were ejected out of this Society, about the same Time, thirty-four Fellows and Post-masters, of which these were Men of great Eminency for Learning, viz. Dr. *Peter Turner*, *Savilian* Professor of Geometry; Mr. *John Greaves*, *Savilian* Professor of Astronomy, and Mr. *Henry Jacob*, Superior Beadle of Divinity.

Dr. *Henry Stringer*, Warden of *New College*. He was Greek Professor in the University, and advanced to this Wardenship in 1647, but had little or no Enjoyment of it, being voted out of it by the Committee of Reformers in 1648, who soon after was quite dispossessed by main Force, expelling him the University, so that his Lectureship became void, and the Commissioners substituted in his Place Mr. *John Harmer*; Dr. *Crowther* of *St. John's* obtained the King's Letters for it, but did not enjoy it till the Restoration in 1660; Dr. *Stringer* was also Rector of *Hardwyke* in *Buckinghamshire*, which was sequestered, as may be judged from the like Cases, (for he was looked upon as a notorious Malignant, not deserving the least Fa-

vour) as well as from his retiring from the College and University to *London*, where he remained to his Death, which happened in 1657.

There were fifty-four Fellows and eight Chaplains deprived in this College, for their Non-submission to the Parliament Visitors, among whom was Mr. *Richard Holloway*, afterwards made a Judge in 1683, and turned out by King *James II.* for giving his Opinion in Favour of the seven Bishops in 1688; Mr. *William Beav*, afterwards Bishop of *Landaffe*; and Mr. *Richard Shirlock*, who was afterwards promoted by the Earl of *Darby* to the rich Living of *Winwick* in *Lancashire*. He was a Man both pious and charitable, but so zealous for the Church, that the People esteemed him popishly affected.

Mr. *Henry Wightwick*, Master of *Pembroke College*. He being elected in 1647, in direct Opposition to the Order of Parliament, was soon after dispossessed, and was indeed the very first Head of an House in this University, that was ejected by the Visitors. One Mr. *Henry Langley* was substituted in his Place; but he living till the Restoration recovered it again.

There were 14 Fellows and Scholars ejected out of this College.

Dr. *Gerard Langhaine*, Provost of *Queen's College*, being a most learned Man, was not ejected or troubled by the Visitors, through the Interest and Favour of Dr. *Owen* and Mr. *Selden*; but thirty-seven of the Fellows and Scholars of this College refusing to own the Authority of the Visitors, it is probable were all dispossessed, at least for a Time; for it can't be denied, but that no small Number of the ejected Fellows and Scholars, as well of other Colleges, as of this, did after a Time submit to the Visitors, and were restored to their Places, Want forcing, or Relaxation of Principle allowing them so to do.

Dr. *Hannibal Potter*, President of *Trinity College*. He was Vice-Chancellor in 1647, and being twice summoned to appear before the Parliament while he bore that Office, was at length voted out of it by the Reforming Committee at

Lon-

London. Dr Fell was chosen Vice-Chancellor after him, but being deprived by the Visitors from that Office, Dr. Potter acted for him as Pro-vice-chancellor, which angered the Committee at *London* so much, that they ordered him to be taken into Custody, but he absconded, and so escaped that Confinement. In *March* following, he was again threatened with imprisonment, for not obeying some Orders of Parliament; but tho' that was not executed, he soon felt their Displeasure more severely, by being actually dispossessed of his Headship by the Chancellor in Person, attended by the Visitors, and a Guard of Soldiers, who having thrust him out by Force, put one *Harris* into his Place. After this, Dr. Potter, aged and friendless, was driven to very great Necessities, and did in a most woful Manner endure great Hardships, insomuch that he was forced to accept of a Curacy in *Somersetshire* of 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* a Year, for a mere Subsistence; but was not long permitted to enjoy that poor Pittance, for the Committee being informed that he used Part of the Common Prayer, turned him out, under a Pretence of Insufficiency. However he lived to the Restoration, and recovered his Headship. He died in 1664.

There were ejected out of this College about 25 Fellows and Scholars, of whom Mr. *Lydal*, a very ingenious Man, an excellent Philosopher and great Tutor, was one who was deprived and expelled the University upon this Occasion. An under-graduate Pupil of his, when he was summoned before the Visitors, and asked by them, Whether he would submit to the Visitation or not? answered, That he would with all his Heart, provided, that they themselves would submit to the King; whereupon they enquired who was his Tutor, and finding him to be Mr. *Lydal*, they dealt with him as is above-mentioned, yet after some Time they revoked Part of the Sentence, and allowed him to tarry in the College and take Pupils. He died young, or his Learning might have been a further Benefit to the World, viz. in

the Year 1657, in the 32d Year of his Age.

Dr. *Thomas Walker*, Master of University College. He was Residentiary Canon, and Prebendary of *Hilton* in the Church of *Wells*. He was originally of St. *John's* College, and was elected to this Headship in *Aug.* 1632. He disclaimed the Visitation of the Parliament Commissioners, and for that Reason was summoned to appear before the Parliament, and ejected in 1648. He was restored in 1660 to his Mastership, and no Doubt to his other Preferments; but lived not long enough in them to compensate in any Measure for his great Sufferings so many Years, for he died in the Year 1665. He was a modest deserving Man. Seventeen Fellows and Scholars of this College were ejected much about the same Time with the Master, among whom was Mr. *Abraham Woodhead*, who had been Proctor in the University in 1641. He seeing the Troubles coming on, travelled into *France* and *Italy*, and at *Rome* taught *George Duke of Buckingham*, Mathematics. He was ejected by the Visitors in 1648, for his Non-appearance, and retired to *London*, where he taught the Lord *Capel* Mathematics, and by him and the Duke of *Buckingham* was supported, till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he again obtained his Fellowship; but being turned Roman Catholic, tarried but a very little while in the College, yet thro' Concealment of his Religion, got Leave of the Society to travel, with an Allowance of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and retiring to *Hogsden* near *London*, lived so privately, that but one of the Society knew any other but that he was in his Travels, and there shewed himself a zealous Champion for that Church. *Obadiab Walker* was another of the ejected Fellows. He was a Preacher before the Court, while it was in this City, and one of the standing extraordinary Delegates of the University for publick Business, and was therefore also expelled. He was restored in 1660, and at length became Master of this College. He was Pupil to Mr.

Mr. *Woodhead*, and had the Possession of his Manuscripts after his Death, and published several of his Books, which it seems had such an Influence upon him, that he at length, in King *James II*'s Reign, declared himself a *Roman Catholick*. How he disguised his Sentiments before, we know not; but 'tis probable he never was otherwise after his Restoration, having put out divers Books in Vindication of the Papistical Doctrines, under his Tutor *Woodhead*'s Name, which were generally thought his own.

Dr. *John Pitt*, Warden of *Wadham* College. He was one of the original Fellows of this House, nominated and appointed by the Lady *Dorothy Wadham* her self, and was elected into this Wardenship in 1644. He was also Vicar of *Chardstock* in *Dorsetshire*. His Enjoyment of the Wardenship was but short, for the Visitation sent by the Parliament coming on, he had a great Share in the Calamities attending it. In *March* 1647, he was voted out of his Headship; but he not giving Place, was summoned before the Committee, who examined him upon several Heads; but he was very refractory, and would give them no Satisfaction; whereupon

the Chancellor in Person with the Visitors, and some Dragoons of the Garrison, went to his Lodgings, and actually dispossessed him of his Wardenship. As for his Vicarage, he was not only sequestered from it, but plundered of all his Household Goods and Books; his Estate also being seized upon and kept from him. What Effect these Sufferings had on him, we can't say, but he died soon after. With the Master were twenty-two Fellows and Scholars, or thereabouts, ejected, of whom was Mr. *John Dingle*, an excellent Disputant; he was the last Person that read the Common Prayers in this College, which so provoked the Visitors, that he felt their Displeasure more heavily than many others; for they not only ejected him, but he having obtained the Living of *St. Cuthbert's* in *Cornwall*, they followed him thither, and took it from him. Of the six Beadles of this University, (whose Places are much better than any Fellowship) five of them at least were dispossessed of their Places, and possibly some of them, and the Fellows above-mentioned, deservedly, had the Authority been legal, and their Crimes fairly and particularly proved.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS *set up in this County.*

B *Ampton*, a School for twenty poor Children of the Inhabitants of two adjacent Villages, *Aston* and *Coat*, maintained by a private Gentleman.

Banbury, two Schools, the one for thirty Boys, and the other for twenty Girls, all of them cloathed. They are maintained by the Subscriptions of the neighbouring Gentry and Townsmen, which amount to an Hundred Pounds a Year. Their Revenue hath been increased by two Legacies of twenty Pounds each,

and one of thirty Pounds. Twenty-six Children had been put Apprentices out of these Schools in 1714; and 'tis not to be doubted but more than as many has been put out since; but we have no Account of their Number. The Master's Salary is twenty-five Pounds a Year, and the Mistress's twelve Pounds ten Shillings *per Ann.*

Bloxham, a Charity-School supported by a private Gentleman; but we have no Account how many Children are
R r r taught

targht in it, or how it is managed.

Cuddesden, twelve poor Girls put to School at the Charge of the Bishop of the Diocese of *Oxford*, whose Palace is in this Place.

Deddington, a School for sixteen Boys, and as many Girls, who are taught to read and say their Catechism at a Penny a Week *per Head*, at the Expence of a private Gentleman.

Haseley Magna, or *Great Haseley*, a Charity-School for fourteen Boys; but by whom it is supported, we have no Account.

Henley upon Thames, a School for twenty Boys, supported (as we suppose) by the Subscriptions of the Inhabitants, and other charitable Neighbours.

Islip, a School for one and twenty poor Children, of which the Minister hath for many Years paid for the teaching of fifteen, and given ten Pounds *per*

Ann. for putting two of the said Children out Apprentices every Year, and hath purchased Lands for making this his Charity perpetual. To these other charitable Persons have added six, and contributed for the Cloathing of the whole Number, so that now the School consists of twenty-one, all taught and cloathed, but no Girls.

Kirtlington, one School for teaching twenty Boys and ten Girls, towards which, a Gentleman of *Oxford* hath left seven Pounds a Year for ever. The rest of the Charge is defray'd by the Inhabitants and neighbouring Gentry.

Middleton-Stoney, a small School for the Teaching of four poor Children, upheld at the Charge of the Minister of the Place.

Mixbury, most of the poor Children of the Parish are taught at the Charge of the Rector.

OXFORD, in which City there are established Five Charity-Schools, viz.

1. **I**N *St. Peter's* Parish in the East, is a School for five and fifty Boys cloathed in Grey, first erected in 1707. The Trustees are the Vice-chancellor and Proctors, and several of the Heads of Colleges. It is maintained by Subscriptions, which come to two Hundred Pounds a Year. In 1714, three and thirty Boys had been put out Apprentices, and no Doubt but above as many more have been put out since. And for the Satisfaction of the Contributors, there is printed and distributed among them every two Years, a particular Account of the Sums received and disbursed on the Account of the said School.

2. In *St. Martin's* Parish there are set up two Schools, one of them for fifty

Boys cloathed in Blue, erected by the City in 1708. The Trustees for this School are the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, with four of the principal Subscribers. Some Money, formerly left for the putting out poor Children, hath been applied to the putting Apprentices Boys out of this School. Six had been put Apprentices out of this School in 1714, and doubtless several more have so been since. One of the Subscribers is pleased to take one of the Boys home with him every *Sunday* to Dinner.

3. The other School in the same Parish is for forty Girls, which are all cloathed in Blue. This School was erected in the same Year as the former, and the Charge thereof is defrayed, by the

the Advancement of half a Poor's Rate yearly. They are, besides their other Learning, to knit their own and the Boys Stockings. The Trustees are the same as for the Boys School last mentioned. For these Children of both Schools the City hath set up Galleries in this Church.

4. In *St. Peter's* in the *Baily*, a School for sixty Girls, erected at the Charge, and maintained by the Contributions of several Members of the University, whose Names are not known. They are taught to read, write, and spin, and to have the Cloath which is made of their Spinning, for themselves. They go to Church twice every Day, and are catechised every *Sunday* and Holiday, according to the Rubrick and Canon.

5. In *St. Thomas's* Parish there is a School-house built at the Expence of two Hundred and nine Pounds, by a private Gentleman, and a Master hath

the Use of it to teach Children in; and for the Use of it he teacheth ten Boys *gratis*. There are several other little petty Schools up and down the City, at which poor Children are taught at the Charge of charitable Persons; but we know not exactly the Number, being mixed with other Children, whose Parents pay for their School. They have been computed at 30 or 40.

Shipleke, a small School for five Children upheld by the Minister.

Whitchurch, two Schools for twenty Boys, erected by the Minister, and carried on by his Interest and Diligence as well as Charge. The Children are to read and repeat the Catechism. They have each of them a Bible and a *Whole Duty of Man* given them when they leave the School.

Witney, a School for ten Boys, wholly supported by a Reverend Divine.

Divines of Eminency, said by our Historians to be of this Shire; but the particular Place is not known.

William Symonds, Fellow of *Magdalen* College, who entring into holy Orders about the Time he was chosen, had a spiritual Cure bestowed on him at *Halton-Holgate* in *Lincolnshire*, by Sir Robert Bertie Lord Willoughby. He having continued some Years in it, was removed from thence, and became Preacher at *St. Saviour's* Church in *Southwark* in 1613, about which Time he took his Doctor's Degree. He was a Person of a grave Deportment in his Carriage, and an holy Life, moderate in his Judgment, and painful in his

Ministry, well learned in general, and of rare Understanding in the Propheticall Scriptures. He hath in Print a Book, which he hath entitled, *Pisgab Evangelica*, written according to the Method of the Revelation, giving an History of the Christian Church and those *Canaanites*, over which it shall triumph, *Lond.* 1605. As also a Sermon, entitled, *Virginia*, being preached to the Planters of that Colony in 1609, on *Gen. xii. 1, 2, 9.*

Simon Wisdom, may be reckoned under the Title of a Divine, tho' he lived,

R r r 2

after

after he came from the University, as a Gentleman, and was a Justice of Peace in this County, having at the same Time a Theological Genius; for he employed all his Time in a Manner (being a zealous and harmless *Puritan* in common Estimation) in virtuous Industry and Piety, as the Books which he composed and left behind him do prove, *viz.* An Abridgement of the Holy History of the

Old Testament, from *Adam* to *Christ*, *Lond.* 1594. He is reputed the Founder of the Free School at *Burford*, to which he gave several Constitutions and Orders for the Government, 13 *Eliz.* He died at *Shipton-Underwood* near *Burford*, *Anno* 1623, and was buried with some of his Kindred in the Church-yard there, at the East End of the Chancel.

The ALPHABETICAL TABLE for this County of Oxford, shewing the Places, viz. City, Towns, Villages and Hamlets, described in the foregoing History, and their Situation in their several Hundreds and Deaneries; together with the Value of the Livings, as well in the King's Books, which are to pay First-fruits and Tenths, as real, which being not above Fifty Pounds per Ann. are exempted from paying them by the late Act of Queen ANNE, for the Augmentation of small Livings, &c.

Ad.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Adderbury	Bloxham	V. Daddington	21 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Adwell	Lewknor	R. Aston	4 13 9	
Alkrington	Bloxham	R. Daddington	6 3 9	40 0 0
Alnefton	Bampton	R. Witney		
Alvestcot	Bampton			
Albury or Albere	Dorchester	R. Cuddefden	9 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ameriden	Bullington	V. Burcefter	11 17 6	42 5 3
Amington	Pirton	R. Aston	11 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ardley	Ploughley	R. Burcefter		
Ascot	Chadlington	a Chapelry in Great Milton.		
Affenton upper	Pirton	an Hamlet in Pirton Parish.		
Affenton neither	Pirton	an Hamlet in Bix Parish.		
Astol	Bampton	V. Witney	7 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 6 8
Astol-Lye	Bampton	an Hamlet in the same Parish.		
Aston North	Wotton	V. Woodstock	6 10 0	40 0 0
Astton Rowant	Lewknor	V. Aston	16 18 11	
Aston Steple	Wotton	R. Woodstock	16 2 8	
Balden Marsh	Dorchester	R. Cuddefden	6 13 4	
Balden Toot	Bullington	a Donative		
Balden Lawrence	Bullington	an Hamlet in Toot Baldwen.		
Balden Little	Bullington	an Hamlet ibid		
1. Pars. } Bampton 2. Pars. } 3. Pars. }	Bampton	V. Witney	30 2 6	viz. ten Pounds and 10d. each.
Banbury &	Banbury	V. Daddington	22 0 2	
St. John's	Banbury	Ho. Daddingt.	15 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 15 6
Barford St. Michael	Wotton	V. Daddingto.	6 14 10	8 10 0
Barton Steple	Wotton	V. Woodstock	7 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Barton Westcote	Wotton	R. Woodstock	7 0 0	
Beckley	Bullington	V. Cuddefden	8 0 0	
Begbrooke	Wotton	a Village		
Benfington, vulg. } Benfon }	Ewelme	a Donative		
Berrick Priory	Ewelme	an Hamlet in Newington Parish.		

Berrick

Be.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Berrick Salome	Ewelme	a Rectory united to Chalgrove Vicarage.		
BURCESTER, vulg. } Biffeter }	Ploughley	V. Burcester	16 0 0	49 0 0
Bixbrand and } Bixgebon }	Binfield	R. Henley	9 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Blackburton	Bampton	V. Henley	0 0 0	45 0 0
Bladon, with Wood- } stock Chapel }	Wotton	R. Woodstock	16 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Blechington	Ploughley	R. Burcester	12 9 4	
Bloxham	Bloxham	V. Dadington	17 19 4	
Britwell Baldwin	Ewelme	Rect. Afton	18 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Britwell Salham	Lewknor	R. Afton	6 19 2	
Broadwell	Bampton	V. Witney	8 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 0
Broughton	Bloxham	R. Dadington	18 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Broughton Pogges, } alias Pongis }	Bampton	R. Witney	7 7 11	45 0 0
Bucknell	Ploughley	R. Burcester	13 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bureot	Dorchester	an Hamlet to Dorchester Town.		
BURFORD & cum } capella de Ful- } broock }	Bampton	V. Witney	31 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 0 0
Burton Great	Banbury	Small Villages with a Church not endowed.		
Burton Little	Banbury			
Cassington	Wotton	V. Woodstock	12 0 0	50 0 0
Caversham	Binfield	Donative		
Cane-End is an Hamlet in this Parish.				
Chackenden	Langtree	R. Henley	19 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chadlington	Chadlington			
Chalgrove	Ewelme	V. Afton	10 5 5	
Charlton super Otmore	Ploughley	R. Burcester	21 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chattleton	Chadlington	R. Chip. nort.	9 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cherlbury	Banbury	V. Chip. nort.	25 5 10	
Chefferton	Ploughley	V. Burcester	7 8 8	45 6 8
Chinner	Lewknor	R. Afton	26 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
CHIPPINGNORTON &	Chadlington.	V. Chip. nort.	10 6 8	46 11 8
Chislehampton	Dorchester	a Donative in the Gift of Sir J. Doiley.		
Church-Hill	Chadlington	V. Chip. nort.	7 16 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 1 8
Clanfield	Bampton	V. Witney	7 6 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 0 0
Clare	Pirton	an Hamlet in Pirton Parish.		
Clatercot	Banbury			
Cleydon	Banbury			
Clifton	Dorchester	a Donative		
Cokethorp	Bampton			
Coddington	Ploughley			
Combe-long	Wotton			
Coome	Bullington			
Cottesford	Ploughley	R. Burcester	6 15 4	48 5 6
Cowley-temple	Bullington	a Donative		
Cromish-gifford	Langtree	R. Henley	12 6 0 0b	

Cornwell

Co.	Hundreds.	Decemries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Cornwell	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	7 4 2	45 0 0
Cropredie	Banbury	V. Dadington	26 10 10	
Crowel	Lewknor	R. Afton	7 9 9 ob	
Cuddefden	Bullington	V. Cuddefdon	17 0 5	
Cuxham	Ewelme	R. Afton	9 10 5	
Daddington	Wotton	V. Dadington	15 9 4 ob	48 0 0
Denton	Bullington	an Hamlet in Cuddefdon Parish.		
Dickley	Wotton			
DORCHESTER	Dorchester	a Donative		
Dracot	Ewelme	an Hamlet		
Draiton	Dorchester	a Donative of 20 l. per Ann.		
Ducklington	Bampton	R. Witney	24 10 4	
Dunslow	Wotton	V. Woodstock	8 2 8 ob	
Dunsden	Binfield	an Hamlet of Binfield Town.		
Elford, or Yelford	Bampton	R. Witney	4 3 6 ob	29 10 0
Elsfeld	Bullington	V. Cuddefdon	6 8 1 ob	
Emington or Amington	Lewknor	R. Afton	11 0 2 ob	
Ensham	Wotton	V. Woodstock	15 14 2	40 0 0
Enston or Ewston	Chadlington	V. Chip. Nort.	9 14 4 1	36 0 0
Elington or Easington	Ewelme	R. Afton	4 12 6	35 18 0
Ewelme, vulg.	Ewelme	{ R. Afton	21 10 5	
Newelme		{ Ho. Afton	20 0 0	
Faringdon Little	Bampton			
Fauler	Banbury			
Fencot	Bullington			
Finmore	Ploughley	R. Burcester	8 9 4 ob	
Finstock	Banbury			
Forrest-hill	Bullington			
Fringford	Ploughley	R. Burcester	12 16 0 ob	
Fritwell	Ploughley	V. Burcester.	7 9 4 ob	34 8 8 1/2
Fulbrooke	Chadlington			
Fulwell	Ploughley			
Fylkins	Bampton			
Garlington	Bullington	R. Cuddefdon	14 19 8 3/4	
Gatehampton	Langtree			
Glimpton	Wotton	R. Woodstock	6 16 0	
Godington	Ploughley	R. Burcester.	7 18 9	
Godstow	Wotton			
Goldar	Pirton			
Goring Upper and Nether	Langtree			
Grays, Grays-court	Binfield			
Greenfield	Pirton	an Hamlet in Watlington Parish.		
Halton	Bullington	R. Cuddefdon	12 19 2	
Hampton Gay	Ploughley			
Hampton Poile	Ploughley	R. Burcester	6 2 8 ob	
Hampton Short	Chadlington			
Hanborough Long	Wotton	R. Woodstock	11 6 0 ob	
Hanwell	Bloxham	R. Dedington	17 16 0 ob	

Hardwick

Ha.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Hardwick	Ploughley	R. Burcester	5 0 0	19 13 4
Harecourt	Wotton			
Harwick	Bampton			
Haseley Magna	Ewelme	R. Cuddefdon	30 0 0	
This Rectory is annexed to the Deanery of Windsor.				
Haseley Parva	Ewelme			
Hayley	Bampton			
Heath	Ploughley	R. Burcester	7 9 4	
Heathorp, alias	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	7 11 10 ob	
Haythorp				
Hendington	Bullington			
Hempton	Wotton			
Henley upon	Binfield	R. Henley	21 1 3	
Thames				
Henfington	Wotton			
Heyford ad Pontem	Ploughley	R. Burcester	10 13 1 ob	
Heyford Warren	Ploughley	R. Burcester	13 16 0 ob	
Hinton	Lewknor			
Holcomb	Ewelme	an Hamlet in Newington Parish.		
Holwell	Bampton			
Hook-norton	Chadlington			
Horspenden, vulg.	Binfield	R. Henley	12 10 5	
Harding				
Horton	Bullington			
Huddon	Bampton			
Howe	Pirton	a Village in Watlington Parish.		
Huntercomb	Ewelme	a Barony anciently, now only a Farm.		
Ibfton	Pirton	R. Aston	9 9 4 ob	50 0 0
Idbury	Chadlington			
Ifley, or Eyfley	Bullington	V. Cuddefdon	8 0 0	
Ingefton	Lewknor			
Ipden	Langtree	R. annexed to North Stoke Vicarage		
Ipwell	Dorchester			
Ilip	Ploughley	R. Burcester	16 13 6 ob	
Kelmiscot	Bampton			
Kencot	Bampton	R. Witney	6 19 4 ob	
Kiddington, or	Wotton	R. Woodstock	7 9 4 ob	
Cuddington				
Kidlington	Wotton			
Kingham	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	17 11 8	
Kirtlington	Ploughley			
Langford	Chadlington	V. Henley	21 19 4 ob	
Lashbrooke	Binfield	R. Wit. {Line	15 14 2	
Latchford	Ewelme	{Ecc.	19 6 10 ob	
Lawnton	Ploughley	R. Burcester	11 9 4 ob	
Ledwell	Wotton			
Lefield	Chadlington			
Lewe	Bampton			
Lewknor	Lewknor	V. Aston	17 3 ob	46 7 3

Lilling-

Li.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Lillingston Level	Ploughley	R. Burcester	8 9 4 ob	
Littlemore	Bullington			
Lye North	Wotton	V. Woodstock	9 2 0	38 0 0
Lye South	Wotton			
Lynchem	Chadlington			
Mangwell	Langtree	R. Henley	9 9 4 ob	
Mapledurum Gurney	Binfield	V. Henley	12 10 0	
Mapledurum Chawes	Langtree			
Marlton	Bullington	V. Burcester	8 0 0	12 0 0
Merton	Bullington	Donative		
Middleton Stony	Ploughley	R. Burcester	12 16 0 ob	
Milcomb	Bloxham			
Milton	Bloxham	R. Cudd. Linc.	24 0 0	
Milton	Chadlington	R. Cudd. Eccl.	33 18 6 ob	
Minster Lovel	Chadlington	V. Witney	8 9 7	40 0 0
Mixbury	Ploughley	R. Burcester	15 9 4 ob	
Moccot	Bullington			
Mollington	Bloxham			
More North	Chadlington	R. Witney	18 17 6 ob	
Morecot	Ploughley			
Morton	Tame	an Hamlet in Tame Parish.		
Mylton Little	Tame	an Hamlet in Great Mylton.		
Milton Great	Tame	V. Cuddefdon	15 0 0	
Neithorp	Banbury			
Nettlebed	Ewelme			
Newbridge	Wotton			
Newington	Ewelme	R. Cuddefdon	18 13 4	
Newnham Courtney	Bullington	R. Cuddefdon	15 6 0 ob	
Newnham Warren	Langtree			
Newton	Bloxham			
Newton South	Wotton	V. Dadington	8 0 0	20 0 0
Newton Purcel	Ploughley	R. Burcester	3 15 5	
cum Shelliswell		R. Burcester	4 0 0	
Noke	Ploughley	R. Cuddefdon	7 9 7	42 0 0
Norton Brimer	Bampton	V. Witney	9 7 11	42 0 0
Norton Over	Chadlington			
Nuffield or Tuffield	Ewelme	R. Henley	7 16 10 ob	
Oakley	Lewknor			
Ockerton	Bloxham			
Odington	Ploughley	R. Burcester	12 16 2	
Otmore	Bullington			
Overy	Chadlington			
Overton	Bullington	R. Dadington	6 2 8 ob	
OXFORD hath these Churches in it thus valued.				
St. Ebbes	— — —	a Rectory	3 5 1	
St. Mary	— — —	a Vicarage	5 4 0	
St. Giles	— — —	a Vicarage	5 12 8 ob	
St. Peter	in Baliol	a Rectory	3 14 0	
St. Peter	in the East	a Vicarage	13 2 0	

S f f

St. Aldate

St.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
St. Aldate	—	a Rectory	8	13	2 ob	
St. Martin	—	a Rectory	8	1	5	
Piddington	Bullington	V. Burcester	0	0	0	41 7 8
Pirton	Pirton	V. Afton	17	9	4 ob	
Poscombe	Lewknor					
Prestend	Tame					
Pudlicot	Chadlington					
Radcot	Bampton					
Ramsden	Chadlington					
Ricot	Tame					
Roake	Ewelme	an Hamlet, Part in Benfington, Part in Ewelme, and Part in Berrick Salome.				
Rotherfield Greys	Binfield	R. Henley	10	12	8 ob	
Rotherfield-Pippard	Binfield	R. Henley	9	9	4 ob	
Rolwright Magna	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	16	9	4 ob	
Rolwright Parva	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	5	6	8	43 0 0
Rowsham	Wotton	R. Woodstock	11	9	4 ob	
Salford	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	9	11	3	
Sandford	Bullington	V. Woodstock	7	0	5	25 0 0
Sarsden	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	8	18	1 ob	
Scadham	Tame					
Sewcot	Ploughley					
Shelwell	Ploughley					
Sherborn	Pirton	V. Afton	10	16	0 ob	27 0 0
Shetford	Banbury					
Shifford	Bampton					
Shilton	Bampton	V. Witney	5	5	5	48 0 0
Shillingford	Ewelme	an Hamlet of Benfington.				
Shiplake	Binfield	V. Henley	7	1	0 ob	44 0 0
Shipton under Cherwell	Wotton	R. Woodstock	11	9	4 ob	
Shipton under Whichwood	Chadlington	R. Chip. Nort.	39	6	3	
		V. Chip. Nort.	16	0	0	
Shutford	Banbury					
Sidenham	Lewknor					
Sommerton	Ploughley	R. Burcester	15	1	10 ob	
Soundesse						
Souldern	Ploughley	R. Burcester	8	14	2	
Southorp	Chadlington					
Spilsbury	Chadlington	V. Chip. Nort.	9	8	9	
Stadham	Dorchester	a Donative				
Standell	Pirton	an Hamlet with a decayed Chapel in Pirton (Parish.)				
Stanford	Wotton					
Stanlake	Bampton	V. Witney	16	10	10	
Stanton Hare-court	Bullington	V. Woodstock	16	13	4	34 0 0
Stanton St. John's	Wotton	R. Cuddefdon	16	9	4	
Stanville, alias Park-corner	Binfield	an Hamlet, Part in Bix, and Part in Swincombe.				
Stoke Line	Ploughley	V. Burcester	00	00	00	37 8 10 Stoke

St.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.		
			King's Books.					
Stoke North	Langtree	V. Henley	14	10	0			
Stoke Rew	Langtree							
Stoke South	Dorchester	V. Henley	12	6	0 ob	30	0	0
Stoke Talmage	Pirton	R. Aston	12	17	1			
Stoken-Church	Lewknor							
Stonesfield	Wotton	R. Woodstock	4	19	9 ob	40	0	0
Stonor	Pirton							
Stratton Audley	Ploughley							
Studley	Bullington	a Donative						
Sutwell	Lewknor							
Swaclyffe	Banbury	V. Dadington	7	9	4 ob			
Swarford	Chadlington	R. Chip. Norr.	15	7	1			
Swinbrooke	Chadlington							
Swincomb	Ewelme	R. Henley	7	9	4 ob			
Syberds Ferris	Bloxham							
Syberds Gore	Bloxham							
Synett	Bampton							
Takely	Wotton	R. Woodstock	19	9	4 ob			
Tadlithorp	Chadlington							
Tadmerton Lower	Bloxham	R. Dadington	13	11	0 ob			
Tadmerton Upper	Bloxham							
Tadmerton Great	Bloxham							
Tangley	Chadlington							
Tetworth	Tame							
Tew Little	Wotton							
Tew Great	Wotton	V. Dadington	6	13	3			
Tew Dunse	Wotton							
Teynton	Chadlington	V. Witney	7	9	4 ob	20	0	0
Thame ♂	Tame	R. Tame	82	12	3 ob			
		V. Tame	18	0	0	43	0	0
Thorpe	Wotton							
Thorpe	Langtree							
Thoulkford	Lewknor							
Tiddington	Bullington							
Tinmore	Ploughley							
Tusmore	Ploughley	R. Burcester	35	0	0	15	0	0
Tythorp	Lewknor							
Upton	Bampton							
Walcot	Chadlington							
Warborough	Ewelme							
Wardenton	Banbury							
Warpigrove	Ewelme	Aston, a Sine-cure	2	11	10 ob			
Warton	Wotton							
Water-Eaton	Wotton	R. Cuddefdon	10	00	10			
Water-Perry	Tame	V. Cuddefdon	8	1	5 ob	35	0	0
Water-Stock	Tame	R. Cuddefdon	10	16	0 ob			
Watlington ♂	Pirton	V. Aston	12	0	0	37	4	0
Weald	Bampton							

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Wend.

S f f 2

Wend-

We.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's	Books.		
Wendlebury	Ploughley	R. Burcester	11	9	4 ob	
Weston North	Tame					
Weston South	Tame	R. Aston	9	2	6	
Weston on the Green	Ploughley	V. Burcester	6	0	0	28 0 0
Westwell	Bampton	R. Whitney	5	3	9	
Whateley	Bullington					
Whichwood Forest	Chadlington					
Whitchurch.	Langtree	R. Henley	16	2	8 ob	
Whitfield	Pirton	R. Aston	9	10	10	
Wickham	Banbury					
Wiggington	Bloxham	R. Dadington	17	2	8 ob	
Whighill	Wotton					
Wilcot	Wotton	R. Woodstock	2	13	4	21 10 0
Williams Scot.	Banbury	R. Witney	47	9	4 ob	
Witney &	Witney	V. Witney	9	12	6	
Witch	Chadlington					
Wivill	Langtree					
Wiveold	Ewelme					
Wolvernot	Wotton					
Woodcot	Dorchester					
Wood-eaton	Bullington					
WOODSTOCK	Wotton	Chap. Woodst.	5	3	0	
Worton Nether	Wotton	R.				
Worton Over	Wotton	R. Dadington	6	2	8 ob	
Wotton	Wotton	R. Woodstock	15	2	8 ob	
Wroxton	Bloxham					
Yarnton	Wotton	V. Woodstock	8	5	4	



OXFORD Shire w th some Confining Townes	Oxford	Woodstocke	Chip Norton	Burford	Witaye	Banbery	Tame	Wallington	Henlye	En-elme	Ricote	Hocknorton	Bicaster	Islip	Dorchester	Stoken Church	White Church	Lachlade	Faringdon	Abbingto	Wallingford	Reding	Claydon	Dedington	Cottesford	Windlebury
Heworth W th S.	17	17	17	9	11	27	27	24	29	24	24	22	25	19	19	27	23	4	4	15	20	28	32	24	28	27
Windlebury NE	7	7	13	17	12	12	10	14	22	15	11	12	3	4	14	16	22	21	19	12	16	26	16	8	6	60
Cottesford NE	13	11	15	21	17	9	13	19	25	20	14	12	4	9	19	19	26	26	24	18	21	30	12	7	59	
Dedington N	13	8	9	16	13	5	18	22	29	23	19	6	9	9	20	23	28	23	21	18	27	33	9	61		
Claydon N	22	16	15	33	22	5	25	30	37	32	27	10	16	18	29	32	37	29	29	27	31	42	60			
Reding SE	21	28	34	31	27	37	18	12	4	10	27	36	26	24	13	13	5	30	26	17	11	36				
Wallingford SE	10	17	24	21	16	27	10	51	9	3	9	25	17	14	3	9	6	22	17	7	42					
Abbingto Be S	5	11	17	14	10	22	13	10	15	9	12	20	15	9	5	14	12	15	11	50						
Faringdon Be S	13	14	15	8	8	25	23	20	25	20	23	20	22	16	15	25	21	5	60							
Lachlade G th S	16	15	15	6	9	25	27	25	30	24	26	20	24	18	20	29	25	67								
White Church	16	22	29	16	22	33	15	8	6	6	13	32	22	20	9	11	64									
Stoken Church	14	20	27	27	22	28	6	5	8	6	5	27	15	15	10	62										
Dorchester SE	7	14	21	19	14	25	10	6	11	5	9	13	15	11	43											
Islip N	4	5	12	14	9	14	11	13	20	14	11	11	0	53												
Bicaster NE	10	10	16	20	15	13	9	14	16	11	10	14	48													
Hocknorton	16	9	5	13	13	6	22	25	33	26	23	62														
Ricote E	10	16	23	24	18	23	5	12	7	40																
En-elme SE	11	18	25	23	19	28	9	3	7	68																
Henlye SE	18	24	32	30	25	34	13	8	32																	
Wallington S	10	7	24	23	18	26	7	31																		
Tame E	10	15	23	25	19	22	37																			
Banbery NW	17	12	10	19	17	59																				
Witaye W	8	6	8	5	57																					
Burford W	13	6	8	63																						
Chip Norton N	14	7	61																							
Woodstocke N	7	54																								



UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Oxford.

New Woodstock.

University of Oxford.

Oxford.

New Woodstock.





Rutlandshire.

RUTLANDSHIRE, in the Saxon Language Roteland, is a Midland County, encompassed on the East with Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, which last County bounds it on the South in Part; and then Leicestershire encompassed the remaining Part on the South, and all the West, with Part of the North, which Lincolnshire finisheth; It is almost of a circular Form.

Our Historians have taken much Pains to find out the Original of the Name. The People of the County please themselves with a Story derived to them by Tradition, That a certain Mercian King, whose Name is dropt, having a Favourite named Rut, or Roet, gave him as much Land in this Part of his Kingdom

as he could ride round in a Day, and he riding about the Land, now made into a County within the Time appointed, had it thereupon given him, and he imposed upon it the Name of Rut's Land, now called Rutland, for Brevity-sake; but this Account by all our Writers is accounted fabulous. And therefore several of them have attempted to find a better. Mr. Camden modestly propounds his Opinion thus: 'In regard that the Soil of this County is in many Places of so red a Colour, that it dyes as it were the Fleeces of the Sheep; and considering the Saxons call a red Colour Roet and Rud, why may we not suspect that Rutland was named so from thence? For as the Poet speaks,

Conveniunt rebus nomina sepe suis. That is,
' By Observation, this we often see,
' The Names of Things and Natures do agree.

' Thus several Places, among all Nations, have taken their Names from Redness, as Rutlan-Castle in Wales is so called, because 'tis built on a red Shire, the Red Promontory, the Red Sea between Egypt and Arabia, Eritheia in Ionia, and several others.' There is therefore, concludes he, no Occasion to listen to Fables for an Etymology. But Mr. Wright will not allow this Conjecture to be well grounded, but says, that it is a little more probable than the former, and but a little; for by all his Observation he never perceived that there was any such ruddy Soil as Mr. Camden

mentions, but in one Part of this County, and that is about Glaiſton; and he doth not doubt, but in most of the Counties of England, a Mould of the same Colour is found in one Part or other of it, and that nothing differing from that which is found here; for as to the Redness, said to be thereby imparted to the Wool of the Sheep, fed and lying upon it, some affirm there is no such Thing, and the Inhabitants do not contradict it. Having thus confuted this Opinion, he adds one Etymology more, which is, That Rotelandia may be possibly so called, from its circular Figure, *quasi Rotunda*



Rotunda landia, or *Rotundlandia*, which, for more easy Pronunciation in common Use, might become *Rutlandia* or *Rutland*; and this the rather, because the Word *Rotunda* signifieth not only round, but well fashioned, handsome and perfect, in all which Significations it may be fitly enough applied to this County.

But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* dislikes Mr. *Wright's* Conjecture, and says, That *Rotunda landia* will hardly have the Approbation of the Learned till some probable Account can be given, how this County came by a Latin Name more than other Counties of England. The Conquest could not bring it in, because we find it so called in the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*: (as will hereafter be shewed) And beside, so much of it as belonged to *Nottinghamshire*, (to which the Name of

Roteland was given before it was united with the rest) is far from making a circular Figure, how round soever it may be, since they have been joined together; so that upon the whole, the Original of the Name of the County is altogether unknown, and the Inhabitants may keep up their Tradition without Confutation, there being but little Difference between a fabulous and uncertain Original.

This County is the least in England, though it is at present much bigger than it was at the first Division of this Part of the Island into Shires; for one Part of it called then *Wicelsea*, now *Witchley Wapentake*, which lies on the South East Side, belonged to *Northamptonshire*, if we may believe a Note inserted in later Times in *Domesday-Book*, under that Shire, to this Effect:

Inquisitio coram Willielmo de Saham, & Sociis suis inter Rageman de Anno quarto Edwardi I.

Com. Northanton. Hundred. de Sutton Juratores Inquisit. quot Hundred. &c. sint in Com. Northanton dicunt, quod Comitatus Roteland, quondam fuit pertinens ad Comitatus istum, quousq; Dominus Henricus (ejus nominis tertius) Rex, Pater Domini Regis nunc illum dedit Domino Regi Alman. sed nesciunt de modo. Huic concordat Hundred de Spelko, & plura alia Hundreda ibidem. Another Part of this Shire did then also belong to Nottinghamshire, as we may infer from its being annexed to the Description of that County in Domesday-Book, and the Authority of the Shiriff of Nottinghamshire, which remained in that Part to the Reign of the said King Henry III. Reg. 51. for by a Statute then made, that Sheriff is appointed to be Escheator for this County. The Towns now of this County, which then belonged to Nottinghamshire, are Gretham, Cotesmore, Overton and Stratton, Tisberton, Tigh, Wichendon, Exonton, Witewell, Alstanthorp, Burgley and Exwell in Alnodeston, or Alsloe Wapentake, and Ochcham Cherchesoch, cum quinq. Berewicis, Hameldune Cherchesoche, cum septem Berew. and Ridlington Cherchesoche, cum septem Berew. in Martinsey Wapen-

take. Of these Towns and Villages the Sheriff of Nottingham gathered the King's Tax or Revenue, which in the Time, when the Conqueror's Survey was made, did amount to an Hundred and fifty Pounds of Silver per Ann. from Roteland, according to the Words of the Record, which run thus: Hac duo Wapens. adjacent Vicecomitatui Snotingham ad Geld. Regis Roteland. Reddit Regi centum quinquag. libras albas. When these Wapentakes, in Conjunction with some others, were made into a distinct County, and upon what Occasion, is altogether unknown to us. Mr. Cambden tells us, that the Authors who wrote of our English Affairs about 400 Years ago, make no Mention of it as of a separate Shire; but that will by and by prove a Mistake from Domesday-Book, where it is mentioned as an entire Parcel of Land or Soake, in speaking of the Estate which Gislebert de Gants held in Empingham in this Manner: Ipse tenet in eadem villa septem Hid. terra, & dimidium & unam Bovariam terra de Socia Regis de Roteland, & dicit Regem suum advocatum esse.

Mr.

Mr. *Cambden* places this County among the *Coritani* in the *Roman* Times, and that properly enough, whether it were a separate Shire or not, *Nottinghamshire* and *Northamptonshire* being included in that Division of the *Britains*; and in the *Saxon* Times it was Part of the *Mercian* Kingdom, of which we have treated elsewhere. The most ancient Accounts we have of this County are in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, who by his last Will and Testament bequeathed this little County to *Eadgith* his Queen, conditionally, that after her Death it should go to the Monastery of *St. Peter's* at *Westminster*. The Words of his Will are, *Volo, quod post Mortem Eadgitha Regina, &c. i. e.* I will, that after the Decease of Queen *Eadgith* my Wife, *Roteland*, with all Things thereunto belonging, be given to my Monastery of the most blessed *St. Peter*, and that it be surrendered without Delay, to the Abbot and Monks there serving God for ever. This Donation was a little after confirmed to the said Monastery, with divers other Possessions and Hereditaments bestowed on them by former Kings, by a large Charter found in *Sir W. Dugdale's Monasticon*, bearing Date at *Westminster* on the Feast of the Holy *Innocents*, *Anno 1064. Reg. 25.* It is also recorded in the Conqueror's Survey, that *Morcar*, Earl of *Northumberland*, was in this Reign possessed of *Caster-ton* in the County of *Rutland*, which shews, that then it was esteemed a distinct County, and the rather, because that Town is in neither of those *Wapentakes*, which are found belonging either to *Northamptonshire* or *Nottinghamshire*; as likewise were *Barrowden* and *Seyton*, the Estate of *Robert de Todinei* in this County, when the said Survey was taken.

But the former Settlement was soon rescinded, by the Coming of *William* the *Norman*, commonly called the Conqueror, who governed by the Sword, and disannulled and took what he pleased. He seized this little County entire into his own Hands; and allowing to the Monastery of *St. Peter* the Tithes of *Rutland* only, reserved a great Part of the

Lands to himself, and divided the rest to his Kindred and Followers, viz. *Robert Malet*, Lord great Chamberlain, whose Father was a great Captain at the Battle of *Hastings*, and had Charge of the Interment of King *Harold's* Body; *Gilbert de Gant*, his Wife's Brother's Son, who also was a Leader in the same Army; Earl *Hugh*, and *Aubrey* the Clerk, with divers others; but he was most especially liberal to his Niece *Judith*, and *Maud* Countess of *Albemarle*, his Sister by Mother's Side, to whom he gave some Manors in this County, but not distinctly known; yet, as we suppose, to hold of the Crown by certain Rents and Services; because we observe, that in the Reign of King *John*, *Isabel* his Queen, at her Coronation, had assigned in Parliament for her Dower, among other Lands, the County of *Rutland*, and the Town of *Rokingham* in the County of *Northampton*, with the common Consent and unanimous Agreement of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, and Clergy, with the whole Commons of the Realm. At this Time the *Custos*, or Sheriff, collected the Profits and Rents of this County, and paid them into the Exchequer for the King's Use; and because it doth not appear that any of these *Custodes* were chosen before the tenth Year of King *Henry II.* Mr. *Wright* is of the Opinion, that this County was not so before; but why then doth *Domesday-Book* (as is above shewed) place those Towns in *Roteland* as a distinct County? It is probable this County might be before under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs of *Nottingham* or *Northampton* Shires, and yet be a distinct County, having no Sheriff of its own, till *Henry II.* appointed one; but in such Matters of Obscurity, let the Reader judge and believe as he pleaseth.

Of the *Wapentakes* of this County, Mr. *Wright* gives us this Relation; 1. That at the Conquest, when the Survey was made by King *William*, commonly called *Domesday-Book*, there was in *Roteland* two *Wapentakes*, or Hundreds only, viz. *Alfnodestou* and *Martinsey*. The first had

in it two Hundreds, consisting of twenty-four Carucates each, and the other had but one Hundred, which contained twelve Carucates, besides three demesne Manors of the King's. These two *Wapentakes* belonged to the Sheriff of Nottingham to collect the Tax, or Geld; but since we may observe (as is before mentioned) that there were some other Towns, as *Casterton*, *Barrowden* and *Seyton*, said in the same grand Record to be in Rutland, it is reasonable to suppose, that according to the Inquisition taken at *Okeham*, upon the Feasts of St. *Tibertius* and St. *Valerian*, 14 April, 9 Edw. II. before Gilbert Holm, Sheriff of Rutland, that there were two other *Wapentakes* in this County, tho' not under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Nottingham, viz. *East Hundred* and *Wrangdyke*, in which these Towns are; and so there were four Hundreds in the Conqueror's Time, viz. *Martinsley* and *Alstoe*, *East Hundred* and *Wrangdyke*. Of the three first of which the King was Lord, and received the Profits of the same, (except of certain Liberties) all which that King assigned to the Lady *Margaret*, Wife to *Piers de Gaveston* Duke of *Cornwall*, his Favourite, to be held by her during the King's Pleasure. The Hundred of *Wrangdyke* was at that Time the Estate of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, who at his Death left it with the rest of his Lands to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, who being a Minor, the King passed over his Estate, during his Nonage to *Hugh de Spenser* the Elder, another of his Favourites, in Satisfaction of a Debt of 6770*l.* due to him from the King. Mr. *Wright* supposeth, that *Okeham Soke*, which now makes a distinct Hundred, was at this Time included in the Hundred of *Martinsley*.

2. That this County is now divided into five Hundreds, viz. *Okeham-Soke*, which lies on the Edge of *Leicestershire*, and contains the greatest Part of the West-side of the County, but has one Town, called *Clipsham*, parted from it by the Hundred of *Alstoe*, and situate on the Borders of *Lincolnshire*, almost on the ut-

most northern Point. In this Hundred there are besides *Okeham*, from which it takes its Name, eight other Towns and Villages. 2. *Alstoe* Hundred, which takes up the other Part of the Western Border, and all the Northern Parts. This Hundred contains in it twelve Towns and Villages. 3. *East Hundred* lies upon the East-side of the County, and borders upon *Lincolnshire* about *Stamford*, and hath in it thirteen Towns and Villages. Within this Hundred there is another, tho' not taken Notice of in common Computation, called the Hundred of *Little Casterton*, containing eight Parishes and Towns, which was given by King *Henry VII.* Reg. 19. to *Christopher Brown*, Esq; whose Heirs have enjoyed it ever since. This we thought fit to mention, tho' in our Description we shall follow the common Estimation, and treat of those Towns under the *East Hundred*. 4. *Wrangdyke* or *Barrowden* Hundred, takes up all the South Parts of the County, and borders upon *Northamptonshire*. It contains in it about 14 Villages and Towns. 5. The Hundred of *Martinsley* lies in the Middle of the County, and is inclosed by the other four Hundreds entirely, except a little Part, which borders upon the *Welland*, which divides it from *Leicestershire*. It contains twelve Villages and Towns, of which *Uppingham* is a Market-town, and the best in the County. Having thus taken a brief View of the Hundreds of this County in general, we shall proceed to a particular Description of them, with the Towns and Villages therein, viz.

I. OKEHAM Soke or Hundred.

Okeham Hundred lies on the Western-side of the County, and is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Martinsley*; on the South, with the River *Welland*, which parts it from *Leicestershire*; on the West with the same Shire, and on the North with the Hundred of *Alstoe*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to remain in the Crown, as it was in *Edw. I.*'s Time, till he gave it the Lady
T t c

Gave-

Gaveston; because upon the Disgrace and Death of her Husband, it returned to the Crown. The chief Town of this Hundred is

Okeham, which also claims the first Place of all Towns in this County, it being the Shire-Town where the Assizes are annually kept, and all other publick Affairs transacted usually. It is situated in the Vale of *Catmose*, which Mr. *Cambden* supposes to be so called from *Coet Maes*, which in the *British* Tongue signifies a Field full of Woods, in which this Town being built, may seem to take its Name from *Oaks*. It is indifferently well built, and is famous for its Market, Fairs, Castle, Hospitals and Free-School, of which we shall treat more particularly, when we have briefly described the Manor and Town.

At the Time of the *Norman* Conquest, *Edgitha*, the Queen of *Edward* the Confessor, held in *Okeham* *Cherchesoch*, with 3 Berews or Hamlets thereunto belonging, four Carucates of Land; the King six, the Villains and *Bordarii*, who were fifty-seven, thirty-seven and a Quarter, and twenty Acres of Meadow; and one Priest, and the Church four Bovates. There were also sixteen Carucates of plough'd Land, and a Wood a Mile long and half a Mile broad, valued in the Confessor's Time at 40 *l*. One *Levenot* also held here, before the Conquest, one Carucate of Land, which was at the Time of the Survey in the Possession of *Fulcherus de Malâ Operâ*, and contained five Bovates, and six Acres of Meadow, then valued at 20 *s*. The whole Manor of *Okeham*, with the Hamlets or Berews, is said in *Domesday-Book* to contain three Miles in Length, and one Mile and 8 Quarantens or Furlongs in Breadth; besides three Carucates of Land in *Nesfitone* or *Knofton* in *Leicestershire*, and a Wood of one Furlong long, and half a Furlong wide, which belonged to the *Soke* of *Okeham*, and held by the King in Demefine.

Aubrey the Clerk, at the Time of the Survey, held the Church of *Okeham*, and the Lands thereunto belonging, by the

King's Grant and Favour; and after him this Manor of *Okeham* became Part of the Possessions of the *Newburghs*, Earls of *Warwick*, a Family that came into England with the Conqueror; but they held it but a few Successions; for King *Henry I.* obtained it of *Roger de Newburgh*, Earl of *Warwick*, by an Exchange for *Sutton* in *Warwickshire*, to which he on that Account annexed the Privilege of free Chase and other Liberties. It continued in the Crown till the Reign of King *Henry II.* when it was granted to *Walkeline de Ferraris*, a younger Son of *William de Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*, who being made Baron of *Oakham*, seated himself here. He held this Manor of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee and a half, and having trespassed upon the King's Forests in these Parts, was fined an hundred Marks, which he paid, 22 *Hen. II.* Further, he was acquitted, 1 *Rich. I.* for his assarting eighty Acres of Land in the Forest of *Rutland*, now called *Lisfield-Forest*, viz. in the Field of *Okeham* fifty-five Acres, and in the Fields of *Braunston* twenty Acres, and in the Fields of *Brook* five Acres. He was at the Siege of *Acon* in the Holy Land with King *Richard I.* and dying, left his Estate to his Son *Hugh de Ferrers*, who left no Heirs; and so this Manor, with his other Estate, passed to his only Sister and Heir *Isabel*, then married to *Roger Lord Mortimer*, who in the ninth Year of King *John*, gave seven Hundred Marks and seven Palfreys, for Livery of this Manor of *Okeham*.

Isabel had several Children by *Roger Lord Mortimer*, but being his second Wife, his Honour passed to his Children by his former; and so we find nothing more of this Manor till *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, better known by the Name of the King of the Romans in our Histories, obtained it of his Brother King *Henry III.* Reg. 36. in Part of Payment for 500 *l*. due to him from that King, on the Marriage of *Senchia* his Wife, Daughter of the Earl of *Provence* in France, to hold to himself and the Heirs of his Body by her. *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwall* their Son and

and Heir, succeeded to this Manor, but he dying without Issue, 28 *Edw. I.* *Margaret* his Widow, Daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, held it, with other Estates, in Dowry for Life; after which it returned to the Crown, where it remained till King *Edw. II.* gave the Castle of this Place and Shrevalty of *Rutland* to his Brother *Edmund of Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, who being not long after attainted for his Loyalty, in endeavouring to restore his Brother lately deposed; was condemned and beheaded at *Winchester* by the Practices of Queen *Eleanor* and Earl *Mortimer* her Paramour, in the 4th Year of King *Edw. III.* their Son, by which Execution the Manor came again into the King's Hands. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that after the Family of the *Ferrers* were extinct, this Town and Manor belonged to the Lords of *Tateshal*; but we not finding any such Thing either in Sir *William Dugdale's* Baronage, tho' the Family of *Tateshall* is there described, as far as the Records gave him any Light; nor in Mr. *Wright*, who is very curious in giving us the Succession of the Lords of this Town, we can't give him a Place among them, but must pass to the next Lord, to whom the King gave it, who was

William de Bohun, Earl of *Northampton*, who in the 11th Year of King *Edw. III.* obtained a Grant of the Castle and Manor of this Town, and of the Shrevalty of the County of *Rutland*, to hold to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, under certain Conditions in the said Grant expressed. His Son *Humphrey de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, by Descent from his Father, died seized of this Manor, 46 *Edw. III.* leaving only Daughters, and so this Manor reverted to the Crown, where it remained till King *Richard II.* gave it to *Robert de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, and afterward Marquess of *Dublin* and Duke of *Ireland*, in Consideration of the great Costs and Expences he had been at in divers Services, in which he had employed him, to hold for Term of Life, and the Remainder to the Heirs of his Body; this, with many other large Do-

nations, which that King bestowed on him, created him so much Envy and Disgust from the other Nobility, that he was forced to fly, and his Estate was seized, and among others this Castle and Manor of *Okeham*. *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*, one of his greatest Enemies, obtained a Grant of them, 12 *Rich. II.* but held them but about one Year, when dying without Issue Male, *Edward* the eldest Son of *Edmund of Langley*, Duke of *York*, fifth Son of King *Edward III.* being created Earl of *Rutland* for his Father's Life, obtained a Grant of the Castle, Town and Manor of this Place, with the Shrevalty of the County, in Part of Satisfaction for eight Hundred Marks *per Ann.* designed for him. He was slain at the Battle of *Agincourt*, and left no Issue, 3 *Hen. V.*

By his Death the Castle, Manor and Town of *Okeham*, fell into the King's Hands, but was not disposed of again, till King *Henry VI.* his Son came to the Throne, and then it was given to *Humphrey Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, the Son of *Edmund* Earl of *Stafford*, by *Anne*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Thomas de Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*. They were both jointly seized in the said Castle and Manor of *Okeham*, with two Parks there, the one called *Fleteris*, and the other *Stone-Park*. He was slain in the Battle of *Northampton*, 38 *Hen. VI.* and she continued in the Enjoyment of the said Estate, and, 1 *Edw. IV.* made *William* Lord *Hastings* her Steward of the said Manor, and Constable of the Castle. She afterward married Sir *Walter Blount*, Knt. Lord *Mountjoy*; shortly after which having License to amortize certain Lands, to the Value of forty Marks *per Ann.* to the Collegiate Church of *Plesby* in *Essex*, where she designed to be buried by her Husband *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*. She departed this Life in the twentieth Year of King *Edward IV.* *Henry* Duke of *Buckingham*, Son and Heir of the said *Humphrey* and *Anne*, succeeded his Father in his Honours, and after her Death possessed this Estate, till endeavouring to depose King *Richard III.*

whom he had a little before raised to the Throne, he was apprehended and beheaded by that King's Command, at *Salisbury*, without legal Trial, 4 *Rich. III. Anno Domini 1484*, and this Manor with his other Estates was forfeited.

Henry de Grey Lord *Codnove*, was a Person in Favour at this Time, having served King *Edward IV.* in his Wars in *Normandy* and *France*, and many other Things, and being a fast Adherent to the Interests of the House of *York*, soon after obtained a Grant of this Castle and Manor, and other Estates so forfeited, to hold to himself and his Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; but he died without any lawful Issue, 11 *Hen. VII.* After his Death *Edward Stafford*, the Son and Heir of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, recovered the Possession of this Castle and Manor, till being attainted for treasonable Words, attested by one *Knevet*, who had been his Steward, and was turned out for misusing his Tenants, and some others, he was condemned and beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 13 *Hen. VIII. 1521.* He was the last Duke of *Buckingham* of the Name and Family of *Stafford*. This Castle and Manor by his Death returned to the Crown, and the King having not long before created *Thomas Cromwell* his Favourite, Lord *Cromwell*, Baron of *Okeham*; 'tis strange, that *Mr. Camden*, *Sir William Dugdale*, and *Mr. Wright*, after them, should assert, that this Town of *Okeham* gave the Title of a Barony to *Thomas Cromwell*; whereas in the Act of Parliament of 31 *Hen. VIII. c. 3.* about Gavelkind, he is there called Baron of *Wimbeldon*, and 'tis probable he was not Baron of *Okeham*, tho' 'tis certain that that King, among other Bounties, *Reg. 30.* granted him the Castle and Manor of *Okeham*; but he fell not long after into that King's Displeasure, and being accused of several high Crimes, was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, 31 *Hen. VIII. 24 July*, having Issue *Gregory Cromwell* his Son and Heir, who was by a new Patent created Lord *Cromwell*, and had the Manor and Castle of *Okeham*, with divers others Estates of his

late Father's, continued to him, to hold of the King *in Capite*, by Knights Service in Fee. He died 5 *Edw. VI.* and left for his Heir *Henry* Lord *Cromwell*, who died 34 *Eliz.* and was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by his Son and Heir *Edward* Lord *Cromwell*. He obtained a License, bearing Date 12 *Feb. 38 Eliz.* to alienate this Castle and Manor of *Okeham*, with the Appertenances, to *Sir John Harrington*, Knt. created Lord *Harrington* by King *James I. Reg. 1.* And accordingly it was found by Inquisition taken 22 *March, 1 Jac.* that *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder died seized (*inter alia*) of the Castle, Manor and Lordship of *Okeham*, with the Appertenances in *Okeham* and elsewhere; all which he held of the King *in Capite*, by Knight's Service. After his Death, his Widow *Anne* Lady *Harrington* enjoyed them, as Part of her Dower for her Life; but after her Decease, her Son *John* Lord *Harrington* sold them to *George Villers*, the first Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, who left them to his Son of the same Name, who being a Person both witty and prodigal, spent his great Estate in Debauchery and Frolicks; but to whom they were sold, we have not met with any certain Information, except that the Right Honourable *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham* is at present Lord of the Castle and Manor of *Okeham*; probably he bought it of the last Duke of *Buckingham*, either by his Father or himself.

The *Harringtons*, before these Lords, had been an ancient and flourishing Family in this County, for in the Reign of King *Henry VII.* *Robert Harrington* was twice High Sheriff of this County; and *John Harrington* 6 Times in *K. Hen. VIIIth's* Reign, and once in *Edward VIth's*; and *James Harrington* 6 Times in King *Edward's* and Queen *Elizabeth's*, and as many Times Knight of the Shire in Queen *Mary's* and *Elizabeth's*; as was also *Sir Edward Harrington* in King *James I.* and *K. Charles Ith's* Reigns.

In this Town there is another Manor containing Part of it, and all the Village or Hamlet in this Parish called *Barli-thorp*,

thorp, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster*, by the Name of the Manor of *Okeham cum Barlithorp*, which is the more observable upon this Account; that whereas this Abbey was endowed by King *Edward the Confessor* with the whole County, this Manor alone remains in its Possession. What is necessary to be spoken of this Manor more, we shall refer to our Description of *Barlithorp*. In this Town there was before the Dissolution of the Monasteries and religious Houses, one Messuage in *West-street*, with two Yard-lands in the common Fields there, rented *per Ann.* at 33*s.* and 4*d.* a Cottage, situate opposite to the Cross in the Marker, rented at 14*s.* *per Ann.* one void Piece of Ground, containing by Estimation half a Rod, adjoining to the East End of the Stone-Wall belonging to the aforefaid Cottage, valued *per Ann.* at 2*s.* and a small Piece of Ground, containing by Estimation in Breadth 6 Foot, and in Length 30 Foot adjoining to the East End of the Orchard belonging to the said Tenement or Cottage of the yearly Value of 4*d.* all of them belonging to *Egleton-guild* hereafter mentioned.

The Family of *Flore* or *Flower*, an ancient and eminent Name, had of old a Seat in this Town on a fair Estate of Freehold, *viz.* ten Messuages, an hundred Acres of Land, ten Acres of Meadow, with the Appertenances held of the Lord of this Manor by Fealty only, which, or the greatest Part of it, was afterwards, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, purchased of one *William Flower*, a younger Branch of this Family, by *Hugh Booth*, Rector of *Cussington* in *Leicestershire*. Of this Family was *Roger Flower*, a Person of great Note in this Town and County, whose Charities given by his Will are a signal Monument of his Piety, according to the Times he lived in. He married the Daughter and Coheir of *William Dalby*, and died *Anno* 1424, or thereabouts, according to the Date of his Will, which is registred in the Prerogative Office, *Lib. Luffnam*, p. 69.

By this his Will he appointed his Bo-

dy to be buried in the Church of *All-Saints* at *Okeham*, and his best Animal to be given to the Vicar for a Mortuary, to whom also he gave ten Shillings for Tithes forgotten. To the Chaplain also of *Okeham* he gave a Legacy of two Shillings, and to every other Chaplain inhabiting the said Town, one Shilling.

He also gave to the Guilds of the Holy Trinity, Blessed Virgin, and St. *Michael*, at *Okeham*, forty Shillings; and to every Order of Friars at *Stamford*, the *Carthusians* at *Coventry*, the Abbey of *Westminster*, and Prior of *Laund*, six Marks, to pray for the Souls of *Catharine* his late Wife, *William* his Father, *Ellen* his Mother, *Edmund Duke of York*, &c. As also to certain Chaplains, to be nominated by his Executors, to celebrate for his own Soul, the Soul of King *Henry V.* and the Souls above named, forty Pounds.

Moreover, he gave to be distributed to the Poor, and the performing of his Exequies fifty Marks; to the Alms-house of *Okeham*, towards the Repairs of the Chapel and Ornaments of the Altar, fifty Shillings; and to every poor Man of the House four Pence; to the Mending of the High-ways, Bridges and Causeways at *Okeham*, fifty Shillings; and to twenty poor People of *Okeham*, each of them, a Gown of *Coventry Frieze*, and a new Shirt.

Further, being the Lessee or Farmer of the Parsonage Tithes at *Okeham*, under the Abbot and Convent of *Westminster*, he gave to every Monk of that Abbey, being a Priest, one Shilling; and not a Priest, eight Pence; as also to the great Guild at *Coventry* forty Shillings; to the Prior and Canons of *Brooke* thirteen Shillings and four Pence; to the Nuns of *Langley* and *Huntington*, and the Prior and Canons of *Newsted* near *Stamford*, each House thirteen Shillings and four Pence; and to the Master of the Chantry at *Manton*, (who was one of his Executors) his own Pair of Beads, with ten Aves of Silver, and a *Pater Noster* gilt, praying him to be mindful of him when hee

he saith over our Lady's Psalter on them. He was also a Principal, if not the sole Benefactor to the Building of the Spire of the Steeple of *Okeham*. He left a Widow, who was his second Wife, to whom he gave the two Manors of *Steneby* and *Braceby* in *Lincolnshire*, if she took upon her the Mantle and Ring, and vowed Chastity, five Sons and one Daughter.

Here were anciently two Markets weekly, viz. on *Monday* and *Saturday*, which were granted by King *Henry III*'s Charter, dated at *Westminster* 5 June Reg. 36. to his beloved Brother *Richard* Earl of *Cornwall*, King of the *Romans*, and his Heirs, by his Wife *Sanchia*, the Daughter of *Raimond* Earl of *Province*, to be held at his Manor of *Okeham* in the County of *Rutland*, with two Fairs to be held there yearly, the one on the Vigil-Day, and Morrow of the Decollation of *St. John Baptist*, 29 Aug. and the other on the Vigil, Day and Morrow of the Invention of the Holy Cross, 3 May, with this Clause of Exception, *Nisi Mercata illa & feria ille sint ad nocumentum Manerii, &c.* but it seems that in later Times, the *Monday* Market, and the Fair in *May* were discontinued, and are now quite grown out of Use; for in an Inquisition taken after the Death of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, in the 39th Year of *Hen. VI.* there is Mention made of one Market only in a Week, viz. on *Saturday*, and one Fair on the Feast of the Decollation of *St. John Baptist* yearly, the Profits whereof were then valued at fourteen Shillings per Ann. In this Town is an odd Custom of long Usage, and still kept up, viz. That every Baron of the Realm, the first Time he comes through this Town, shall give an Horse-shoe to nail upon the Castle Gate, which if he refuseth, the Bailiff of the Manor hath Power to stop his Coach, and take one off from one of his Horses Foot; but this is seldom or never done, the Noblemen choosing rather in Compliance with it, to give five, ten or twenty Shillings, more or less as they please; and in Proportion to the Gift, the Horse-

shoe is made larger or less, with the Name and Titles of the Donor stamped on it, and so 'tis nailed upon the Castle-hall Gate. This Custom is doubtless derived from the ancient Lords of this Town; the *De Ferrarys*, or *Ferrers*, whose Arms are three Horse-Shoes, which are fixed upon the Gates and in the Hall, and the Name imports Workers in Iron, or Smiths, who are the Horse-shoe Makers. In ancient Times, before the Reformation, there was a Custom among the devout People of this Nation, and especially of these Parts, to go on Pilgrimage in Honour of the blessed Virgin *Mary*, to a Spring in this Parish, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Town, which is still known by the Name of our Lady's Well, near which we may perceive in several Places the Foundations of an House or two remaining; but that which will confirm our Belief of such an Usage, is a Record found in the First-fruits Office, containing, among other Things these Words, That very many Profits and Advantages belonging and appertaining to the Vicarage of *Okeham*, did consist in divers Obventions and Pilgrimages to the Image of the Virgin *Mary* at the Well, and *St. Michael* the Archangel, and diverse other Rites and Oblations, which now are quite abolished, with the Benefits and Advantages which accrued there-from to the Vicar.

The Castle here, of which there are, or were not long since, some pretty large Remains of ruinous Walls and Buildings, was built, as Tradition tells us, by *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, the second Lord of this Town and Manor, about the Times of the *Norman* Settlement. We find little remarkable of the Castle, the Lord of the Town being the Keeper of the Castle, save that the odd Custom above-mention'd about the Horse-shoes, kept up in the Town, was a Franchise or Royalty belonging to the Castle; and therefore the Shoes either taken off or bought, are nailed upon the Castle-hall Gate, which is, or lately was standing. Some of these Horse-shoes are gilt, and others

others are curiously wrought, and many of them have the Names of the Lord, by whom, and the Dates when they were given; most of them were given in the last Century, which is no Evidence of the antique Custom; but our Historians will have it so, and as such we let it pass. But that which is better worth our Notice is, That there was anciently in this Castle a free Chapel, the Patronage of which belonged to the Lords of the Castle, as appears from an Inquisition taken at the Death of *Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham*, whose Heir *Isabel the Widow of Roger de Mortimer*, did accordingly present to *Robert Grosbead Bishop of Lincoln*, *Richard de Cliva*, to be her Chaplain in the said Chapel; as did afterwards the King of the *Romans*, and *Edward Earl of Cornwall*, in their Times, as it became vacant. The Profits and Revenues of it under these last Lords, consisted in fifty Shillings, which the Chaplain was to receive out of the Chamber of the said Earls, as also in two Marks and an half, which he received from the Market of *Okeham*, and in the Tithes of the Lords Pasture-Ground, which one Year with another, amounted to one Mark; also in the Obventions accruing to the said Chapel in the Absence of the Earl and his Countess; as also in the Tithes of the Wool, Lamb, and Milk of six Cottagers, and in a convenient Dwelling-house in the Town of *Okeham*. Moreover in the 47th Year of *Edward III.* the Castle and Manor being then in the Crown, upon the Death of *Humphrey de Bohun*, above-mention'd, that King granted his Precept to *Simon Ward*, then Keeper of it, to pay *Nicholas de Stoke*, Parson of the Chapel there, the yearly Rent of eight Marks, seven Shillings and one Penny Half-penny, and 4 Loads of Wood, accustomably paid to the said Parson and his Predecessors, Time out of Mind. The Lords had a Court in this Castle, to which several Towns, not only in this County, as *Braunston*, *Belton*, and *Wardly*, but in *Leicestershire*, as *Twisford* and *Thorp-Sackville*, owed Suit and

Service. Here is a Free-School built and endowed by *Mr. Robert Johnson*, Parson of *North Luffenham* in this County, and Archdeacon of *Leicester*, out of certain charitable Contributions, but chiefly by Means of some conceal'd Lands, which he begged of *Queen Elizabeth*, for which he made these Statutes and Ordinances, viz. 1. That there be twenty-four Governors, of which the Bishops of *London* and *Peterborough*, the Deans of *Westminster* and *Peterborough*, the Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and Masters of *Trinity* and *St. John's College in Cambridge*, pro tempore, to be perpetual, and the rest to be chosen by the other Governors, &c. 2. That the School-Master be a Master of Arts at the Time of his Election, and have a Stipend of twenty-four Pounds per Ann. 3. That there be an Usher, whose Salary shall be 12 Pounds per Ann. 4. That there be seven Scholars chosen to receive an Exhibition of forty Shillings per Ann. each, at the University for 7 Years, if they continue there so long. 5. That there be a Receiver of the Revenues, who shall have 5 l. a Year, and two Audits, at which every one of the Governors present shall have for his Dinner, and a Pair of Gloves, 4 s. 4 d. These Statutes are dated, 17 Jun. 1 Car. I. 1625.

Persons of Note born or belonging to this Town, are, 1. *Sir John Brown*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1481, 21 *Edw. IV.* He was Son of *John Brown* of this Town of *Okeham*. He died in 1497, and was buried in the Church of *St. Mary Magdalene* in *Milk-street*. His Son *Sir William Brown*, Knt. was twice Lord Mayor of *London*, viz. in the 23 *Hen. VII.* and the 5th of *K. Henry VIII.* (2.) *Jeffrey Hudson* the Dwarf, memorable upon many Accounts; he was the Son of *John Hudson*, a Person of a mean Condition, but of a lusty Stature, as were all his other Children, and born in the Year 1619. At 7 Years old being scarce 18 Inches high, he was taken into the Family of the late Duke of *Buckingham*, at *Burley on the Hill* in this County, as a Rarity in Nature; and the Court being then in a Progress,

Progress, he was put into a cold Pye, and served up to the Table. After the Marriage of King Charles I. with the Princess *Henrietta Maria* of France, he was presented to that Queen, and became her Dwarf. When the Rebellion broke out, he became a Captain of Horse in the King's Service, till he went over with the Queen into France, where having the Misfortune to kill one Mr. *Crofts*, Brother of the Lord *Crofts*, in a Combat on Horseback, he was expelled the Court. Being put now to his Shifts, he went to Sea, and was taken by a Turkish Pyrate, who carried him to Barbary, where he was sold, and remained a Slave for many Years. He was at last redeemed, and coming into England, lived several Years upon certain Pensions allowed him by the Duke of Buckingham, and some other Noblemen; but being a Papist, and going to London when the Popish Plot, in 1678, was in Agitation, he was taken up and clapt into the Gate-house, and lay there some considerable Time, but was at length enlarged, and died about the Year 1682. It is further observable of this Person, that from the 7th Year of his Age, when (as it before is mentioned) he was not above 18 Inches high, till he came to be 30 Years of Age (as he hath often affirmed) he never grew any Thing considerable; but after it, he shot up in a little Time to the Height he continued to his Death, viz. about 3 Foot and nine Inches, which he attributed to the Hardships he underwent in Turkey.

3. *Robert Blackburn* of this Town, Gent. deserves a particular Remembrance for his pious Donations to the Church and Town, in his last Will, bearing Date 15 Hen. VII. 1500, in which having ordered his Body to be buried in the said Church, dedicated to *All-Saints*, he deviseth his best living Creature for a Mortuary, as a just Due, and then gives 12*d.* to the high Altars for Tithes forgotten; thirteen Pence to be distributed in Alms for the Health of his Soul; two Shillings a-piece to six Priests, for the first Day performing his Obsequies,

and so for the second Day to the seventh, and so again upon the 30th Day, and a Penny on the same Days to the Clerks; three Shillings and four Pence to the Bells of the Church of *Okeham*, and twelve Pence to the Guilds of *All-Saints*, and *St. Mary* in the same Town. All the rest of his Estate he gave to his Wife *Alice*, Son and Daughter.

4. Mr. *Endymion Caning*, an old Cavalier, and a Captain of Horse, in the Service of King Charles I. in the Civil Wars; and afterward Steward to the Right Honourable *Julian* Viscountess *Cambden*, at *Brooke* in this County, where he died in 1683, and by his Will left to the poor of this Town fifty Pounds.

5. The Lady *Anne Harrington*, Widow of the first Lord *John Harrington*, having purchased after her Husband's Death, a Rent-Charge of one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to be issuing out of the Manor of *Cotesmore* in this County, to her the said Lady *Anne*, her Heirs and Assigns for ever; and ordered the Payment thereof to be made upon the four usual Quarter-Days, in the South-Porch of the Parish Church of *Okeham*, by even and equal Portions, settled the same by Indenture bearing Date 1 Nov. 1616, 14 Jac. I. upon certain Trustees therein named, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, for pious Uses; and among others gave to the Vicar of the Parish-Church of *Okeham*, and the Overseers of the Poor there, thirty-two Pounds *per Ann.* to be distributed to the Poor of the said Parish, being Tenants or Under-tenants of any of the Lands, Parcel of the Manor of the said Lady *Harrington* in *Okeham*.

6. Mrs. *Parthenia Lowman* of London, Widow, gave to this Town of *Okeham*, the Sum of one Hundred Pounds for a perpetual Stock. The Profits and Interest of which Money was thus apportioned, 6 Mar. 1662. viz. Ten Shillings, Part of the same for a Sermon to be yearly preached in the Parish-Church of *Okeham*, on *Ashwednesday*, and the Residue to be yearly disposed to such poor People as are past their Work and Labour, or sick, and not able to maintain themselves

selves otherwise; three Quarters of the said Sum to be distributed to the Poor of the Lords Hold, and the other Quarter to those of the Deans Hold, in the said Town of Okeham.

7. The said Lady Harrington did also, about the same Time build a convenient Place for a small Library in this Church of Okeham, and furnished it with about two Hundred Latin and Greek Folio's, consisting chiefly of Fathers, Councils, School-men and Divines, for the Use of the Vicar of this Church, and Accommodation of the neighbouring Clergy, most of which are curiously bound, and adorned with gilded Frets, called Harrington Knots; and this Memorandum passed on the Title Pages, viz.

Ex dono Domine Harringtonae Baronissae.

8. Mr. Henry Foster of Thistleton, in this County, did also by his last Will and Testament, give to this Town ten Pounds a Year for ever, out of his Manors of Swinshed and Buckminster in Lincolnshire, for the Putting out poor Children Apprentices.

The Church of Okeham is a fine Structure, and is dedicated to *All Saints*; but the Founders are unknown, save that Roger Flower of Okeham is thought to have built the Spire. The Living is a Vicarage, and the Abbey of Westminster, who have the great Tithes, are the Patrons, and presented to it, till the 4th of King Edward VI. for our Records and Registers tell us, That in the 12th of K. Henry III. the Abbot of Westminster presented to the Church of Okeham, Gilbert Marshal, and in the 29th Year of King Edward I. the said Abbot and Convent presented to this Benefice John de Langford, and then by an Inquisition taken the Benefice appeared to be a Rectory and not a Vicarage, consisting in these Revenues, viz. all the Alterage of the Church of Okeham, and the Chapels of Langham, Eggleton, Brock, Gunthorp and Thorp, with the small Tithes belonging to the Alterage in any wise, with a Moiety of all the Hay of all the Parishioners appertaining to the said Church of Okeham and the Chapels aforesaid;

as also in one Carucate of Land, and its Appertinances, a Mansion on the South Side of the Church of Okeham, in certain Tithes of Corn, of the Value of three Marks, and one Mark paid by the Chapel of Knossington to the Church of Okeham. From this Time the Abbot and Convent of Westminster continued Patrons of this Living, and presented at every Vacancy till the Reformation, when the Abbey of Westminster being dissolved the 4th of King Edward VI. That King granted, among other Things, the Advowson of the Vicarage of the Church of Okeham, to Nicholas Ridley Bishop of London, and his Successors for ever, by a Charter dated 12 Apr. Reg. 4. as it continued till this Advowson has been of late changed and transferred by the late Bishop Dr. Hen. Compton, Bishop of London, to the Right Honourable Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord of the Castle and Manor of Okeham, for the two other Advowsons of Prittlewell and Leigh in the County of Essex, and Diocese of London. To enable and confirm which Exchange, a special Act of Parliament was passed in March 1696, 8 & 9 Gul. 3. c. 18. Entituled, *An Act for the Exchange of certain Advowsons between the Bishop of London and Earl of Nottingham.* In the Church of Okeham there are these Monuments remaining.

1. A Marble Monument for Francis Waryn of Okeham, Merchant of the Staple of Callis, who died 20 August Anno Domini 1510, 2 Hen. 8. It stands in the Chapel on the South Side of the Chancel.

2. Another Monument in the same Chapel for William Waryn of this Place, a Merchant also of the Staple at Callis. He by his Will dated 1499, gave, among other Things to other Places and Persons, to this Town and Church these Legacies. 1. To the high Altar of the Parish Church for Tithes and Duties forgotten, 5 Pounds, besides what he gave to such Priests and Poor as helped at his Obsequies. 2. To find two Priests to sing and say Masses and Service for the Souls of himself, his Father and Mother,

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Mother, and all Christian Souls in the Parish Church of *Okeham*, for 20 Years next ensuing, 200*l.* to the Reparations of the said Church, ten Marks; and for a Suit of Vestments for the said Church, one Hundred Marks.

3. To the Gilds of the Holy Trinity and our Lady in *Okeham*, whereof he was a Brother, forty Shillings; To the Mending of the High-ways and Bridges of *Okeham*, ten Marks.

4. And as for his Lands and Tenements which he held in *Okeham*, he devised them all to *Agnes* his Wife for Life, and to his Children after her in Tail; the Remainder to be settled on Feoffees for the following Uses, viz. His Dwelling-house to the Vicar and Wardens of the Parish Church of *Okeham*, upon Condition that the said Vicar and his Successors shall for ever commemorate his Soul, and the Souls of his Father and Mother; in the Mass every Sunday in the Year, otherwise to be sold, and the Money to be distributed in Works of Mercy and Deeds of Charity, for the Welfare of his Soul.

3. A Grave-stone in the Body of the Church for *William Flore* and *Ellen* his Wife, the Date imperfect, but seems to be laid in the fifteenth Century; and another for a Daughter of *Roger Flore*, sometime the Wife of *Henry Plessington*, without Date. Another on the North Side for *Thomas Flore*, Esq; who died the Monday after the Feast of St. *Nicholas*, 6 Decemb. 1483.

4. Two Monuments for two Vicars of this Church, the one in the Chancel for *William Peachie*, S. T. B. formerly Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*, a good Liver, and laudable Preacher, who died 6 Octob. 1643, *etat.* 78. and was Resident 47 Years. The other on a plain Table of white Marble on the North Wall, for *Abraham Wright*, A. M. formerly Fellow of St. *John Baptist's* College, *Oxford*, who died 9 May 1690, *etat.* 79. Resident 30 Years. There is also another in the Cross-Arm of the Church, for *Josiah Peachie*, *Mary* his Wife, and *Hephzibah* his Daughter; he

is said to be a Minister of the Word of God. Ob. 1639.

5. There are several other considerable Monuments, as for one *Wyght* and his Wife; Mr. *John Booth*; *Anne* the Daughter of *Andrew Burton*, who died 19 June 1642, *etat.* 15. *Mary Booth*, the Widow of *Hugh Booth*, Minister of *Cusington* in *Leicestershire*, who died Anno 1640, *etat.* 93. and *John Pierpoint*, a young Academick, who died in 1637, *etat.* 27. He was bred up at the School in this Town. By a Certificate made, 2 Edw. VI. of the Revenues of the Guild in *Egleton* Church, it appears, that the Number of Houseling People (*i. e.* Communicants) in this Parish of *Okeham*, then under the Cure of the Vicar there, was four Hundred; and that the Town being great, and the Chief of the County, another Priest, besides the Vicar, ought to be appointed to help in the Ministration of the Cure.

One Mr. *Abraham Wright* was Minister of this Town in 1645, being presented to it by Dr. *Fuxon*, then Bishop of *London*. He was instituted to it, but would not be inducted, that he might not be obliged to take the Covenant; whereupon he was deprived. He fled to *London*, and becoming Tutor to Sir *George Graham's* Son in *Surrey*, he read the Common Prayer, preached and administered Sacraments to his Family. In 1655, he returned to *London*, and being chosen Minister of St. *Olave*, *Silver-street*, he enjoyed the Profits a little while; but performing all sacred Offices by the Liturgy, he fell into some Troubles about it, which occasioned his Leaving that Parish, and going to this Town, where he lived in much Retirement, and lead a very studious Life till he was restored. He died at *Okeham* in a very advanced Age, in 1690.

Barlithorp, a small Village or Hamlet in the Parish of *Okeham*, the Manor of which remains at this Day in the Church of St. *Peter* at *Westminster*, as is above observed; and tho' all the neighbouring Estates have often changed their

Owners,

Owners, this Lordship alone hath had the same Lords ever since the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, to this Time, except a small Time, when it was in the Crown, by the Dissolution of the Abbies, 31 *Henry* VIII. indeed the Lords did change their Names, being in 1539, a Dean and Chapter; in 1550, a Bishop; and his Chapter in 1557, the Abbot and Convent; but they were at length settled by Queen *Elizabeth* in a Dean and Chapter, as they still continue, to whom her Majesty by her Letters Patent, dated 21 May 1559, granted, among other Things, this Manor, with the Tithes of *Okeham*, *Langham*, *Egleton*, *Brooke*, *Gunthorpe* and *Barlithorp*, and their Successors for ever. The annual Profits of the Court at the Dissolution, were found to be 27 l. 2 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. besides Perquisites.

Belton, a little Town within the Limits of the old Forest of *Lyfield*. There is no Mention of it in *Domesday-Book*, and therefore the first Lord we find of the Manor is *William le Blount*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward* II. His Posterity were Lords of it a long Time; for in the Reign of King *Henry* V. Sir *Walter le Blount*, the Son of Sir *Thomas le Blount*, Treasurer of *Normandy*, was in Possession of it, and settled it upon his Wife and Children by a long Entail. It was in his Posterity, 28 *Hen.* VIII. when *Charles le Blount*, Lord *Montjoy*, held this Manor, with the Appertinances, of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service, and dying seized thereof, left *James Blount* Lord *Montjoy*, his Son and Heir; while this Manor was in this Family, we find that King *Edward* III. Reg. 6. granted to *William le Blount*, then Lord of this Manor, that he and his Heirs for ever should have and enjoy, at their Manor of *Belton* yearly, a Fair for three Days, viz. on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *James* the Apostle, with this Clause of Exception, unless that Fair-Day should be any Prejudice to the neighbouring Fairs. Sir *William Dugdale* says, That he had a Grant also for a Fair upon the Eve and Day of St. *Thomas* the Apostle. Of the former Mr. *Wright* tells

us, that he had a double Grant, the first by a Charter dated at *Nottingham*, 24 April, 6 *Edw.* III. and the last dated at *Woodstock* 20 July, in the same Year. We do not find that any of them are continued.

From the Family of *Blounts* this Manor in After-times passed to that of *Hastilwood*, but whether by Purchase or Inheritance by the Heirs General, we can't discover; and continued in it, till the Reign of King *James* I. when *Thomas Hastilwood*, Esq; by his Deed of Bargain and Sale, conveyed it to *George Butler* and *Thomas Phillips*, as it stands enrolled in the Common Pleas, Term. Mich. 11 Jac. I. rot. 19. *Belton* is at present the Seat and Manor of *Richard Verney*, Esq; a Lover of Antiquity, and Patron of the Learned. He is descended from an eminent Family of that Name, who have a long Time been seated at *Compton-Murdach* in *Warwickshire*.

In the Parish there were anciently several Estates belonging to the dissolved Monasteries, viz. 1. *Oulveston*, or *Ouston* in *Leicestershire*, viz. a Cottage and certain Lands with the Appertinances demised, 3 *Edw.* VI. to one *William Clarke*, to hold at the Will of the Lord from Year to Year, paying the yearly Rent of four Shillings at the Feasts of the Annunciation of our Lady, and St. *Michael*, equally. 2. The Monastery of *Laund* in *Leicestershire*, viz. one Tenement of the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings, demised by the said Monastery at the Dissolution to *Thomas Drake*. Also a certain Tenement with Lands thereunto belonging, of the yearly Value of ten Shillings, demised then by the said Monastery to *Thomas Woodhouse*, alias *Webster*, for the Term of sixty-one Years, by a Deed dated 22 May, 30 *Hen.* VIII. Thirdly, The Tithes of *Belton*, with one Piece of Land or Meadow, called *East-Micklengs*, demised by the said Monastery of *Laund* to the aforesaid *Thomas Woodhouse*, alias *Webster*, at the yearly Rent of six Pounds ten Shillings; all which was granted by King *Edward* VI. Reg. 2. to *Gregory* Lord *Cromwell*, and *Elizabeth* his

his Wife, to be enjoyed for both their Lives. 4. Certain Lands belonging to the Hospital of *Burton St. Lazarus* in *Leicestershire*, given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. to *John Dudley*, then Viscount *Lisle*, and afterward Earl first of *Warwick*, and then of *Northumberland*, upon a reserved Rent (with other Lands in *Whitwell* and *Ashwell*) of 49 s. per Ann.

The Church here seems to be a Chapelry to *Wardly*, because this last is thus rated for the First-fruits in the King's Books. *Wardley cum Belton*, 10 l. 16 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Chancel near the North-East Corner there is a Tomb with an Inscription about the Verge, shewing that it is for *Thomas Hasilwood*, Esq; and *Clemence* his Wife, which *Thomas* died 20 Decemb. 1559, and *Clemence* in the Year 15 : .

BRAVANSTON, a Village, which was anciently a Part of the Forest of *Lisfield*; it is not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, and so our Description must begin much lower; for the first Thing that we meet with relating to it, is, that King *John*, in the first Year of his Reign, directed his Precept to the Sheriff of *Rutland*, commanding him to deliver to *Hamon Falconer* eight Pounds out of the Rents of certain Lands in the Manor of *Braunston*, formerly belonging to *Nicholas de Menil*. And again, in the 17th Year of the said King, the like Precept was directed to the Sheriff of *Rutland*, to deliver to *William Ferrars* the Land, which the King had formerly given to *Hamon Falconer*. Again, *Robert de Falconer* (who was descended of the said *Hamon*, as we suppose, and inhabited this Town) was one of those eminent Persons in this County, who in the 29 *Edw. I.* received the King's Writ of Summons to attend him, well fitted with Horse and Arms, on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, then next ensuing, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, in Order to a War against the *Scots*.

In the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* the Prior of *Kenelworth-Abbey* in *Warwickshire*, and *Theobald de Neyvills* were Lords of *Braunston*; but afterward the *Chiseldines* became Lords of so much of *Braunston*, as had formerly belonged to

Theobald de Neyvil, which passed into that Family by a Match with *Anne*, Daughter and Heir of *William de Burgh*, who died seized in her Demesne as of Fee, of the Manor of *Braunston*, and other Lands and Hereditaments in this County, 7 March, 23 *Hen. VI.* leaving *John Chiseldine*, the Son of *John Chiseldine*, who was the Son of the said *Anne*, her next Heir, as appears by an Inquisition taken at *Okeham* 23 April of the same Year, in which it is said, that she held this Manor by Knight's Service, of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, as of his Castle of *Okeham*; and that the Manor was then valued at twelve Marks per Ann. over and above all Reprizes.

There were also in this Parish divers other Proprietors of Freehold Estates, which deserve our Notice, viz. In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, Reg. I. *John Burton* was found to die seized of one Messuage in the Tenure of *John Holly*, two Cottages, two Gardens, and two Tofts, and nine Shillings Rent, in this Town, which he held of the Queen in Capite, by Knight's Service, from whom they descended to *William Burton* his Son and Heir, and continued after him in his Family. Queen *Elizabeth* also, Reg. 26. did by her Letters Patent, give and grant to *Edward Wymarke* of *London*, Gent. a Parcel of Fielding here, partly Wood-ground, and partly Pasture of 14 Acres, commonly called *The Wispie*, with all the Profits and Emoluments growing on the same, which Land was afterwards in King *James I.*'s Reign, Reg. 9. granted over to *Thomas Eely* and *George Merrells*, who at length passed it over by several Deeds to *Bartin Burton* of *Okeham* in this County, his Heirs and Assigns for ever. In Trust nevertheless, that the Rents and Profits thereof should, from Time to Time, for ever be employed for the Good of the Freeholders of this Town, who have Common in it; and towards the Maintenance of a Preacher in the Chapel of *Braunston*; and in Default thereof, for the Repairs of the said Chapel, and the Bells therein, and for the Amendment of the High-ways, and Relief.

Relief of the Poor, as shall to the Trustees seem most necessary and convenient. His Son *Andrew Burton*, Esq; confirmed his Father's Settlement, 19 April 1636, and conveyed the said Lands to certain Trustees for the Uses above-mentioned, as it still remains.

The Church here is a Chapelry to *Hameldon*, in the Hundred of *Martinesly*, and the Preacher is to have some Allowance out of the Lands given by *Bartyn Burton* before mentioned. The Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln* also, at their Renewing of their Lease of the improper Tithes of this Hamlet, did reserve, for the continual Benefit of the Minister, a yearly Payment of thirteen Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence. In it there are two Tombs for *Kenelm Cheseldyn* of *Uppingham*, Esq; who was lineally descended from *Anne Broogh*, Daughter of the said Lord *Broogh*, who had by *Winefred* his Wife 11 Sons and 3 Daughters, and died 2 Aug. 1596, leaving *Edward* his Son and Heir. As also for *John Cheseldyn* of this Place, Esq; who died June the thirteenth, in the Year of our Lord 1642.

BROOK, or *Broc*, as it is written in ancient Records, stands also within the Limits of the old Forest of *Lyfield*. It is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, because it is supposed that it was then one of the five Berews or Hamlets belonging to *Okeham Cherchesoch*. *Walceline de Ferrars* was Lord of this Town, as he was of *Okeham*, and assarted five Acres out of the Fields of *Broch*, for which he was questioned, but obtained an Acquittal with a Grant, that he should pay nothing to the King for the same. To him succeeded his Son and Heir *Hugh de Ferrars*, who gave a Fine to King *Richard I.* of three Hundred Marks to marry the Daughter and Heir of *Hugh de Say* of *Riccard's Castle* in *Herefordshire*; but having no Children by her, he, with the Consent of *Walceline* his Nephew, probably his next Heir, and *William* his Brother, gave this Manor of *Brook* or *Broch*, to the Canons of *Kenilworth* in *Warwickshire*, by which Grant the Priors

of that House became Lords of *Brooke* in their Successions, till the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which happened to the Cell here, 28 Hen. VIII. 1536. This Manor being by the Suppression of the Abbies, in that King's Hands, His Majesty granted it to *Anthony Cope*, Esq; with the Site of the Cell, under the Name and Title of the late Priory of Canons of the blessed Virgin *Mary of Brooke*, in the Parish of *Brooke*, in the County of *Roteland*, with all their Appertinances in the said County, to hold the same in Capite, by Knight's Service of the King, at the reserved Rent of 4l. 13s. 11d. payable at *Michaelmas* yearly, which Grant is dated 6 Sept. 28 Hen. VIII. but Sir *Anthony* kept not this Manor long; for in the second Year of King *Edward VI.* he obtained a License of that King to alienate the said Manor of *Brooke*, with the Priory and the Appertinances to *Andrew Noel*, Esq; of *Dalby*, in the County of *Leicester* and his Heirs for ever. He was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Queen *Elizabeth*, and left Issue *Edward Noel*, his Son and Heir. He was made a Baronet soon after the Erection by King *James I.* in 1611, and having sold *Dalby*, the ancient Seat and Inheritance of his Family, he came and resided at *Brooke*, where his Posterity, now Viscounts *Cambden*, have a Seat; for this *Edward* having still remaining a very fair Estate, and being a Person in great Esteem for his Abilities, was advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Noel of Ridlington*, 23 March, 14 Jac. I. and having married *Julian* the Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Knt. who being created by King *Charles I.* Baron of *Ilmington*, and Viscount *Cambden*, in *Glostershire*; this *Edward*, after his Death, became Viscount *Cambden*, which honourable Title remains still in his Name and Posterity. This *Edward*, then Viscount *Cambden*, approved himself truly loyal to his Majesty King *Charles I.* in the grand Rebellion, in raising great Numbers of Horse for his Majesty's Service. He died in the King's Garrison at *Oxford*.

Oxford, 10 May 1643, and was buried at *Cambden* in *Glocestershire* soon after; his Heir was *Baptist Noel*, who inherited his Father's Estate and Honours only; but his Son and Heir *Edward* was created Earl of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, by King *Charles II.* which Honour *Baptist* his great Grandson now enjoys with the Seat here.

Here is a Church, but we suppose unendowed; for we can't find it in the King's Books under the Name of Rectory or Vicary, nor a Chapelry to any Church, and so all Divine Offices therein performed must be by Contributions now, tho' we suppose it to be the Monastery Church, and so supplied by the Monks as long as the Priory here was standing. In it we observe but one Monument, which is a fair one standing in the Chancel, for *Charles* the Son of *Andrew Noel*, who died in 1619, *etat.* 28. on which is a long Commendation of him in *Latin* and *English* Verses.

CLIPSHAM, a Town lying in the farthest Parts North of this County beyond the Hundred of *Alstoe*, but belonging to this Hundred of *Oakham-Soake*. It is not found in *Domesday-Book*, and therefore we can't discover who was Lord of it (then called *Kilpsbam*) till the 9th Year of King *Edward II.* when *William de la Zouche* of *Harrington*, was Lord of this Town. He was a Person of Note, and being much in Favour with King *Edward I.* was first knighted by bathing with the Prince; and as soon as the Prince came to the Throne, by the Name of King *Edward II.* he was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, by the Title of Lord *Harrington* in *Northamptonshire*. He departed this Life 26 *Edward III.* being seized of the Manor of *Kilpsbam*, and left it to his Grandson and Heir, the Son of *Ivo* his eldest Son and Heir, who died in his Life-time, aged 30 Years, *William* Lord *Zouche*, who died seized of this Manor, 5 *Rich. II.* and in this Family it continued, till the third of *Henry V.* in which Year another *William* died possessed of it, and left Heirs, but whether it descended to them,

we know not, no more than to the contrary. As to the Sort of Tenure, it appears out of the Remembrancer's Office, that in the 5th of *Hen. IV.* *William de la Zouche*, Son and Heir of *William le Zouche*, held of the King at his Death, among other Lands, in divers Counties, this Manor of *Clipsham*, with the Advowson of the Church there, and all its Appertinances, as of the Castle of *Oakham*, by the Service of the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. By this Account we may discern how it comes to pass, that this Town, tho' at a great Distance from *Oakham*, yet belongs to that Hundred, *viz.* by Reason of the Tenure and Relation it had to *Okeham-Castle*, the same Person probably being the Owner of both at the same Time; and the Estates of great Men being of old taxed and assessed together, tho' lying in diverse Hundreds of the same County, and sometimes in diverse Counties, whereby in Process of Time it hath come to pass, that a Town in one Hundred has been reckoned to belong to another, and a Town in one County belonging to another, of which *Sir William Dugdale* has given us divers Instances in his History of *Warwickshire*, p. 588 and 481.

But this Manor, and many other Estates belonging to this noble Family, were lost, by *John* Lord *Zouche*, who having joined with King *Richard III.* in the Battle of *Bosworthfield*, against the Duke of *Richmond*, who being victorious, was set on the Throne by the Name of King *Henry VII.* was attainted in the Parliament at *Westminster*; and his Lands being thereby forfeited, King *Henry VII.* granted to *David Philips*, among other Things, this Manor of *Clipsham*, to hold it by the same Services, by which it was formerly held of the Crown. *John* Lord *Zouche* was afterward restored to his Mother's Inheritance; but this Manor was remaining in the Crown, who gave it (as we suppose) to *John* Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*; for we find by an Inquisition taken at *Oakham*, 22 March, 13 Jac. I. after the Decease of the said *John*, that he died seized, among other Things,

Things, of the Manor of *Cliffham* in this County; but he leaving only a Daughter, she spent all her Estate profusely, tho' married to the Earl of Bedford; and this Manor is now or late was the Estate of *Ezekiel Johnson*, Grandson of that *Robert Johnson*, Archdeacon of *Leicester*, who founded the Free-Schools of *Okeham* and *Uppingham*, of which we have spoken in *Oakham*, and shall add more in *Uppingham*, if necessary.

The Church here is a Rectory, to which in the 4th *Hen. III.* *John de Fraxinet* presented as Patron, in whom the Advowson then was; but in the next Reign, viz. the second Year of King *Edward I.* *Sir Eudo la Zouche* presented to it, which is an Argument that he was Lord of the Manor, tho' we meet not with any Evidence of it, till the Inquisition made of it at the Death of his Son *William Lord Zouche*. Within the Chapel of *St. Nicholas* in this Church, there was anciently a Chantry founded by *William la Zouche*, of which the Foundation being particularly surveyed by *Richard Cecil*, Esq; and *Thomas Hays*, made Commissioners for that Purpose; it was thus certified by them, the 2d of *Edward VI.* viz.

' That it was founded for the Maintenance of one Priest to sing there for ever; hath Lands and Tenements in the Counties of *Rutland* and *Lincoln*, to the Value of one Hundred and six Shillings and eight Pence; whereof Rents resolute are 4 *d.* only; so that there remains clear for the Portion of the Chantry Priest, *Sir Richard Tayler*, aged 46 Years, who is impotent, but of very honest Report, and hath nothing to live upon but his Chantry, an Hundred and six Shillings and four Pence per Ann. and out of it he pays yearly for Tenths to the King nine Shillings and eight Pence. There did belong to this Chantry one Chalice, Parcel gilt, which was delivered to the Jewell-house, and Ornaments valued at 12 Shillings and 4 Pence.

The Rectory of *Kilpsham* is valued in the King's Books for First-fruits, at

10 *l.* 0 *s.* 5 *d.* The Patron we suppose to be *Mr. Ezekiel Johnson* above-mentioned, as Lord of the Manor.

Eggleton, *Egilton*, or *Egeston*, a Town not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, because it was then included in *Oakham Church-sock*. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* this Town and Manor was in the Possession of *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, Son of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, and King of the Romans, (a younger Son of King *John*) by *Sanchia* his Wife. He had the Custody of the whole County of *Rutland*, from the sixteenth Year of King *Edward I.* to the twenty-eighth, when he died, but without Issue. He married *Margaret*, the Sister of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester*, who survived him, and was allowed by the King, at the Intercession of the Peers in Parliament assembled, 500 *l.* per Ann. for her Support, during her Life; to secure the Payment of which these Lordships and Rents were assigned, viz. the Castle and Manor of *Okeham*, with the Hundreds of *Martinley*, *Alston*, and *East Hundred*, with the Hamlet of *Eggleton* (Part of the Manor of *Langham*) in this County; as also fourteen Pounds six Shillings and four Pence, yearly Rent, issuing out of the Court-Leets, and Sheriffs Aid, in *Keten*, *Preston*, *Okeham* and *Hameldon*, and divers other Towns in this County and others, so that she became Lady of the Manor. She married *Piers de Gaveston*, King *Edward II.*'s Favourite; and by the Name of the Lady *Gaveston* was Lady of this Court and Manor. She afterwards married to *Hugh Lord Audley*, or *Aldithley le Size*, or Junior: Who was Lord of this Manor after the Lady *Gaveston*, we know; but find that *Henry de Grey*, Lord of *Codnove*, obtained of King *Richard III.* Reg. 1. a Grant of this Manor, to hold to himself and the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; but this Gift ended with his Life, for he left no legitimate Son; and so this Manor returning to the Crown, it was granted to the Family of the *Browns*; for in the later End of King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, *Sir Anthony Brodyn*, Knt. was Lord of this Manor,

Manor, and by him it was again conveyed to the Crown. And accordingly we observe, that *Robert Harbottle*, the King's Receiver in these Parts, did account in the Court of Augmentations, *Term. Mich. 2. Edw. VI.* for the Sum of 30*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for the Rents and Profits of this Manor of *Egleton*, purchased of *Sir Anthony Brown*, Knt. viz.

Rent of Assize from <i>William Fielding, Thomas Barforth, Cler. & Emm. Procter</i> Wid.	}	00	3	8

Rents of the Tenants at Will	29	19	6
Profits of Court that Year	02	12	8

His Grace *George Villers*, late Duke of *Buckingham*, was Lord of this Manor, with that of *Okeham*; but now we suppose the Right Honourable *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*, is Lord of it as well as of *Okeham*.

The Church here is a Chapel of Ease to *Okeham*, and in it was anciently a Gild or Fraternity, so called, from the Saxon Word *geld*, or *gild*, which signifies Money, because associating themselves either upon the Account of Charity, Religion or Trade, they contributed Money and Goods, and sometimes Lands, for the Support of the common Charge. These Guilds had their frequent Meetings, and annual Feasts when they chose Officers for the ensuing Year, and maintained a Priest to say Masses for the Living and Dead of their Fraternity. They are still kept up in *Germany*, and from them the Companies in the Cities and Corporations of *England* took their Original, as did also the Sodalities or Fraternities of Householders, and Persons of both Sexes, still kept up beyond Seas in divers Countries. As to the Guild here at *Egleton*, it was certified by the Commissioners sent to survey the same, 2 *Edw. VI.* That it was founded for the Maintenance of one Priest to sing Mass there for ever; and was endowed with certain Lands and Tenements in this County, of the Value of an Hundred and eight Shillings and six Pence, out of

which was paid twenty-nine Shillings yearly, to divers Persons, so that the Guild-Priest had but seventy-nine Shillings and six Pence for his Maintenance; his Name was *Sir Thomas Kelfo*, and being then 70 Years of Age, was returned unable to serve a Cure, but poor, and of good Report among his Neighbours. The Revenues issued out of certain Cottages, Messuages, Lands and Tenements, lying and being in this Parish of *Okeham*. In this Certificate we find a Memorandum, That the Number of housling People (i. e. Communicants) in this Parish of *Egleton*, was but four, who were under the Cure of the Parson there. Upon the Return of this Certificate the Guild was dissolved, and the Lands were granted by the King's Letters Patents, under his Great Seal, Reg. 3. to *Edward Warner* and *John Gosnolde*, Esqs; and their Heirs and Assigns for ever, to hold of his Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk*, in free Soccage, and not in *Capite*, without any Rent reserved; who the same Year conveyed all and singular the Premises to *Robert Harbottle*, Gent. his Heirs and Assigns for ever.

LANGHAM, in Domesday-Book, is reckoned as a Berew or Hamlet to *Okeham*, and had always, till the last Age, the same Owner with *Okeham*. In the 28th of King *Edward I*'s Reign, *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, Son of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, and *Senchia* his Wife, died seized of this Manor with *Okeham* and *Egleton*, and the Shrevalty of the County, without Heirs. After his Death it was settled in Dowry (as is before-mentioned in *Okeham* and *Egleton*) upon the Lady *Margaret* his Widow, for Life, who after married *Piers de Gaveston*, and after him *Hugh Lord Audley*. After her Decease we find nothing of this Town till 7 *Hen. V.* when it appears by Office, that *Sir William Bourchier* and *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* late Duke of *Glocester*, held of the King in *Capite*, fifty-five Messuages, fifty-five Yard-lands, fifty-one Cottages, sixty-five Acres, three Roods and an half of Meadow, forty-two Acres, two Roods and an half

half of Pasture, valued then at seven Shillings, and one Pound of Pepper, of free Rents in *Langham*, as Parcels and Members of the Manor of *Okeham*, by the Service of one third Part of a Knight's Fee, but the Manor it self was in the Crown, and so remained till the Reign of *Richard III.* Anno 1. when that King granted this Manor, with those of *Okeham* and *Egleton*, to *Henry Lord Grey of Codnour*, to be held to himself and Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten; but this Grant ended with his Life, because he left no legitimate Issue; whereupon it returned again to the Crown, and seems there to have remained till King *Henry VIII.* granted this Manor with *Okeham*, &c. to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, whom he made Baron of *Okeham* at or near the same Time. By his Attainder and Death, his Honour and Estate was forfeited to the Crown; but his Son *Gregory Cromwell* being then a Servant to his Majesty, and in Favour with him, obtained a new Grant of his Father's Honour, and many of his Lands, among which was this Manor. He died seized of it, 5 *Edw. VI.* and left it to *Henry* his Son and Heir, who left two Sons, *Edward Lord Cromwell*, and *Sir Gregory Cromwell*; he, to provide for this his youngest Son *Gregory*, separated this Manor of *Langham* from *Okeham*, and settled it in Marriage upon him and his Wife, who in the 42d Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, obtained a License of her Majesty, to alienate this Manor of *Langham* to *Sir Andrew Noel*, Knt. in whose Family it still continues; *Baptist Noel*, now Earl of *Gainsborough*, or his Heirs, being the Lords of this Manor at this Time.

In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* *Richard Flower*, whose Family had a Seat at *Whitwell* in this County, died seized in Fee of the Mediety of one Messuage, fifteen Acres of Land, and five Acres of Meadow, with the Appertinances in this Town. All which he held of the Lord of the Castle and Manor of *Okeham* by Fealty.

The Church here is, we suppose, a Chapelry to *Okeham*, and in it are only

two Monuments observable, and that rather for their Antiquity than Sumptuousness, viz. one in the North Building for *William Byby*, who died 11 Decemb. 1389; and the other of *Alabaster*, in the Passage out of the Church into the Chancel, for *Mr. John Clerke*, and *Joan* and *Annise* his two Wives. He died 3 Feb. 1532. In the Windows of it are the Arms of *Hastings Earl of Pembroke*, *Clare*, Earl of *Clare*, and *Glocester*, the Kings of the *East Angles*, and *Beauchamp Earl of Warwick*.

Leigh, or *Lee*, anciently a Town and Manor, but a Lodge only at this Time, in the Forest, which was named from it, no Doubt, called *Lyfield Forest*. There is no Mention of it in *Domesday-Book*, nor in any of the following Reigns, till the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* when *Theobald de Menyle* (or rather, as some think, *Nevill*) was Lord of this Manor of *Leigh*. From him this Estate, together with the Office of chief Forester of the Forest of *Rutland*, descended to the *Chiseldines*. How long they held it, our Histories do not tell us; but we find it in the King's Hands in the following Times; for in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* *William Lord Hastings*, his great Favourite, and a faithful Adherent to the House of *York*, had a Grant from the said King of this Manor of *Leigh*, or *Lyfield*, and of the Office of chief Forester in *Rutland*. He was afterward murdered by the Command of *Richard Duke of York*, in the Reign of King *Edward V.* whose Lands being confiscated, during the Time of King *Richard III.* they were by King *Henry VII.* Reg. 1. restored to his Son and Heir *Edward Lord Hastings*, whose Son *George Lord Hastings* was, in the 21st Year of King *Henry VIII.* advanced to the Title of Earl of *Huntington*, and in his Family it continued, till the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 24. when she granted her Pardon to *Sir James Harrington*, Knt. for purchasing to himself without a Licence of Alienation, this Manor of *Lee* in this County of *Rutland*, of *Henry Earl of Huntington*, the same being held in Capite of the Crown.

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This Estate being thus vested in the Family of the *Harringtons*, *John Lord Harrington* the Younger, by Indenture dated 18 Feb. 11 *Jacob. I.* did settle this Manor of *Leigh*, alias *Lyfeld*, among divers other Manors and Lands in this County, in Trust, to be sold after his Death, for the Payment of his and his Father's Debts. This Lord departed this Life soon after, and this Estate was accordingly sold to *Sir Edward Noel*, Knt. and Bar. and a Fine was past of the same in *Michaelmas-Term*, 12 *Jacob. I.* in which the said *Edward Noel* was Demandant; and *Edward Earl of Bedford*, and *Lucy* his Wife, *Anne Lady Harrington*, Widow, and others, were Deforceants.

WARDLY is not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, being at the Time of the Survey (as *Mr. Wright* supposes) a Member of some other neighbouring Town, tho' he knows not which. The Manor together with that of *Ayston*, in the Hundred of *Martinsley*, which joins to it, did anciently belong to the Family of *Murdoc* of *Stokerton*, in the County of *Leicester*; but at length by the Heir General came to the *Boyvills*; *Alice*, the Sister and Heir of *Hugh de Murdoc*, being married to a *Boyville*, viz. *Thomas de Boyville*, who in her Right became Lord of this Manor. It continued in his Name and Posterity till the 8th of *Edward IV.* in which Year *John Boyville*, the last Lord of this Manor of that Name, dying without Issue Male, his Estate was divided between his three Daughters and Coheirs, in which Partition this Town and *Ayston* became the Estate of *Margaret Boyville*, then the Wife of *Thomas Restwold*, one of the said three Daughters. This Town paid at this Time Suit and Service to the Court of the Lords of the Castle of *Okeham*.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued with the Vicarage of *Belton* in the King's Books, at 10 l. 15 s. 11 d. but in whom the Advowson is, we cannot discover. It is probable it was in the Hands of the Prior and Monks of *Laund* in *Leicestershire*, because we find a Petition of *Walter de Baskerville*, or *Boyville*,

and *Isolea* his Wife, against the Prior of *Laund*, about the Advowson of this Church, in the 4th of King *John*, but what was the Effect, we know not. These are all the Places of which our Historians have taken Notice in this Hundred. *Ashgate*, *Hermitage*, and *Stirwood*, are mention'd in the *Villare's*, as Parishes in it, but our Maps have no such Places in them; and so we proceed to

The Hundred of MARTINSLEY.

This Hundred of *Martinsley* is bounded on the West, with the Hundred of *Okeham* before treated of; on the South, with the Hundred of *Wrangdyke*, and the River *Welland*, which parts it from *Leicestershire*; on the East, with the Hundred of *Wrangdyke* and *East Hundred*; and on the North with the said *East Hundred* and *Alstoe Hundred*. This Hundred was anciently the Estate of the Earls of *Cornwall*, and after falling to the Crown for want of Heirs, was settled on *Margaret*, the Widow of *Edmund*, the last Earl of *Cornwall*, for Life, and then returned to the Crown, where we suppose it now rests. The Towns of this Hundred are

UPPINGHAM, so called, saith *Mr. Cambden*, from its Situation upon a rising Ground; but the Author of the Additions will not allow that the Derivation can be properly taken from the Site, because tho' the Ground on which it stands, be something above a Level, yet it will hardly amount to an Hill, which being granted, *Mr. Cambden's locus acclivis* may stand good, so long as there is any Ascent to it. *Mr. Wright* says he could not find this Town, tho' now the second in this County, in *Domesday-Book*, and therefore supposeth it to be at that Time, one of those seven nameless Berewicks or Hamlets included in *Red-lincune Cherchesoch*.

In the Time of the Barons Wars this Town belonged to the *Montforts*; for *Peter de Montfort*, an eminent Baron in those Times, who was slain at the Battle of *Evesham*, gave this Manor of *Uppingham*

to William his second Son, about the 50th Year of King Henry III. but Issue failing in him, it returned to Peter his elder Brother, and his Family, in which we find it, 21 Edw. III. When Guy de Montfort, Grandson of this last Peter, having married Margaret, one of the Daughters of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, this Manor, with the rest of the Montforts Estate, was settled in Tail upon the said Guy, and the Remainder to the Earl of Warwick and his Heirs, 22 Edw. III. Guy de Montfort died soon after without Heirs; whereupon this Manor and his other Estate became Part of the Possessions of the said Earl of Warwick, after the Death of Sir Peter de Montfort, the Father of Guy, who survived him: The Earl of Warwick however having the Reversion, settled this Estate of the Montforts upon Thomas his Son and Heir, and the Heirs of his Body Male; and for want of such Issue, on William his second Son and his Heirs, &c. Thomas came to the Inheritance of them, and enjoyed them a considerable Time, being a Person of great Eminency in that and the following Reigns, till falling under the Displeasure of King Richard II. he was seized at a Feast, to which he was invited by the King, and being found guilty of Treason, his Estate was forfeited to the Crown, (and tho' he was banished only for Life) and the King granted the same (of which this Manor was a Part) to Thomas Mowbra, Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk, a great Favourite of that King's.

This Earl was a strange Instance of the Mutability of Greatness and Fortune. He was almost as soon cast down as exalted; for in the same Year, that he had the Beauchamps Estate given him, and was created Duke of Norfolk, he was banished, never more to return, and died at Venice; upon which the Estate of the Beauchamps was restored to the Heir of the Family. Anne, the Daughter of Richard Beauchamp, and Sister to Henry Duke of Warwick, who marrying Richard Nevill, commonly called the stout Earl of Warwick, brought not only the Estate

of the Beauchamps, but the Honour of the Earldom of Warwick into his Family. This Earl was a busy Man in the Broils between the two Houses of York and Lancaster; and had so great an Hand in pulling down and setting up sometimes King Henry VI. and sometimes King Edward IV. that he was called Make-King. At length he was slain in Barnet-field, fighting for the House of Lancaster, and his Estate being seized, was given, by Act of Parliament, from his Widow, to whom the Inheritance belonged, to her Daughters, Issabel married to the Brother of King Edward, George Duke of Clarence; and Anne married to Richard Duke of Gloucester, the said King's youngest Brother (afterwards King Richard III). The Countess being thus left in a deplorable Condition, and not so much allowed her out of her vast Estate as would support Life, much less her Honour, was forced to take Sanctuary in the Monastery of Beaulieu in Hampshire, where she continued a long Time in a mean Condition; but at length retired from thence into the North, where she underwent many Hardships, till King Henry VII. came to the Throne.

This Prince knowing how just a Title this Countess had to her Estate, and having a Mind to get it into his own Power, (both her Daughters being dead without Heirs) caused another Act of Parliament to be made, first annulling the former, as against all Reason, Conscience, and the Course of Nature, and contrary to the Law of God; and secondly, in Consideration of the Allegiance she always bore to King Henry VI. and the Line of Lancaster, and never gave any just Cause of Disinheritance, restored her to the Possession of her Estate, with a Power to alienate the same, or any Part thereof, which she soon after, out of Gratitude to the King, did, after this Manner: On 13 Decemb. following in the same Year, she by a special Feoffment and Fine thereupon, conveyed it wholly to the King, and entailed it upon the Issue Male of his Body, with Remainder to her self and her Heirs. This Countess

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was

was alive in the 5th Year of King Henry VII. and tho' she might enjoy the Revenues of her Estate, yet the King was so far interested in it, that he granted the Stewardship of the Lordships of this Town, and several others in this County, late belonging to George Duke of Clarence, to Simon Digby, a second Son to Sir Everard Digby of Tilsen in Leicestershire, who, with his Father and Brother, had fought stoutly for him in Bosworth Field. He was afterward a Commander at the Battle of Stoke, where he behaved himself so well, that the King bestowed several Offices and Estates upon him, by which his Posterity grew much in Favour with succeeding Kings, that Robert his Grandson, was created Lord Digby of Geasil, and his Brother Lord Digby of Shirburne, and at length Earl of Bristol, Sept. 15, 1622, 20 Jac. I.

But this Manor and some others in this County, as Preston, Barowden, Essenden, &c. (of which the Digbys had been Stewards) were divers Ways aliened by the Crown in the following Reigns; for King Edward VI. (as appears from the Receivers Books in the Court of Augmentations) granted this Manor and Preston (the Rents and Profits of which did at that Time amount to the Sum of 80 l. 3 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Ann.) to his Sister the Lady Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen) to hold from the Feast of St. Michael, *durante Beneplacito ipsius Domini Regis*. And again, in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, the said Manors of Uppingham and Preston were granted out of the Crown to the then Earl of Exeter, from which Family it passed in Marriage with Anne, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of William Cecil Earl of Exeter, to Henry Grey Earl of Stamford; from which Family this Manor hath passed to the Family of Fawcner, being purchased by Everard Fawcner, a wealthy Citizen and Mercer of London, who being great Uncle to Edward Fawcner, Esq; hath left it to him for his Inheritance, and he or his Heirs are the present Lords of it.

Here is also another Manor in this

Town, tho' but a small one, which belongs to the Parson of the Church of Uppingham, for the Time being in Right of his Parsonage.

The Market here is kept weekly on Wednesday, and Fair on 20 July yearly; both of them were established in this Manner: King Edward I. in the ninth Year of his Reign, did grant and confirm to Peter de Montfort, then Lord of this Manor, that he and his Heirs for ever should have one Mercate, at their Manor of Uppingham, in the County of Rutland, weekly on Wednesday; and also one Fair yearly for three Days, viz. on the Eve, Day and Morrow of the blessed Virgin St. Margaret, 20 July, with this Condition, *Nisi mercatum illud, &c. i. e.* unless that Market and Fair should be prejudicial to the neighbouring Markets and Fairs.

About the Year 1584, Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, and Parson of North Luffenham in this County, built a Free-School in this Town, as he did also at the same Time at Okeham. He built them out of certain Collections made for that Purpose, and endowed them with certain concealed Lands and Impropriations, which he had begged of Queen Elizabeth for that End, and for both appointed the same Orders and Government which see in Okeham, by the Statute of 11 Hen. VII. the Standard of Weights and Measures for this County of Rutland, is appointed to be kept in this Town of Uppingham, it not being always appointed to be kept at the County-Town; for by the same Statute, the Standard for the County of Warwick is to remain at Coventry.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, which was anciently in the Patronage of the Abbey of Westminster; for in 42 Hen. III. Benedict de Gravesend, then Abbot of Westminster, (being then also Bishop of Lincoln) presented to the Church of Uppingham; but after the Dissolution of the Abbey of Westminster, the Temporalties of that House being in the Crown. King Edward VI. Reg. 4. granted, among other Things, the Advowson of this Church to

to Dr. *Nicholas Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, and to his Successors for ever, by his Letters Patents, dated 12 April, Reg. 4. so that the present Bishop of *London* is Patron of it. This Rectory is valued in the King's Books in the First-fruits Office, at 20 l. 0 s. 9 d.

Dr. *Jeremiah Tayler*, that most learned and excellent Divine, so well known by his Piety and Writings, was Rector of this Parish when the Troubles began. Archbishop *Laud*, whose Chaplain he was, gave him this Living, which he enjoyed but a little Time before he was sequestered, for being a Champion for the Royal Family and Church. He followed his Majesty and his Army for some Time after this in the Condition of a Chaplain; but when the King's Cause failed, he fled into *Wales*, and kept a School for the Maintenance of himself and Family, being patronized by the loyal Earl of *Carbury*. From thence he removed to *London*; but being there in continual Dangers, he was transported to *Ireland*, and settled there by *Edward Lord Conway* at *Portmore*, and at length upon King *Charles II*'s Restoration, made Bishop of *Down* and *Connor*.

In the Church here is a Monument for *Everard Fawkner*, Esq; once High Sheriff of the County, who died 2 May 1653. in the 75th Year of his Age. His Epitaph, which contains six Distichs of *Latin Verses*, describes him as descended from virtuous Parents; a Lover of Goodness and Piety; a good Lawyer and Soldier; a Benefactor to the Town, in paving the Streets at his own Charge; charitable to the Poor; and Encourager of poor young Men. His Heir *Edward Fawkner*, Esq; set it up in Gratitude to him.

AISTON is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, because, as Mr. *Wright* supposeth, it was one of those seven Berews or Hamlets, which, at the Time of that Survey, passed under the Name of *Rideldune Cherchesoch*. In the 14th Year of King *Edward I*. Sir *William Murdoc*, Knt. gave *Aiston*, otherwise called *Aiston*, near *Uppingham*, to his Son *Hugh*, who

dying not long after without Issue, his Estate came to *Alice* his Sister, the Wife of *Thomas de Boyville*, in whose Posterity it continued, till the 8th of King *Edward IV*. when *John de Boyville*, then Lord of *Aiston* and *Wardly* in this County, and of *Stockerson* and *Cranoe* in *Leicestershire*, died, leaving three Daughters his Coheirs. They were all married; and upon the Partition, this Town and *Wardly* were assigned to *Thomas Restwold*, who had married *Margaret*, one of them; and *Cranoe* and *Stockerson* to *Cockaine* and *Sothill*, who had married the other two. The present Lord of this Town is the Right Honourable *George Brudenal Earl of Cardigan*, who hath a Seat here.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books in the First-fruits Office, at 8 l. 7 s. 8 d. Sir *Henry Murdoc*, Knt. presented to it in the 13th Year of King *Henry III*. but we do not find in whom the Patronage is at present.

EDIWESTON is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, being, as Mr. *Wright* supposeth, one of the seven Berews or Hamlets included in the Survey of *Hameldune Cherchesoch*. *William de Tankerville*, the King's Chamberlain, in Confirmation of his Father *Ralph*'s Donation, did, in the Reign of King *Henry II*. give unto God and the Abbey of *St. George* of *Bauquerville* in *Normandy*, in the Diocese of *Roan*, amongst divers other Lands in *France* and *England*, the Town and Church of *Ediweston* in the County of *Rutland*, and so the Abbot of this House was Lord of this Manor in the Reign of King *Edward II*. Some of the Lands given by the said *William*, lay in the Forest of *Rutland*, which, when the Monks were desirous to convert into Tillage, they were obliged to get Leave of the said King *Henry* to do it, which he not only granted, but at the same Time confirmed all their Estates, as well here as beyond Sea, with a Concession of many other Immunities and Privileges relating to their Tenure. In this State this Town continued, till the Reign of King *Richard II*. who gave Leave to the Abbot and Convent of *St. George* of *Bauquerville* in

in *Normandy*, of the Order of *St. Benedict*, to give the Manor, House or Priory of *Ediweston*, with the Appertinances, in the County of *Rutland*, (which they then possessed) to the Prior and Convent of *Carthusians*, adjoining to the City of *Coventry*, and their Successors for ever.

This Estate continued in the said Convent till the Dissolution, which was in the 30th Year of King *Henry VIII.* 1539. At which Time *Francis Coniers*, Esq; held this Manor with its Appertinances, together with the Advowson of the Church here, by Lease from the said Priory, dated 3 Octob. 13 Hen. VIII. for the Term of fifty Years, at the yearly Rent of 13 s. 4 d. payable at *Michaelmas*, paying also moreover to the Guardian of the Hospital of *St. John* and *St. Anne* of *Okeham*, 20 l. 13 s. 4 d. quarterly, according to a Composition made between the said Guardian and the above-said Prior and Convent. After the Dissolution this Estate being in the Crown, King *Edward VI.* Reg. 4. granted this Manor of *Ediweston*, with the Appertinances and the Advowson of the Church, to *William Lord Parr* of *Kendale*, then Marquis of *Northampton*, to hold of the Crown in Capite by Knight's Service. He died without Issue, and his Estate passed to *Henry Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke*, his Nephew, by one of his Sisters. The present Lord of the Manor is *Charles Halford*, Esq; whose Ancestors had their Seat here, not long after the Beginning of the last Century.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14 l. 7 s. 4 d. and the present Patron of it is *Charles Halford*, Esq; but before the Dissolution, the Abbot of *Banquerville* presented to it, and doubtless the Prior of *Coventry* did so, after the House here was united to their Priory. In the Church are two handsome Monuments, one for *Richard Halford*, Esq; a great Lover of Peace, and therefore deservedly made a Justice of Peace for this County. He was buried 5 Dec. Anno 1627, the other for his Son *Richard Halford*, Esq; a Justice of the Peace also, and twice High Sheriff of

the County of *Rutland*. He died 28 Oct. 1675, in the 81st Year of his Age.

GUNTHORP was anciently a Village, tho' at present there is not the least Sign of a Town remaining, yet the Grounds still retain the Name, and Shepherds erect their Tents there. It is not found in *Domesday-Book*, but is supposed to be included in the five Berews or Hamlets belonging to *Okeham Cherchesoch*, the other four being *Langham*, *Barleythorp*, *Egleton* and *Brooke*.

It was the Manor and Estate of *William de Hocot*, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* He held it of *Margaret* Countess of *Cornwall*, Widow of *Piers de Gaveston*, who at that Time possessed the Lordships of *Okeham*, *Egleton* and *Langham*, with divers other Revenues in this County. Of later Years, this Manor was the Estate of Sir *Hugh Ducey*, Knight of the *Bath*, fourth Son of Sir *Robert Ducey*, Knight and Baronet, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1630, which Sir *Hugh* died possessed thereof, about the Beginning of the Year 1663, being then High Sheriff of the County. From his Family it hath since passed to that of Mr. *John Flavell*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*.

HAMBLETON, or *Hamelden*; of this Manor we have this Account in *Domesday-Book*. In *Hameldune Cherchesoch*, and the seven Berews or Hamlets thereunto belonging. Queen *Editha* held four Carucates of Land, as they were rated to the Tax or Geld. The Arable Land was sixteen Carucates. The King also at the Time of the Survey, had five Carucates in Demesne here, and one Hundred and forty Villains, and thirteen *Bordarii*, having forty Carucates. Here were also at that Time three Priests and three Churches, to which did belong one Bovate, and eight Acres of Land. Here was also one Mill, valued at one and twenty Shillings and four Pence, and forty Acres of Meadow. A Wood called *Silva Minuta fertilis per loca*, three Miles in Length, and one Mile in Breadth, all which in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, were valued at fifty-two Pounds.

Pounds. The Dimensions of the whole Manor, with the seven Berews, was computed in that Record to be three Miles and eight Furlongs in Length, and two Miles and eight Furlongs in Breadth.

In the Reign of King *Edward II.* this Manor belonged to *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, who having highly merited that King's Favour by his many and great Services, obtained a special Charter for divers Markets and Fairs in sundry of his Lordships; and among them for a Market on *Monday* weekly in this Town, and a Fair there yearly, on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Bartholomew* the Apostle, 24 Aug. as also for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here. His Son *Giles de Badlesmere* inherited this Part of his Father's Estate (notwithstanding his Father's Treason) and left it to his Coheirs his four Sisters, *Maud*, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Margery*, among whom, when his Estate was divided, this Manor became Part of the Estate of *Elizabeth*, who was married to *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*; but it seems, as if upon the Forfeiture of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, this Manor had been given to *Robert de Umfravil*, Earl of *Angus* in *Scotland*, and continued in his Possession till *Giles de Badlesmere* found such Favour with the King, as to recover his Father's Arms and Estate; upon which *Gilbert*, the Son of *Robert de Umfravil*, released all his Right and Title to this Lordship to *Giles de Badlesmere*, who left it to his Sisters, as is above-mentioned. How long this Manor continued in the Possession of the Earl of *Northampton*, we don't find; but it seems probable to have been sold soon after the Division; because *Elizabeth* died about 3 Years after it, and it is not found among the Lands that she left to her surviving Sisters. It is probable it was sold to *Robert de Holand*, Knt. for his Daughter and Heir *Maud*, marrying to *John Lord Lovel*, carried this Estate into his Family; and he after her Death held it by Curtesy, and left it to his Son and Heir *John Lord Lovell*, 9 Hen. IV.

About the same Time it was found by

Office, that *Edward*, Son and Heir of *Edmund*, late Duke of *York*, and first Earl of *Rutland*, held of the King, among other Lands, one Cottage, one Hundred and fifty-three Acres of Land, eleven Acres of Meadow, in *Hambleton Magna*, in the County of *Rutland*; and forty-two Acres of Land, and two Acres of Meadow, in *Ryhall* in this County, called *Pembroke's Lands*, as Members appertaining to the Castle and Manor of *Federburgh* in *Northamptonshire*, all which he held by the Service of one Knight's Fee. The Manor still continued in the Family of *Lovel*, till being forfeited by the last Lord *Lovel* to King *Henry VII.* against whom he had fought in *Bosworth Field*, and was slain; it was given by the King, Reg. 19. to *Henry Ferrers*, with all its Appertinances, to hold of the King by Fealty only. *Edward Ferrers*, Knt. was his Son and Heir, who demised it to *Richard Flower*, Esq; with two Hundred Acres of Land, twenty Acres of Meadow, with the Appertinances in *Hambleton* aforesaid; also two Messuages, eighty Acres of Land, and twenty Acres of Meadow, in *Great Hambleton*; all which he held of the said *Edward Ferrers*, Knt. as of his Manor of *Great Hambleton*, by Fealty only, and left it to *Roger Flower*, his Son and Heir.

In the 43d Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Henry Ferrers* obtained a License of that Queen, dated 1 July, to alienate this Manor of *Hambleton* in this County of *Rutland*, to Sir *John Harrington*, in whose Family it was found to be, 13 Jac. I. for then *John Lord Harrington* the Elder died seized, among other Estates, of this Manor of *Hameldune*, or *Hambleton*, with the Appertinances in *Ediaveston*, *Manton*, *Normanton*, *Empingham* and *Egleton*, which he held in Capite, by Knight's Service, but by what Part of a Knight's Fee, is not known. This Manor was afterward sold to *George Duke of Buckingham*, who left it to his Son and Heir of the same Name, who sold it (as we conjecture) either to the late or present Earl of *Nottingham*, who hath divers other Lordships of that Duke's.

The

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 10 l. 17 s. 1 d. The Advowson of it was, 15 Hen. III. adjudged to belong to the Bishop of Lincoln, together with the Chapel of Brandeston, and a Pension of twenty Shillings from the Church of St. Peter's at Stamford. In the 34th Hen. III. Robert Grosted, then Bishop of Lincoln, with the Consent of the Rector of the Church of Hameldon, granted to John Talbothe of Fincham, Son of Jeffrey Talbothe and Martina his Wife, and to their Heirs for ever, a License to have a Chapel in their House at Little Hameldon, but without any Font or Bells, for himself and his Family only, to be officiated in by his own Chaplain, at his own proper Costs and Charges, which Deed bears Date at Ludington, in the 15th Year of the said Bishop's Consecration.

In the 2d Year of King Edward I. Robert de Bannebar was presented by the Chapter of Lincoln to this Vicarage of Hameldon, and instituted to the same at Bugden by Richard Gravesend, then Bishop of Lincoln, 13 Kalend. Aug. in the sixteenth Year of his Consecration. This Living was then found to consist not only in the Vicarage-Tithes of Hameldon and Braunston, but in certain Profits arising from Normanton, Lindon, Martins-thorp, Weston and Manton. The Patron we know not, unless the Advowson still continues in the Bishop and Chapter of the See of Lincoln, as is probable.

LYNDEN, or Lindon, is not found in the Conqueror's Survey, it being, as is supposed, included under the Title of Hameldon-Cherchesoch. King Edward II. was Lord of the Manor here, Reg. 9. and in the 18th Year of the same Reign, Matthew Bron did account in the Exchequer for the Sum of fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for the Issues of one Yard-land in Lindon in this County, then in the King's Hands, on the Death of Simon de Lindon. In the Reign of King Edward III. this Manor with all its Appertinances was granted by that King, Reg. 22. to Robert de Corby and Joan his Wife, and the Heirs of the said Robert for

ever, together with the Advowson of the Church, which had both of them lately fallen to the Crown, by the Death of Hugh de Montgomery, who had them for Life. This was granted to them not only in Consideration of the Service the said Robert had performed to the King's Mother Isabel the Queen; but in Exchange for certain Lands, which the said Robert held in Eltha and Mandevill. But this Manor remained not long in the Family of Corby; for in the Reign of King Henry IV. Anno 10. it was found, that John Daneys, Son and Heir of John Daneys, held of this King in Capite this Manor of Lindon in the County of Rutland, by the Service of one Knight's Fee. His Posterity inherited it after him; for it appears that Robert Daneys, Son and Heir of Sir John Daneys, Knt. held the said Manor by the Service of a third Part of a Knight's Fee.

How long this Manor continued in this Family of Daneys after this, we have no Information, but observe it to be in the Family of Peyton, in the Reign of King Edward VI. for that King, Reg. 6. granted a License to Francis Payton to alienate the Manor and Advowson of Lindon, with the Appertinances in this County, to John Hunt and his Heirs, whose Son Remigius Hunt, 39 Eliz. mortgaged to Tobias Loveday of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, for 110 l. certain Farms of 30 l. a Year Value, for 21 Years; but how that Matter ended, we know not. In later Times, Sir Abel Barker, and Thomas Barker his Brother, purchased this Manor and Advowson, and left it to Sir Thomas Barker, Bar. Son of Sir Abel, and Nephew of Thomas, who hath his Seat here.

The Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 17 s. 1 d. and the Patronage was in the 19 Hen. III. in Alanus de Lindon, who presented John de Tyes to this Church, which was at that Time vacant, by the Resignation of Stephen de Sandwich; but it is at present in Sir Thomas Barker, Bar. his Heirs or Assigns.

MANTON, a Town, of which there is no Mention in Domesday-Book, it being (as is supposed) one of the seven Berews or Hamlets there said to belong to *Hameldune Cberchesoch*. In the 9th Year of King Edward II. the Earl of Warwick, Guy de Beauchamp, and the Abbot of Clugny, or Cluny, in the Dutchy of Normandy, were Lords of Manton. That Abbey was of the Cistercian Order, and being reputed among those Monasteries, which were called commonly Priories aliens, because, tho' they had a Cell in this Nation, yet their Superiors lived beyond the Seas, and used to send over their Countrymen, French and Normans, by Means whereof daily Alms were decayed, the Treasure of the Realm transported to their superior Houses, and the Secrets of the Realm discovered. For these Reasons our Kings, as often as they had Wars with France, by the Common Law, might and did seize the Possessions of these Priors Aliens into their own Hands, and keep them during the War. Thus we find, that in the 18th Year of King Edward II. Matthew Bron accounted in the Exchequer for the Issues of certain Lands in Manton, Parcel of the Temporalities of the Abbot of Clugny, then in the King's Hands; and in the 22d of Richard II. that King did grant to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt. among other Things, the Manors of Manton and Tykesore in this County, to hold during the War with France, with a License to obtain a Grant of the same from the Abbot and Convent of Clugny, for the Term of his Life, and one Year longer, but he died the same Year, 6 Feb. But these Priories Aliens were thought afterwards intolerable Grievances, and being complained of in Parliament, were totally suppressed, 2 Hen. V. and all their Possessions given to the King and his Heirs for ever, to the Number of one Hundred and ten Religious Houses, as Mr. Speed tells us; but his Son and Successor King Henry VI. being of a more devout Disposition, gave most of their Lands and Revenues to other Monasteries and Houses of Learning, but chiefly to the

two Colleges of his Erection, King's College in Cambridge, and Eaton.

The Manor in the mean Time became Part of the Possessions of the Collegiate Church of *Tateshale* in Lincolnshire, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as it continued to the Suppression of the Monasteries, when it was valued at 7 l. 2 s. 7 d. and being in the King's Hands, was granted by Letters Patents, bearing Date at Westminster 13 March, 36 Hen. VIII. among other Lands belonging to the said College of *Tateshale*, to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, his Heirs and Assigns, to be held of the King in Capite, by the twentieth Part of a Knight's Fee. He and his Sons, Henry and Charles, died soon after, and his Estate descended to his Heirs General, of which two married to Sidney and Lovel. Thomas Lovel, upon a Partition, obtained this Manor and some others, with their Appertinances, Parcel of the Possessions of the Collegiate Church of *Tateshale*, yet holding them of Queen Mary I. in Capite by Knight's Service; but it seems that not long after, the whole Interest in those Estates (by Composition, Purchase, or otherwise) became united in the Heir of Sidney; for in the 21 Eliz. that Queen granted her License to Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. Lord President of the Marches of Wales, to alienate this Manor with some other Estates in this County, to Michael Lewis and his Heirs, of whom Clement Lewis his Brother sold it to William Kirkham, as he did to Roger Dale, whose Grandson, Charles Dale, Esq; leaving only Daughters and Coheirs, it was sold, to portion them, to Abraham Wright, Clerk, his Heirs and Assigns for ever; but the Chantry or College of Manton was given by King Edward VI. Reg. 3. to Gregory Lord Cromwell, and Elizabeth his Wife.

The Church here is a Rectory valued in the King's Book at 8 l. 19 s. 7 d. The Patronage was in the 10th Year of King Edward I. in Edmund Earl of Cornwall; but if Mr. Wright, or his Heirs, who have the Manor, be not the present Patron, we can't conjecture who is. In Y y y the

the North Wall of this Church is a Monument on a Brass-plate for *William Villars*, Batchelor of Law, and Master of the Chantry here, (of which we shall treat in our *Ecclesiastical History*) *Thomas Villers* his Brother, a Citizen and Cloathworker of London, and *Robert Newton* his Apprentice, and Master of the said Chantry; and a Grave-stone with a Brass-plate on it, for *William Wade*, the Founder of the Chantry.

MARTINSTHORP, a Town, thought to give Name to the Hundred in which it is. There is no Mention of it in Domesday-Book, tho' it may be reasonably supposed to have been a considerable Town, when the Hundred was named from it; but it is thought to have been one of the seven Berews or Hamlets included in *Hameldon Cherchesoch*. The Manor did anciently belong to the noble Family of St. Liz, otherwise called *de Seyton*, a Branch of the Family of St. Liz, who were sometimes Earls of Northampton and Huntington, till about the Reign of King Henry VI. when Sir *William Fielding*, Knt. marrying *Agnes*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de St. Liz*, alias *Seton*, obtained this Manor of *Martinsthorp* by that Match, and ennobled his Family thereby with the Blood of those great Families of *Vaux*, *Longvile*, and *Belles*, which they still enjoy. From this *William* descended *Everard*, *Basil*, and *William*, who were only Knights; but this last *William* grew so much in Favour with King *James I.* that he created him, Reg. 18. Lord *Fielding* of *Newham Padox*, and Viscount *Fielding*, and two Years after, Earl of *Denbigh*. This noble Lord adhering to his Majesty King *Charles I.* performed the Part of a stout Soldier as well as a faithful Subject, in several Battles, but received his Death's Wound in a sharp Skirmish, near *Birmingham* in *Warwickshire*, of which he died, 3 April 1643. He left two Sons, *Basil*, who succeeded him in his Honours; and *George*, who was created Earl of *Desmond* in *Ireland*. *Basil* died without Issue, and *William* the Son of *George*, succeeded him in the Earldom of *Denbigh*, and after his Father's Death became Earl of *Desmond*.

His Grandson *William*, the Son of *Basil* his Son, is now the Earl of *Denbigh* and *Desmond*, and Lord of this Manor of *Martinsthorp*, where he hath a magnificent Seat.

The Church here was formerly a Rectory Presentative, and in the Reign of King *Edward I.* (*Benedict de Gravesend* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*) the Lady *Alice de Monteforts* presented to it, which *Alice* was Daughter of *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, and Widow of *Peter de Montfort*, who died in the 50th Year of King *Henry III.* but now the Rectory is turned into a *Sine-Cure*, and valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 0 s. 4 d. and the Earl of *Denbigh* is Patron.

NORMONTON is not mentioned in Domesday-Book, it being (as is supposed) one of those seven Berews or Hamlets, which, when that Survey was made, belonged to *Hameldune Churchsoch*. Soon after the Conquest, the *Normanvilles* were Lords of this Town, a Family of great Account in those elder Times, who had their Seat at *Kenorton* in *Kent*, till Issue Male failing, both their Estate there and here went by Marriage to the *Basings*; for in the Reign of King *Edward II.* *William de Basing* was the Lord of *Normonton*. Some are of Opinion, that this *William de Basing* was related to *Adam de Basing*, who was Lord Mayor of London in the 36th Year of King *Henry III.* Anno 1251, whose Habitation then was where *Blackwell-Hall* now stands in London, and from whom the Street and Ward thereunto adjoining, took the Denomination of *Basinghall* Street and *Basinghall* Ward; but their Arms being different, there is little Grounds for such a Conjecture: However that be, 'tis reasonable to believe, that this *William de Basing* is the same Person with that *William de Basing*, who was one of the Sheriffs of London in the 2d Year of King *Edward II.* and a great Benefactor to the Priory of Black Nuns, called *St. Hellen's* within *Bishopsgate*, London, which Priory was at first founded by *William Basing*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, about the Year 1212, in the Reign of King *John*.

William de Basing before-mentioned, came to be Lord of this Manor and Estate, by his Marriage with *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Normanville*, Lord of this Town, by whom he had Issue *Thomas de Basing*, whose Grandson *Sir John de Basing*, Knt. departed this Life, in the 24th Year of King *Henry VI.* without Issue. After his Death, this Manor and Estate came by Descent into the Name and Family of the *Mackworths*, *Thomas Mackworth* of *Mackworth*, in the County of *Derby*, having married the Sister and Heir of the said *Sir John de Basing*, named *Alice*. *John Mackworth*, Dean of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* was Brother to the aforesaid *Thomas Mackworth*. To him did formerly belong the Messuage in *Holborn*, called *Bernard's Inn*, being then called *Mackworth's Inn*. From the above-mentioned *Thomas* descended *George Mackworth*, Esq; who, in the Space of forty Years, was five Times High Sheriff of this County, and died the 28th Year of King *Henry VIII.* His great Grandson, *Thomas Mackworth* of *Normanton*, Esq; was by Patent dated 4 June, 17 Jac. I. Anno 1619, advanced to the Degree of a Baronet of this Kingdom, being then No. 106 in the List. From him is descended *Sir Thomas Mackworth*, Bar. the present Lord of this Manor and *Uppingham*, the fourteenth in Degree from *Thomas de Normanville*, who departed this Life in the 3d Year of King *Henry III.*

This Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 5 l. 4 s. 7 d. The Advowson in the 12th Year of King *Henry III.* was in *Robert de Albaniaco*, who then presented to it, and again in the 17th of the same King; but in the 21st Year of King *Henry III.* the Lord *Gilbert de Umfreville* presented to the said Church, as of his own Right. In the 25th Year of King *Edward I.* the Lady *Eustachia*, Relict of *Sir Gerrard de Fane-court*, presented *John de Schirebourne* to this Church, but not in her own Right, but as she was Guardian of *Edmund*, Son and Heir of *Sir Thomas Normanville*, who

was Lord of this Manor of *Normanton*. The present Patron is *Sir Thomas Mackworth*, Bar.

PRESTON, a Village about a Mile distant from *Uppingham*, and tho' it be a distinct Parish from it, yet is included in the same Manor, and has all along belonged to the same Lords. It is not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, no more than *Uppingham*, and therefore is supposed to be also one of the seven Berews or Hamlets, which in those Days belonged to *Redlington Cherchesoch*. This Manor with *Uppingham* was, in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* Part of the vast Estate of the great Earl of *Warwick*, *Richard Nevill*, who upon a Disgust taken against that King, fell in with his Enemies the *Lancastrians*, and set up King *Henry VI.* but being slain in *Barnet-field* by King *Edward*, his Estate was seized, and settled upon his two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Anne*, whom that King married to his two younger Brethren, *George Duke of Clarence*, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester* (who was afterward King *Richard III.*) His Widow, and Countess *Anne*, the Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who brought the greatest Part of his Estate into his Family, was altogether disregarded in that Settlement, and had no Part of her Estate allotted her for her Subsistence, insomuch that she lived in great Wants and Straits, till King *Henry VII.* came to the Throne. 'Tis probable she shewed a more than ordinary Approbation of her Lord's Actions against King *Edward*, or otherwise she need not have taken Sanctuary in the Abbey of *Beaulieu* in *Hampshire*, upon her Husband's Death, and absconded in the North all the Reign of King *Edward*, and his Brother *Richard*, and on that Account had no Allowance out of her Estate to support her Person and Honour. But however that be, with King *Henry VII.* the *Lancastrian* Interest revived; and that Prince knowing what a large Estate the Countess was entitled to by her Birth-right, and considering that her Daughters were both dead without Issue, caused the Act of Parliament, Y y y 2 by

by which her Estate was taken from her, to be repealed, and another to be made, to restore her to her Possessions, in Consideration of her true Allegiance to the *Lancastrians*, and enable her to alienate it, or any Part of it; whereupon she was no sooner in Possession of it, but she conveyed it to the King and his Issue Male; and for want of such, to her self and Heirs for ever, as is related in *Uppingham*. Upon this Settlement King Henry appointed *Simon Digby*, Son of Sir *Everard Digby*, who had signalized himself with his five Brothers in *Bosworth Field* for him, Steward over this Manor, *Uppingham*, &c.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 9l. 17s. 6d. In the Reign of King Henry III. Anno 23. Sir *Peter de Montfort*, Knt. presented to it as Patron; and in the Reign of King Edward I. Anno 4. the Lady *Alice*, Relict of the said Sir *Peter Montfort*, presented again, as in her Right. The present Patron is *Edward Fawcner*, Esq;

RIDLINGTON is thus described in *Domesday-Book*; in *Ridlington Cherce-soch*, with the seven Berews or Hamlets thereunto belonging, Queen *Editha*, at the Conquest, held four Carucates of Land, as it was rated to the Tax or Geld. The Land was sixteen Carucates. At the same Time the King himself held four Carucates in Demesne, and an Hundred and seven Villains, and twenty-six *Bordarii*, having thirty Carucates, and two Sockmen having two Carucates. Here were then two Priests and three Churches, and two Seats or Places for Mills, and forty Acres of Meadow, a Wood (*per loca. pafilis*) three Miles in Length, and eight Furlongs in Breadth. All which, in the Time of K. *Edward the Confessor*, were valued at forty Pounds. The whole Manor with the said Berews was then accounted three Miles and seven Furlongs long, and two Miles and two Furlongs broad. As to the Manor, we have no Account in whom it was, till

The Reign of King *Edward II.* Anno 9. when *Robert de Hoyland* and *John de Wynill*

are said to be Lords of *Ridlington*. How long they or either of them held it, and when they parted with it, and to whom, we find not; but in the Reign of King *Philip*, and Queen *Mary I.* we observe, that *Christopher Smith* obtained a License, dated 17 May, Reg. 1 & 2. of their Majesties, to alienate his Manor of *Ridlington* in *Rutland*, with the Appertinances, late Parcel of the Possessions of *Henry Fitz-Roy*, the natural Son of King *Henry VIII.* Duke of *Richmond*, to Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. who was found by an Inquisition taken at *Okeham*, 13 Jac. I. to have died seized of the said Manor of *Ridlington*, which he held of the King in Socage by Fealty, and the Rent of 12 Shillings, and one Pound of Pepper yearly. In his Family it continued till it was conveyed by the Heirs General of the last *John Lord Harrington*, to Sir *Edward Noel*, then seated at *Brook* in this County. He was created a Baronet at the first Erection, No. 34. and was afterward a Person of so great Merit and Esteem, that he was by King *James I.* Reg. 14. advanced to the Honour and Title of Baron of this Kingdom, by the Title of Lord *Noel of Ridlington*, at *Burley House*. He married *Julian*, the eldest Daughter of Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Knt. and Bar. who being afterward created Lord *Hicks of Ilmington*, and Viscount *Cambden*, and dying without Heirs Male, he inherited his Titles, and so became Lord *Noel of Ridlington and Ilmington*, and Viscount *Cambden*. He approved himself most loyal to his Majesty King *Charles I.* in the Time of the grand Rebellion, and raised a good Body of Horse and Foot for him, but died at *Oxford*, then the King's Garrison, in 1643, before he could give greater Proof of his Courage and Fidelity; but left his Son and Heir *Baptist* to compleat what he had begun; and he going in his Father's Steps, raised and maintained, at his own Costs, a Troop of Horse, and a Company of Foot, for the King's Service, at his then Garrison of *Belvoir*. He died 29 Octob. 1682, leaving *Edward* his Son and Heir, who at that Time was Warden of *New-Forest*, and

and Governor of *Portsmouth*; and having been summoned to Parliament in his Father's Life-time, by the Title of Lord *Noel of Tichfield*, was, soon after his Father's Death, created Earl of *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, as his Posterity continue, and are yet in Possession of this Lordship of *Ridlington*; but within this Manor it was found, 23 *Hen. VIII.* that one *John Calcot* held two Messuages and three Cottages, with their Appertinances, of the King, as of his Manor of *Preston*, but by what Services was not known.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* and in the Patronage, in the 5th of King *Henry III.* of *William de Cantilupo*, who then presented to it; but in the forty-second Year of the same Reign, the Lady *Alice de Montfort* presented, as in her Right. The present Patron is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Gainsborough*. In the Church here is a neat Monument erected on the North Wall of the Chancel, for Sir *James Harrington*, Knt. and Bar. youngest Son of Sir *James Harrington* of *Exton*, Knt. and *Frances* his Wife, by whom he had nine Sons and seven Daughters. She died *Sept.* 1599, and he 2 *Feb.* 1613.

WINGE, or *Wenge*, is not mentioned in *Domesday-Book*, it being (as is supposed) at the Time of that Survey, included as a Member of some other neighbouring Town, but of which it doth not appear. The Manor was in the *Norman* Times the Estate of the *Montforts*, whose Ancestor *Hugh de Montfort*, came in with the Conqueror, and was of great Eminency in the Administration of Civil as well as Military Affairs; for he was an Assistant of *William Fitz-Osborn*, and *Odo* Bishop of *Bayeux*, in distributing publick Justice throughout the whole Kingdom, but at length lost his Life in a Duel with *Walkeline de Ferrers*. His Posterity continued in the Possession of this Manor for several Descents; but at length *Robert de Montfort*, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* gave to the Monks of *Thorney* in *Cambridgeshire*, a Moiety of this Church

of *Wenge*. But *Thurstan* his Brother is said to have dispossessed the Monks of *Thorney* of the said Gift of his Brother *Robert*; and refused not only to make Restitution of the said Moiety upon Demand, but to discharge a Debt in Money, which his said Brother did owe to the Abbot, and a Legacy by him given to the Abbey, until King *Stephen*, by his special Precept, threatened to oblige the Earl of *Warwick* and Bishop of *Lincoln* to compel him; whereupon he submitted, and by his special Charter, for the Health of his Soul, as also of the Souls of his Wife, Sons, Brother, and all his Ancestors, granted one half of the same Town of *Wenge*, with a Moiety of the Church and Mill, excepting the Fees of *Thurstan*, his Esq; and *Ralph Fitz-Nigel*, for which Grant the Monks gave him a Mark of Gold (*Sir William Dugdale* says, a Mane of Gold. *Bar.* p. 407.)

The Monks of *Thorney* had also in this Manor three Bovates of Land, of the Gift of *Ralph Fitz-Nigel*, and one Yardland, of the Gift of *Hugh de Grantmaisel*. *John Stuteville* also gave and confirmed to God and the Church of *Thorney*, (in like Manner as *John de Montfort* had given) the other Moiety of the Town of *Wenge*, with all the Appertinances lawfully belonging to the same, with the whole Church there, to be held in free Alms, for the Health of his own, Wife's, Brethren, Ancestors and Successors Souls, and of all the Faithful Servants of God departed, and for the Fraternity of the Place. This Grant and Confirmation was made to the said Abbey, when *Gislebert* was Abbot, *Anno* 1151, 16 *Steph.* all which Gifts and Lands here or elsewhere, at that Time belonging to the said Abbey of *Thorney*, and which hereafter by lawful Means might be acquired, were confirmed to the said Abbot and Convent of *Thorney*, and to the said Church, by the Bull of Pope *Alexander III.* *Anno* 1162.

In the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* there were three Lords of *Wenge*, viz. the Abbot of *Thorney*, the Prior of *St. Neot's*, and *Peter de Montfort*; but it seems

as if the Abbot of *Thorney* was sole Lord of this Manor before the Suppression, because, when that Monastery was dissolved, 3 *Edw. VI.* this Manor of *Winge*, with the Appertinances, was in Lease to *Henry Lacy*, and his Son *Robert Lacy*, by Indenture under the Seal of the Convent, dated 30 *Sept. 28 Hen. VIII.* for the Term of four-score and twelve Years, at the Rent of ten Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid yearly, at the Feasts of the Purification of the Virgin *Mary* and *St. Martin*, 11 *Nov.* but the said Farmers were to keep the Courts yearly, and to receive for their Fee twenty Shillings, out of the Rents of the said Manor, which at that Time were 4 *l. 5s. 2d.* payable at the Feasts of *St. Michael* and the Annunciation of our Lady. Who is now the Lord of the Manor, we know not, but conjecture it to be the Crown, because we do not find that it was given away to any Person after the Dissolution, as many others were.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 7 *l. 5s. 5d.* The Advowson in the Reign of King *John*, Anno 11. was in Controversy; but at length a Fine was past at *Westminster* between *William Prior of St. Neot's*, Plaintiff, and *Robert*, Abbot of *Thorney*, and *Thurstan de Montfort*, Deforcients; whereby the Right to the Advowson of this Church of *Wenge* was acknowledged to be in the Prior of *St. Neot's*, to hold of the Lord *Thurstan* and his Heirs: but for this the said Prior granted to the Abbot of *Thorney*, and his Successors, the Moiety of the Mill at *Wenge*. This was the final Concord of a Suit of Law concerning the Right of Advowson, begun 4 Years before, viz. Anno 7 *Joan.* but then adjourned *sine die*, because *Thurstan* was then in the King's Service beyond the Seas. The present Patron is the King, which confirms our Conjecture, that he is also Lord of the Manor; it being usual for the Patronage of the Church in most Places, to go along with the Manor. Our Villagers mention some other Towns in this Hundred, as *Beaumont*, *Creston* and *Deepdale*, of which we find

nothing recorded in our Histories; and so we pass to

The Hundred of WRANGDIKE.

This Hundred, which with the two former, *Okeham* and *Martinsley*, makes up all the Southern Part of this County, is bounded on the East and South with Part of *Northamptonshire*; on the West with the Hundred of *Martinsley*; and on the North with *East Hundred*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, which governs it by the Sheriff and his Officers. There is no Market-Town in it. The Chief of the Villages are

BARROWDEN, or, as we find it written in ancient Records, *Berobdon*, *Berchedone*, *Bergedone*, and *Berweden*. In Domesday-Book we have this Description of it: The King (*viz. William the Conqueror*) holdeth the Manor of *Berchedone* in *Rutland*, and therein four Hides baring one Yard-land; the Arable Land is ten Carucates. There were at that Time nine Villains, and ten Sockmen, (*i. e.* Tenants in Socage) with three *Bordarii* or Cottagers, all which possessed six Carucates of Land and an half. There were also six Acres of Meadow, and six Acres of Thorns; and to this Manor did appertain at that Time certain Lands in *Seaton*, *Thorpe*, *Morcote*, *Bisbrooke*, *Glaiston*, and *Luffenham*. Sir *William Dugdale*, Bar. par. 1. pag. 111. tells us, that, according to *Leland's Itin.* and Domesday-Book, when the Conqueror rewarded his Followers, who had assisted him in getting the Throne of *England*, (which might be after the Survey taken) he gave to *Robert de Todenei*, among divers other Lands and Manors in other Counties, this Manor of *Berchedone* in *Rutland*.

Henry Duke of Normandy, commonly called *Fitz-Empresse*, (who was afterward King of *England*, by the Name of King *Henry II.*) gave to *William*, the Son of *William Mauduit*, who had been Chamberlain to his Grandfather King *Henry I.* among other Lands and Honours this Town of *Bergedone*, or *Berweden*, in the County of *Rutland*, with the whole Soke

or

or Hundred thereunto belonging; and after he came to be King, confirmed his Gift to him. After this, in the 26th Year of King Henry II. the said William Mauduit was made Sheriff of Rutland, and continued in that Office to the thirty-third Year of that King. After him succeeded Robert, whose Son and Heir William Mauduit, took Part with the rebellious Barons against King John; but returning to his Obedience, he enjoyed his Estate quietly during his Reign, and died 41 Hen. III. in Possession of this Manor of Berwedon and Hundred of Wrangdyke, with certain Lands, of the Value of thirty Pounds per Ann. lying in Cotesmore and Gretham, all in this County of Rutland. His Son and Heir William Mauduit, became Earl of Warwick, in the 47th Year of King Henry III. and died without Issue, in the 52d Year of the same King.

In the Reign of King Edward II. Edmund Colville, who married Margaret, the Daughter of Robert de Ufford, died seized of this Manor of Berghdon, Anno 9. but his Heir Robert de Colville, or some others in Trust for him, did alienate this Manor to Thomas, the Son and Heir of the Earl of Warwick, at that Time the King's Ward, for he was the same Year certified to be Lord of this Manor. This Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, Son and Heir of Guy de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick; and Isabel, Sister and Heir of the above-mentioned William Mauduit Earl of Warwick, being of full Age, in the 14th Year of King Edward III. paid that King a Relief of an Hundred Marks for this Manor of Berghdon, with the Hamlets of South Luffenham, Morcote and Manton, in this County, held of the King in Capite, by the Service of being the King's Chamberlain of his Exchequer, & per Baroniam. He also at the same Time paid the same King a Relief of an Hundred Shillings for certain Lands in Gretham and Cotesmere in this County, held of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee.

This Manor was afterwards forfeited by Thomas de Beauchamp, the Son and

Heir of the foremention'd Thomas Earl of Warwick, and being seized by King Richard II. was granted to Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham and Duke of Norfolk; but he was only banished and confined to the Isle of Man for Life; but King Henry IV. coming to the Crown, the said Earl of Warwick was restored to his Liberty and Estate. How long it continued in his Posterity, we can't find, nor any Mention of it till the Reign of King Henry VII. when this Manor being in the Crown again, was committed, with other large Estates of the Earl of Warwick, to the Care of Simon Digby, as the King's Steward, to gather the Rents for Anne Countess of Warwick, during her Life. After her Decease, the whole Estate, according to the Entail made by the Countess, came to the Crown, and continued there till King Edward VI. in the Beginning of his Reign, granted this Lordship, then valued at 31 l. 8 s. 5 d. ob. together with several other Lordships, then called Warwick Lands, to his Sister the Lady Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of England, to hold from Michaelmas, in the 38th of King Henry VIII. during the King's Pleasure; but this Demise had but a short Continuance, for within five Years after the said King Edward VI. Reg. 5. granted all that the Manor and Hundred of Barowden, now called Wrangdyke, in the County of Rutland, to William Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh) and his Heirs, to hold of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service. From this William Lord Burleigh is lineally descended the Right Honourable John now Earl of Exeter, the present Lord of this Manor. Here was anciently a Market kept weekly on Saturday, and a Fair yearly, for four Days, viz. on the Vigil Feast of St. John Baptist, and two Days after, granted to Thomas de Beauchamp and his Heirs, by King Edward III's Charter, bearing Date at Westminster, 12 March, Reg. 23. Nisi mercatum illud, & feria illa sint ad incrementum vicinorum Mercatorum & Vicinarum feriarum; whether this Clause might be any Reason of the Discontinuance of this Market and Fair, we know not; but

but that they have not been used of a long Time is plain.

The Church here is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* The Patron, in the 30th Year of King Henry III. (which was when Robert Grosted was Bishop of Lincoln) was Sir William Mauduit, Knt. who presented that Year to it. In the following Reign, viz. the 4th Year of King Edward I. (when John Dalerby was Bishop of Lincoln) Guy Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, presented to it. Who the present Patron is, we are not certain; but the Earl of Exeter being Lord of the Manor, may probably enough be the Patron of the Church, as is usual.

In our Lady-Chapel in this Church was formerly a Chantry, founded and endowed with Lands, partly by King Edward II. Reg. 7. and partly by Richard Smith and Thomas Nichols. The Particulars of which Foundation were certified by certain Commissioners sent on Purpose to value them, 2 Edw. VI. as followeth: The Chantry in our Lady-Chapel at Barowden was founded for the Maintenance of one Priest to say Mass there for ever. The Lands and Tenements belonging to it, and lying in Barowden, are of the Value of fifty-six Shillings and eight Pence *per Ann.* of which in Rents resolute there are seven Shillings; and so there remains clear for the Portion of the Chantry-Priest, who is named Raffe Himan, and is of the Age of 43 Years, being of good Report, and who serveth the Cure, forty-nine Shillings and eight Pence, out of which is to be paid yearly to the King eight Shillings for Tenths. Mr. Robert Ward was Rector of this Church in the Times of the grand Rebellion, and for his Loyalty and Conscience turned out of this Living in 1646, being forced to fly in the Midst of Divine Service, for Fear of some Soldiers that pursued him. He was much countenanced and supported in the Time of his Ejection by that loyal Knight, Sir Eusebius Pelfant. He had fifteen Pounds allowed him out of his Living, (which ought to have been 24) and lived to repossess his Rectory in 1660.

BISBROOK, or Pisbrooke, is thus described by Domesday-Book: In Bisbrooke and Glaifston, the King holdeth (as Parcel of his Manor of Cerchedone) one Hide of Land and an half, four Carucates of Arable, and eight Acres of Meadow. At the same Time one Robertus held of Judith the Countess in this Town, (then written Bitlesbroch) two Hides, and one Yardland, three Carucates and an half of Arable, one Carucate in Domesne, two Servants, and twelve Villains, with four Bordarii possessing two Carucates and an half. Here were twenty Acres of Meadow, and a Wood one Furlong and an half long, and as much in Breadth, formerly valued at twenty Shillings, but then at 30 Shillings. *Edwardus tenuit cum Sacâ & Socâ.* Who were the Lords of this Manor after this for many Reigns, we can't discover. But it appears, that in the Reign of King Edw. II. Nevile of Wymondwold, and Thomas de Middleton, were Lords of Bisbrook or Bitlesbrooke; and that in the next Reign, viz. 36 Edw. III. William de Burton Lord of Toleshorp in this County, granted to Richard de Bajocis, Knt. and Robert de Bajocis his Son, and to their Heirs, all his Lands and Tenements in Bitelesbroke in the said County, late belonging to John Middleton, and by him purchased of John Wempton. It seems that this Manor was after this given to the College of Fetheringay in Northamptonshire, but by whom, or at what Time, we have no certain Information; for King Edward VI. in the first Year of his Reign, granted to Sir Richard Lee, Knt. among other Lordships and Estates, this Manor of Bisbrook, with all its Apper tinances, and all other and singlar the Messuages, Lands and Tenements in the said Town, formerly belonging to the College of Foderinghay, in the County of Northampton, to hold of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service, reserving to himself and Successors the Sum of three Shillings and two Pence, payable to him in the Right of the late Priory of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, and three Pence Half-penny, payable to the Manor of Morecot in this County. Sir Richard

chard was hardly got into Possession of these Lands, but he obtained a License from the said King *Edward*, to alienate this Manor to *Anthony Andrews*, Esq; and his Heirs, which was done, and Mr. *Andrews* died seized of it in the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, giving it to his Wife for Life; and after her, to *Anthony* his second Son, charged with ten Pounds a Year to his youngest Son *Fabian*, if he were alive, when the said Lands came to *Anthony* and so to continue so long as *Fabian* lived. *Anthony* died before *Fabian*, and his Heir refuseth to pay the 10*l.* per Ann. to *Fabian*, still living; whereupon it was brought before the Court of Wards, and debated, whether the Land still stood charged with 10*l.* per Ann. to *Fabian*, or was determined by the Death of *Anthony*? and was at length resolved, by Advice with the two chief Justices *Wray* and *Anderson*, That the Land did remain still charged with the said Annuity to *Fabian*, as a Rent-seck; and that the Heirs and Assigns of *Anthony* were obliged to pay it during the Life of *Fabian*. This is set down in Serjeant *Moor's Reports*, Term. Mich. 32 & 33 Eliz. as a notable Case. The Family of *Andrews* were Lords of this Manor, and had their Seat at this Town till almost the Middle of the last Century, and were some of them Men of Note, as *Anthony Andrews*, who was High Sheriff in this County in 1613, 11 Jac. I. and *Edward Andrews*, who bore the same Office in 1637, and sold this Manor not long after, we suppose, to the Earl of *Rutland*, whose Descendant *John* Earl of *Rutland*, is the present Lord of it.

The Church is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* os. 4*d.* It did formerly belong to the Monastery of *Daventry*, and upon the Dissolution of that House, it was designed to be appropriated to *Cardinal College* (now called *Christ-Church*) in the University of *Oxford*, as appears from the Cardinal's List still extant; but he falling into Disgrace, all his Measures were broken; and tho' King *Henry VIII.* carried on the Cardinal's Platform so far as to compleat the

College; yet it doth not appear that the Parsonage of this Place was annexed to this Foundation; for King *Edward VI.* by his Letters Patents, dated 8 May, Reg. 3. granted this Rectory to Sir *Edward Montague*, Knt. Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and *John Campinet*, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, to hold in Socage, as of the Manor of *Geddington* in the County of *Northampton*, by whom it was soon after conveyed to *Anthony Andrews* and *Dorothy* his Wife, and to the Heirs and Assigns of the said *Anthony* for ever. As to the Patronage of the Vicarage, we suppose it to be in the Earl of *Rutland*, who is Lord of the Manor.

CALDECOT, a small Village bordering on *Northamptonshire*, which hath, ever since the Conquest, had a Dependence upon the Manor of *Lydington*; for it is recorded in *Domesday-Book*, that *Walterius* held of the Bishop of *Lincoln* two Hides in *Lydington*, and that *Caldecote* did appertain to that Manor. The present Lord of this Place, as also of *Lydington*, is the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Exeter*. In the third Year of King *Edw. VI.* there were certain Lands in this Town, Parcel of the late dissolved Monastery of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonshire*, as appears from the Rolls in the Augmentation-Office. Here was in this County anciently a Family of some Note, having the Name of *Caldecot*, who took their Name (as we suppose) from this Place, viz. *John Caldecot*, who was High Sheriff twice in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* and *William Caldecot*, who was High Sheriff twice in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The Church here is a Chapelry to *Lydington*, the Vicar of which hath all the small Tithes of it, except two Marks, which are yearly to be paid to the Bishop of *Lincoln* from the Churches of *Caldecote* and *Snelleson*. The Church stands on the Side of the *Welland*.

GLAISTON, a small Village near *Bisbrooke*, of which *Domesday-Book* thus records: In *Glaiston*, *Willielmus* holdeth of Countess *Fudith* four Hides of Land, of Arable 8 Carucates, in De-

mesne, one Carucate and an half, two Servants, five Villains, and three Sockmen, and two *Bordarii*, having five Carucates. Here were also ten Acres of Meadow. The whole valued at 40 Shillings. *Edwardus tenuit cum Saca & Soca*. To this Manor did appertain six Sockmen in *Luffenham*: Who were Lords of this Manor after this, we do not find, till the Reign of King Edward II. when *John de Harrington* is said to be Lord of this Manor. In his Posterity it continued till the 28th Year of King Edward III. when *John* the Son of *Thomas Harrington*, being then Lord of this Manor, granted the same to *William Wade* and *Margaret* his Wife, to hold for the Term of their several Lives; whether it ever returned to the Family of the *Harringtons* or no, we can't discover; but the next Time we meet with it, it was in the Possession of the Family of the *Collyes*; for in the Year 1407, *Walter Colly* died Lord of it, with the Advowson of the Church. In this Family it continued several Successions; for in the 13th Year of King Henry VIII. *John Colly* deceased, and is said to hold the Manor and Advowson of this Place of *Edward Duke of Buckingham*, as of his Castle of *Okeham*, by Knight's Service, and that *Anthony Colly* was his Son and Heir. This Family of *Collyes* were, some of them, Men of Note in this County; for this *Anthony Colly*, Esq; was Sheriff of this County in the first and tenth Years of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and either himself or his Heir, in the 18th and 25th of the same Reign, being of the same Name.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 12*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* As to the Advowson, we find, that in the 10th Year of King Henry III. the Prior of *Laund* in *Leicestershire*, presented to this Church; and so again in the 21st Year of the same Reign. To this Prior, for the Time being, and his Convent, the Incumbent of this Church paid an annual Pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* at the Feast of *St. Michael* yearly; but after the Dissolution of the Abbies the Advowson came into Lay Hands; and this Church was

in the Patronage of the *Collyes* for some Successions, till in the 16th of Car. I. 1640. Sir *Anthony Colly*, Knt. then Lord of the Manor, and Patron of the Church, who had a little before been High Sheriff of the County, joined with his Son and Heir *William Colly*, Esq; in a Conveyance of divers Parcels of Land in this Town, together with the Advowson of the Church here, to *Edward Andrews* of *Bisbrooke*, Esq; from whose Family the Advowson is since passed over to *Peterhouse* College in *Cambridge*, and so that Society are Patrons of it. In this Church here are four Monuments worth our Notice; (1.) For *Walter Colly*, Lord and Patron of this Village, and *Agnes* his Wife, who died *Anno Domini* 1407. (2.) For *John de Lindon*, a learned *Oxonian*, and Doctor of *Merton* College, Parson of this Parish, who died in 1418. (3.) For Sir *John Bramspath*, Knt. who died *Anno Domini* 1443. (4.) For *John Basset* and *Agnes* his Wife, with no other Inscription than an *Orate pro Animabus*, &c. Mr. *William Halles*, fifth Prebendary of *Peterborough*, (of whom we have given some Account in that Place) was ejected out of this Rectory, and forced to retire with his Wife and six Children; for which, tho' the State allowed him a fifth Part to maintain them, he never could get any but of Mr. *Philips*, who, at the Restoration, willingly resigned this Parsonage to him.

KELTHORP, an Hamlet belonging to the Parish of *Ketton* in *East Hundred*. It did anciently belong to the Collegiate Church of the Blessed *Trinity* of *Tateshal*, in the County of *Lincoln*; but after the Dissolution of that House, King Henry VIII. by his Letters Patents, bearing Date at *Westminster* 13 March, Reg 36. granted this Manor, with many other Estates, to *Charles Brandon*, then Duke of *Suffolk*, but it continued not long in his Family; for in the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Francis Coleby* obtained a License of that Princess, to alienate this Manor of *Kelthorp* to *John Houghton*, who then had his Seat in this Place, which License bears Date 30 Apr. 5 Eliz. 1563.

LUFFENHAM North and South, were most probably heretofore both one Town; for we observe no Distinction made of them in Domesday-Book, where it is said, that the King held *Luffenham* and *Sculethorp*. There was at that Time accounted seven Hides, and one Yardland of Arable, fourteen Carucates, twelve Sockmen, and sixteen *Bordarii* with a Priest having twelve Carucates; there were also two Mills of 40 Pence Rent, and ten Acres of Meadow. All which, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, were valued at 30 Shillings; but at the Time of the Survey at 40 Shillings. *Homines operant Opera Regis, qua Præpositus jussit, has terras tenuit Regina Edgitha, modo tenet Hugo de Porth ad firmam de Rege.* There was also at that Time belonging to the King's Manor of *Berchedone* in *Luffenham*, four Hides, ten Carucates of Arable Land, and sixteen Acres of Meadow.

Maud the Empress bestowed this Manor, among several others, upon *William Beauchamp* of *Elmely-Castle* in *Worcestershire*, who had been Steward to her Father, King *Henry I.* and her faithful Adherent in her Wars against King *Stephen*; from him descended the famous Earls of *Warwick* of that Name, who flourished in great Honour to King *Edward IVth's* Time, when by the Heir General the Title passed into the Family of *Nevills*. This Manor continued in that Family most of that Time; for in the 14th Year of King *Edward III.* *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, held the Manor of *South Luffenham* and *Barrowdon*, with other Lands in this County, by the Service of being the King's Chamberlain in the Exchequer.

In later Times the *Harringtons* had a Manor in *North Luffenham*; for *John Lord Harrington* the Younger, by Indenture bearing Date 18 Feb. 11 Jac. I. settled this Manor of *North Luffenham*, with other Lands and Lordships of this County, in Trust, to be sold after his Death, for the Payment of his Debts, which being accordingly done, this Estate was bought by that truly noble and loyal Gentle-

man, *Henry Noel*, Esq; second Son of *Edward Noel*, Viscount *Cambden*, who made it his Seat. This Gentleman, in the rebellious Times, resided here, and refusing to deliver up his Person, Arms and House, to the Lord *Grey of Grooby*, who demanded them for the Parliament, was forced at length by Fire and Batteries to capitulate upon these Articles. 1. That they should quench their Fire. 2. That all his Family should go whither they would, without Impediments. And, 3. That none should enter his House but Commanders; but contrary to their Agreements, the common Soldiers, as well as Officers, entred his House, plundered and destroyed his Goods and Writings, ravished his Maids, got into the Church and defaced a goodly Monument, erected for his deceased Lady; and when they had done him many Damages amounting to 2000*l.* or more, carried him Prisoner to *London*, where he remained a long Time in *Peter-house*, a constant Sufferer for his Loyalty. This Estate is now, or late was the Seat of *Baptist Noel*, Esq; second Son of the late *Baptist*, Viscount *Cambden*, and Earl of *Gainsborough*. A younger Branch also of the Family of the *Digbys* of *Tilton*, have been many Years seated at *North Luffenham*, and Lords of a Moiety of that Manor, being first settled there by *Roger Digby*, who came out of *Leicestershire*.

South Luffenham is famous for nothing but a Suit of Law commenced by *Robert Cawdrey*, Parson of it, about the Validity of his Deprivation. He not only refused to celebrate Divine Service, according to the Book of Common Prayer, but preached against it; whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* authorizing divers Commissioners to try and examine him, deprived him of his Benefice. He brought his Action against one *Atton*, for breaking his Close at *South Luffenham*; and so the Validity of his Deprivation came to be tried before the Judges of the Common Law, in an Action of Trespass. *Cawdrey's* Counsel urged, that the Deprivation was null, being not warrantad by the Statute, 1 Eliz. Ch. 1. But the Ob-

jection

jection was over-ruled; and it was resolved by the whole Court, That notwithstanding that Statute, the King and Queen of England, for the Time being, may authorize Ecclesiastical Commissioners, by the ancient Prerogative and Law of England, and what they do is valid, as Sir Edward Coke proves by divers Instances in relating the Case.

The two Rectories of *Luffenham*, South and North, are valued in the King's Books, each of them at 17 l. 0 s. 5 d. The Patronage of the Church of *North Luffenham*, was, in the Reign of King Edward I. in Edmund Earl of Cornwall, who at that Time presented to it *John de Molefworth*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, as *William de Beauchamp* did in the 46th Year of King Henry III. to the Church of *South Luffenham*. In the Church of *North Luffenham* is a Monument on the South Side of the Church for *Simon Digby*, Esq; Pensioner to King Henry VIII. second Son of Sir *John Digby* of *Eye Kettelby* in *Leicestershire*, Knight-Marshal; as also for *Roger Digby* of this Place, his Son and Heir, erected probably by the Descendant of the later in 1582. This Family of *Digbies* was both ancient and eminent a long Time in this County; for *Everard Digby*, Esq; was Knight of the Shire, and High Sheriff, in the Reign of King Henry VI. and VII. and *John Digby* twice in the same Reign, and *Everard Digby* again in the same Reigns: *Kenelm Digby* and *Simon*, in the Reigns of King Edward VI. and Queen Mary I. and the said *Kenelm* was Knt. of the Shire the same Reigns, and Queen Elizabeth's.

LYDINGTON, a much more considerable Town anciently, than now it is. It lies in the most southern Parts of the County, and is thus described by Domesday-Book and *Leland*, who lived in the Reign of King Henry VIII. In the former, which was a Survey made by the Conqueror, 'tis thus said: *Walterius* holds of the Bishop of *Lincoln* two Hides in *Lidentone*, to which Manor *Stocche*, *Smelstone* and *Caldicote* belong. In all which there are sixteen Carucates of

Arable Land, in Demesne six Carucates, four Servants, twenty-six Villains, and twenty-four *Bordarii* possessing nine Carucates. There were also two Mills of eight Shillings, and twenty-eight Acres of Meadow, with a Wood three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth, all then valued at eight Pounds. *Bardi tenet cum Sacâ & Socâ*. *Leland*, in his *Itinerary*, agrees with this Description, tho' so long after, saying, *Liddington* is the ancient Manor-place of the Bishop of *Lincoln*; and accordingly we find many Footsteps of that Bishop's Possession of it, viz.

1. Tho' Bishops of *Lincoln* had a Palace here, which is now turned into an Hospital (of which we shall speak more hereafter) in the Hall of which, and a large Chamber, said to be the Bishop's own Lodgings, there are to be seen at this Time, written in great Capital Letters, *DOMINUS EXALTATIO MEA*; and almost in every Quarry, *DELECTARE IN DOMINO*, in the Windows, with the Arms of two of the Bishops, viz. *John Russel*, Lord Chancellor, and Chancellor of Oxford, who was Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King Edward IV. 1430; and *John Longland*, who was also Chancellor of Oxford, and Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King Henry VIII. 1521.

2. *Lyddington* had anciently a Market belonging to the Bishop of *Lincoln*; and in Judge *Fitz-Herbert's Natura Brevium*, there is yet extant a Form of a Writ of Nuisance, directed to the Sheriff of *Rutland* upon that Occasion, in these Words: *Rex Vicecom. &c. Prec. P. quod juste, &c. permittat Episcopum Lincolniensem prosternere quoddam Mercatum in Uppingham quod Pet. de M. Pater pradiit. P. cujus Hares ipse est, injuste, &c. levavit ad nocumentum liberi Mercati C. nuper Episcopi Lincoln. Pradeceff. pradiit. Episcopi in Lyddington, ut dicit, & nisi fecer. & pradiit Episcopi fec. te secur. &c. tunc sum. pradi. P. quod sit, &c. ostens. quare, &c.* This Writ we suppose was granted in the Reign of King Henry III. when *Peter de Mumfret* was Lord of the Manor of *Uppingham*, and upheld the Market there in

in Prejudice to the Bishop of Lincoln's Market at this Town of Liddington.

3. King Edward III. by his Letters Patents, dated 12 April, in the 3d Year of his Reign, granted free Warren to Henry Burwell Lord Treasurer, then Bishop of Lincoln, and his Successors, in all their demesne Lands in Liddington, and other Places therein mentioned, and that none presume to hunt there without the said Bishop's License, under the Penalty of ten Pounds for each Offence.

This Manor and Estate continued in the Possession of the Bishops of Lincoln, till the Reign of King Edward VI. in the Beginning of which, Henry Holbeck, then Bishop of that See, did give and grant to the said King (but upon what Considerations it doth not appear) the Demesne and Lordship of Liddington, with all and singular its Rights and Appertinances, in the County of Rutland, then valued at the yearly Rent of sixty-three Pounds fourteen Shillings and nine Pence; all which the said King Edward VI. did soon after give and grant, by his Letters Patents, under the Seal of the Court of Augmentations, dated 24 May Reg. 2. to Gregory Lord Cromwell, and the Lady Elizabeth his Wife, for their Lives, *Si tam diu Regi placuerit*, paying for the same, and other Lands mentioned in the said Grant, by the Title of a Rent, the Sum of fourteen Pounds three Shillings and five Pence Half penny, at the Feast of St. Michael, yearly. After which Grant, the said King Edward VI. Reg. 5. passed the Reversion of this Manor to William Cecil, afterward Lord Burleigh, in Fee, to hold of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service. This Grant produced a Suit in Law, which is reported by Sir James Dyer, Lord Chief Justice, fol. 94. M. 1. Mar. N. 29. William Cecil Lord Burleigh, had Issue Thomas Lord Burleigh, who was created by King James I. Reg. 3 Earl of Exeter, and in his Family this Lordship of Liddington remains to this Day.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Book at 8 l. 2 s. In the 32d Year of King Henry III. Nicholas de

Evesham, Canon of Lincoln, presented to the Vicarage of the Prebendary Church of Liddington, *Que consistit* (says the Endowment) *in alteragio, & in omnibus minutis Decimis de Liddington, exceptis decimis minutis de Curia Domini Episcopi, in decimis etiam Molendinorum omnium in parochia de Liddington integre & in duobus marcis singulis annis de Ecclesiis de Caldecote & Snelleston.* The impropriate Tithes of this Parish make a Prebend in the Church of Lincoln. In this Church are two ancient Marble Monuments, the one near the Communion Table, for Helyn Hardy, the Wife of Robert Hardy, Gent. who died on Whitsunday, Anno 1486; and the other for one of the Ancestors of the Earl of Rockingham, viz. Edward Watson, Esq; Justice of the Peace, and - - - - to three Bishops of Lincoln successively, viz. William Smith Chancellor of Oxford, William Atwater, and John Longland, who died 10 Octob. Anno Domini 1530. The Verses added to this Inscription term him, *Scribam & electum ad Officium causarum* by the Bishops of Lincoln.

In the Year 1602, Thomas Lord Burleigh, being then Lord of this Manor of Lydinton, converted the old House here, anciently the Bishop of Lincoln's Palace, into an Hospital for a Warden, twelve poor Men and two Women, giving it the Name of Jesus-Hospital, and endowed it with a competent Maintenance for them.

MORCOT, of which Domesday-Book gives this Account: In the Town of Morcot, there was formerly belonging to the King's Manor of Barrowdon, four Hides of Land, eight Carucates of Arable, and six Acres of Meadow. In the Reign of King Henry II. Alice Bidune, Sister of William Mauduit, (a Minor, who was then at the King's Disposal) held Lands in this Place, which with the Appertinances, were valued at ten Pounds *per Ann.* with one Plough. She had four Daughters, who were married, viz. Amicia to Hugh (or rather Henry) Clinton; Amabilis to Miles Beauchamp; Maud to Jeffrey Fitz-Jeffrey; and Armegard to Adulphus de Gattisden, who, in

n the 11th of King *John*, claimed against *Isabel Mauduit*, this Town of *Morcot*, with its Appertinances, as their Right; and called to Warranty *Robert Mauduit*, the Lord thereof, because she claimed nothing of it but her Dower; and accordingly *Thomas de Beauchamp*, the Descendant from *Miles*, was the Lord of *Morcot* in the Reign of King *Edward II.*

But this Manor did not continue long after in the *Beauchamps* Family; for in the 11th Year of King *Edward IV.* *Edward Dodingfells* held, at the Time of his Death, among other Lands, the Manor of *Morcot* in *Rutland*, of the King in *Capite*, by the Service of the third Part of a Knight's Fee: While the Manor was in the Family of the *Dodingfells*, or their Assigns, *Simon Digby* had, among other Things, certain Lands in this Town of *Morcot*, of the yearly Value of 4 Pounds, which he held of Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 3. in *Capite*, by Knight's Service, viz. six Messuages; one Cottage, an Hundred and thirty-four Acres of Land, eight Acres of Meadow, and thirty-four Acres of Pasture, and that *Roger Digby* was his Son and Heir. But the Lord Paramount of this Manor is now, or lately was, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*, and *Joseph Herendine*, Esq; is the mean Lord of this Manor, his Heirs or Assigns.

This Church is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The Advowson, in the Reign of King *John*, was claimed by *Ernaldus Fitz-Richard*, against *Isabel Mauduit*, who called to Warranty *Robert Mauduit* her Son, in regard she held it in Dower only. Of late Years the Advowson of this Church was purchased by *William Halls*, Clerk, Rector of *Glaifon* in this County, but of whom, we know not. He at his Death devised it to his Son *William Halls* of *London*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, who, sometime ago conveyed the same to the then present Incumbent, *John Savage*, Clerk, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, who are, we suppose, the present Patrons. In the South-side of this

Church on the Wall is an ancient Monument with this Inscription; *William de Overton gift icy, Dieu de Salme eyt mercy. Amen*; but with no Date. And in the Middle of the Chancel is another plain Grave-stone for *Elizabeth Beeson*, who was buried 9 Mar. Anno Domini 1622. One Mr. *Richard Watts* was ejected from this Rectory, and lived to be restored; what he suffered in the Interval, we do not find.

PILTON is not mention'd in *Domesday-Book*, and therefore is supposed to be reckoned as a Member or Hamlet to some of the neighbouring Towns, probably one of the *Luffenhams*. In the Reign of King *Edward II.* *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was Lord of *Pilton*, and the present Lord is *John Digby* of *North Luffenham*, Esq;

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* In the thirty-sixth Year of King *Edward I.* *William de Offington* presented to it; but the present Patron is *John Digby*, Esq; Lord of the Manor before-mentioned.

SEYTON was, at the general Survey in the Conqueror's Reign, reckoned a Member or Parcel of the Manor of *Berchedone*, (now called *Barowdon*) then held by the King, who had in this Town belonging to the said Manor one Hide of Land and an half, and one Bovate of Land, six Carucates of Arable, and two Acres of Meadow; also one Mill of thirty-six Pence, a Wood, and *Spinetum*, or Ground over-run with Thorns. At the same Time *Robert de Todenei* held in this Town, (of *Segentone* as it was then called) one Hide, and one Bovate of Land, four Carucates of Arable, of which two were held in Demesne, two Servants, four Villains and two Cottages, with a Priest; all which possessed one Carucate and an half. There were also three Acres of Meadow, and a Wood of forty Perches in Length, and as many in Breadth. But the said *Robert* held only a third Part of the Wood and Arable Land. To this Estate of the said *Robert* did appertain, at that Time, one Yard-land in *Berchedone*, and four Villains,

lains, with half a Carucate, which had been worth forty Shillings, but was then worth but twenty. This *Robert de Todenei* built *Belvoir Castle*, and seated himself there, and annexed a Priory of Monks to it, which he made a Cell to *St. Alban's*. The Earls of *Rutland* are lineally descended from this Noble *Norman*.

Alice de Belafago, (or *Beaufoe*) Widow of *Thomas Beaufoe*, had Lands in this Town, 31 *Hen. II.* which were then valued at eight Marks *per Ann.* with the following Stock, *viz.* two Ploughs, an hundred Sheep, two Beasts, five Sows, one Boar, and four Cows; and for the Farm of her Land, she received the first Year 36 Shillings Rent, and 10 *d.* and two Pounds of Pepper. She was a Widow at the King's Disposal, and had a Daughter her sole Heir two Years old. *John de Beaufoe*, a Descendant of the same Family, together with *John* the Son and Heir of *Nicholas de Seyton*, and *William de Sto. Licio*, were Lords of *Seaton* and *Thorp*, in the ninth of King *Edward II.* This Family of *Bellafago*, or *Beaufoe*, flourished long in this County, and was very ancient; for *John de Bellafago* was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the first and second of *K. Edward III.* and *William de Beaufoe*, in the 37th, 39th, 42d and 43d of the same Reign. Another *William de Beaufoe* was both Knt. of the Shire, and High Sheriff thrice, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.*

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 20 *l.* 7 *s.* 5 *d.* *Robert de Cicester*, and *Ralph de Bellafago*, presented to it in the 23d Year of King *Henry III.* in the 26th Year of King *Edward I.* *John de Bellafago* presented *William de Bellafago* to it, it being then vacant, upon the Removal of *Thomas de Bellafago*, because he was infected with the Leprosy. The present Patron is *James Tryane Esq;* who also is the Lord of the Manor. In this Church is an ancient Monument erected in an Arch of the South Wall in the Body of the Church, but without any visible Inscription; but there are two Coats of Arms cut in the Stone uncoloured; the one of them is

quarterly; in the first two Lioncells passant; the second, Bendy of ten Pieces; the third, two Bars surmounted of a Bend; the fourth as the first; the other is a Lion passant crowned. One Mr. *Luke*, or *Lake*, was Rector here in the late Times of Troubles, but was driven out of it by the Rebels, and reduced to such a poor Condition ever after, that after his Death his Family was forced to petition the Corporation of Ministers Sons for Relief.

STOKE-DRY, formerly a Parcel of the Bishop of *Lincoln's* Manor of *Liddington*. *Stoke*, in the *Saxon* Language, signifies a Village, and it had the Addition of *Dry*, by reason of its Situation on the Side of an Hill. In the Reign of King *Edward II.* *Roger de Morewood* was Lord of this Manor, and he and his Posterity held it for some Successions; for we find several of that Family, 1. Knights of the Shire for this County, as *Nicholas Morwood*, 2 *Rich. II.* *William Morwood*, 4 ditto, and 8th, 2. High Sheriffs for this County, as the said *William Morwood*, 4 *Rich. II.* but to whom this Manor passed from them, we can't discover. Of later Times this Manor was the Property, and on that Account made the Seat, of the ancient and worthy Family of the *Digbys*, which tho' it was formerly much blemished by Sir *Everard Digby*, drawn in (as Mr. *Cambden* says) to the Powder Treason; yet hath recovered its Reputation, and is rendred famous by that singularly learned Person, Sir *Kenelm Digby*, who was of the same Family, and the eldest Son of Sir *Everard*. He, notwithstanding his Father's Attainder, and Execution for the said Treason, inherited this Lordship, and transmitted it to his Posterity, because the said *Everard*, long before any Treason had been committed by him, had conveyed this and other Manors to the Use of himself for Life; and after, to the Use of his Son and Heir apparent in Tail, with divers Remainders to his other Children; so that after his Execution this his Estate remained to his eldest Son *Kenelm*. He was within Age, and the Lands

Lands descending to him after his Father's Death, being held of the King in *Capite*, it became a Point in Law, Whether the King should have the Wardship of his Body and Lands? And it was resolved by the two Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and whole Court of Wards, that the King could not have his Wardship, because he came to his Estate, not as an Heir Special, his Blood being corrupted, but as a meer Purchaser; and for the same Reason, had he been of Age, the King could not have had the primer Seisin.

The Church of this Place is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 11 l. 2 s. 1 d. In the 4th Year of King Henry III. the then Prior of the Hospital of St. *John of Jerusalem* in England, presented to it, as he did also in the one and twentieth Year of the said King; and 'tis probable that the Prior of the said Hospital enjoyed the Patronage of this Church, till the Dissolution, when the Lands called *Dingly-Lee*, to which the Advowson of this Church was annexed, came into the King's Hands, and were given by him to *Richard Andrews*, who the same Year obtained a License of the King, to alienate the said Lands, containing by Estimation four Acres, in *Stoke-dry*, lately belonging to the Preceptory of *Dingly* in *Northamptonshire*, with the Advowson of the Church, to *Kenelm Digby* and his Heirs. These Preceptories were Cells, or Religious Houses in the Country, belonging to the Knights Templars, or Knights of St. *John of Jerusalem*, subject to their chief Mansion in London, still called the Temples. Of this Sort there were many in England, as *Balsell* in *Warwickshire*; *Dalby* in *Leicestershire*; *Temple-Brewer* in *Lincolnshire*; and this of *Dingly*, &c.

T H O R P, a small Village in the Parish of *Seyton*. In the Conqueror's Time, it was Parcel of the Manor of *Berchedone*, (or *Barowdon*, as it is now called) then held by the King, who had here belonging to the said Manor one Hide, and one Yard-land, four Carucates of Arable, and three Acres of Meadow. It had the

same Lords in the ninth of King Edward II. that *Seyton* had, viz. *John de Beaufoe*, *John*, the Son and Heir of *Nicholas de Seyton*, and *William de Sto. Licio*, as appears above in *Seyton*. In King Edward VIth's Time, there was a Parcel of Tithes in *Thorp*, which formerly had belonged to the Monastery of *Tutbury* in *Staffordshire*, then demised by the said Convent to one *Robert Annes*, which paid a reserved Rent of 8 Shillings a Year to the King, and was accounted for in the Court of Augmentations.

TIXOVER, written in Domesday *Tickefoure*. At the Time of the general Survey, this Town was appendant to the King's Manor of *Chetene*, (now called *Ketton*) and here were then reckoned two Hides, eight Carucates of Arable, sixteen Sockmen, and four *Bordarii* or Cottagers, having six Carucates. Here also was one Mill of five Shillings Rent, eight Acres of Meadow, and three Acres of Thorny Ground.

In the ninth of King Edward II. the Abbot of *Clugny* or *Cluny*, in *Burgundy*, was Lord of this Manor of *Tykefore*; but that being a Priory alien, this Estate was often (especially in the Time of Wars with France) seized by the King; and the Rents and Profits of the Temporalities of that Abbey, and particularly of this Town, taken by the King's Receivers, and paid into the Exchequer; and we find, that in the 18th Year of King Edward, the Rents of this Manor so paid, were 12 l. 9 s. 5 d. In the Reign of King Henry V. these Priories Aliens were totally suppressed, and given to that King; but this Manor remaining in the Crown, when King Henry VI. came of Age, was settled upon the Collegiate Church of *Tattersal* in *Lincolnshire*, and continued a Part of its Possession till the Suppression of that College with the other religious Houses.

After the Dissolution of *Tatteshall* College, this Estate was in the Crown a while; but in the 36th of King Henry VIII. that King granted to *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, who married his Sister, all those his Manors of *Tikefore*, *Manton*

Manton and Keltborp, to be held of him in Capite, by Knight's Service. He left two Sons, *Henry* and *Charles*, but both of them dying without Issue, his Estate became divided among many collateral Heirs, as *Sidney*, *Lovel*, *Cavendish*, &c. of which *Lovel* died seized of the fifth Part of those Manors, and left it to his Sister and Heir *Margaret*, the Wife of *John Kersey*; but it seems that the whole Estate at length became united in *Sidney* and his Heirs; for it appears in the 21st Year of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, that *Queen* granted a License to *Henry Sidney*, Knt. to alienate the Manors of *Tikefore* and *Manton* in this County, to *Michael Lewis* and his Heirs, who a few Years after, viz. 33 *Eliz.* conveyed the same Lands to *William Kirkham*, who passed them a little Time after to *Roger Dale* of *Colly-Weston*, Esq; in whose Name and Family it continued for some Successions, till *Charles Dale*, Grandson of the said *Roger*, leaving at his Death four Daughters and Coheirs, two of which were under Age, certain Trustees were enabled by Act of Parliament, 31 *Car. II.* to sell this Lordship, which accordingly they did, by good and effectual Conveyance in Law, to *Henry Stafford* of *Blatherwick* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq; whose Heirs or Assigns are the present Owners.

Our Villages mention divers other Villages and Hamlets in this Hundred, as *Beefton*, *Bradgate*, *Eleshare*, *Fregthorp*, *Geton*, *Kelfton*, *Newbottle*, *Redgate* and *Snowton*; but of them we find nothing memorable, and so must pass them over without any further Regard, and proceed to

EAST HUNDRED.

This Hundred is called the *East Hundred*, from its Situation on the East-side of the County, which borders upon Part of *Lincolnshire* and *Northamptonshire*; on the South, it is bounded with the Hundred of *Wrangdike*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Alstoe*, and on the North, with another Part of *Lincolnshire*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Edmund Earl*

of *Cornwall*, in the 28th Year of King *Edward I.* 1300, and after his Decease, which then happened, it was assigned, among other Estates, to *Margaret* his Widow, to make good the Settlement of 500 *l.* a Year, allowed her by Parliament for her Subsistence. We suppose it to be at present in the Crown. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; and therefore we shall proceed to relate what we have observed worthy of Note in the Villages, viz.

BELMSTHORP. This Village or Manor was given by the Lady *Godiva*, Countess of *Northumberland*, to the Abbey of *Peterborough*, with *Ryball*, before the Norman Invasion; but at the Norman Conquest was seized by the King, with the Manor of *Ryball*, as a Part thereof, and held of the King by the Countess *Judith*; she had here one Hide and an half, two Carucates in Demesne, and fourteen Villains, and six *Bordarii*, who possessed four Carucates. Here was at that Time one Mill of ten Shillings and eight Pence, and sixteen Acres of Meadow, all which together were valued at six Pounds. *Hugh de Spenser* was Lord of this Town in the Reign of King *Edward II.* The present Lord is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*, or his Heirs. We have no other Account of it.

BRIG-CASTERTON, so called, from the Bridge laid over the River *Gwasb*, or *Wash*, in this Town. It is also written *Casterton Magna*, or *Great Casterton*, to distinguish it from another Village adjoining, called *Casterton Parva* or *Little Casterton*. Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that the ancient Roman Station, called *GAUSENNÆ* by *Antoninus*, in his *Itinerary*, was in this Place, which he grounds upon the Nearness of the River *Gwasb's* Name to that of *Gaufenna*, and the Distance of it from *Lindum*, or *Lincoln*; but modestly adds, that he shall believe it so to be, till Time shall make more probable Discoveries. But what happened since in this Respect, much confirms Mr. *Cambden's* Conjecture; for great Number of old Roman Coins have been,

been, and still are found in ploughing and digging in the Fields in and about the Town, which are certain Signs of a Roman Station, because it was a Custom of the Romans under the Foundations of their Altars, and other Buildings of Note, to lay some of their Emperors Coins, who then ruled, to signify the Beginning, and preserve the Memory of the said Work to Posterity; and for the same Reason they put their Coins in their Urns among the Ashes of the Deceased. Mr. *Cambden* adds, that 'tis supposed, that this *Gausenna* was demolished when the *Picts* and *Scots* ravaged this Part of the Island as far as *Stamford*, where *Hengist* and his Saxons stopt their Progress, and forced them to fly home in great Disorder, leaving many dead, and Prisoners behind them.

Before the Conquest, Earl *Morcar* held *Casterton*; but at the Time of the Domestday Survey, *Hugh* the Son of *Baldric*, held it in Farm of the King. There were at that Time three Hides and an half, nine Carucates of Arable Land, and one Carucate in Demesne, twenty-four Villains, two Sockmen, and two *Bordarii*, with a Priest, and two Servants, who had seven Carucates. There was also expressed in the same Survey a Mill of sixteen Shillings, and sixteen Acres of Meadow, with a *Spinetum* (or a Parcel of Grounds over-run with Thorns) of three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth, all together formerly valued at six Pounds, but then at ten Pounds.

John de la Ware was Lord of this Town of *Brig-casterton*, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* but it had changed its Lords in *Henry VIth's* Reign; for *Henry* Lord *Scrap* of *Bolton* was seized of this Manor of *Brig-casterton*, and died so seized, in the same King's Reign. In the Reign of *K. Henry VIII.* this Manor was Part of the Estate of *John* Lord *Hussey*, the first and last Baron of that Name created by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 22.* being then greatly in Favour; but being unhappily engaged with the Commons in *Lincolnshire*, who raised a Commotion upon the Account of the Alterations in Religion; he was be-

headed for it at *Lincoln*, and his Estate being confiscated, came to the Crown; and accordingly we find, that the King's Bailiff in these Parts accounted for the Rents and Profits of *Bridg-Casterton*, Parcel of the Lands of the Lord *John Hussey*, attainted of High Treason. The present Lord of this Manor of *Casterton Magna* is, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 11 l. 2 s. 9 d. In the 46th Year of King *Henry III. Eleanor*, then Queen of *England*, as Lieutenant or Guardian for the Lord *Edmund* her Son, who was then absent, and in the Parts beyond the Seas, presented in his Right to the Church of *Great Casterton*; and in the following Reign, 40 *Edw. I.* Sir *John de la Ware*, Knt. presented to the said Church: Who is how the Patron, unless it be the Earl of *Exeter*, who is the Lord of the Manor, we can't discover.

Woodhead was formerly an Hamlet or Chapelry belonging to this Town; but now is only one House, and that in Ruins. In the 17th Year of King *Edward I.* the Lady *Harrison*, Widow of *Robert de Greby*, Lord of this Manor, at his Death, by Virtue of her Dower in the Lands of the said *Robert*, presented to this Chapel of *Woodhead*, the Profits of which were at that Time found to consist in the Tithes of Corn, Hay, Wool, Lamb, Calves and Pigs, arising out of the Demesnes of the Manor of *Woodhead*, and in all the Oblations of the Family of the Lord of *Woodhead*, together with one Bovate of Land. This Manor also being the Estate of *John* Lord *Hussey*, at the Time of his Execution, was confiscated with his other Lands, and being in the King's Hands, his Collector in those Parts accounted for the Farm and Capital House of this Manor of *Woodhead*, Parcel of the Lands of the said Lord *Hussey*, then in Demise to *Richard Norley* for one and twenty Years, by Indenture dated 14 April, 34 *Hen. VIII.* in the Sum of fourteen Pounds.

CASTERTON Parva is supposed, when the great Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, was made to be included either in *Great Casterton*, or *Toletthorp*, because there is no Mention made of it in that Record. The best Account that we have of it, since it became a separate Parish, is, That in the Reign of King *Edward II.* the Prior of *Newsted*, or *de novo loco*, in *Lincolnshire*, was Lord of it, as the Prior for the Time being was, till the Dissolution; but Sir *Thomas Burton*, Knt. had then considerable Possessions in this Place about the same Time; for in the 50th Year of King *Edward III.* the said Sir *Thomas* did by his Deed, dated on the Saturday next after the Feast of St. *Martin* the Bishop, convey unto *John Brown* of *Stamford*, Esq; all his Lands, Tenements, Rents and Services, in this Village of *Little Casterton*, with the Reversion of the Patronage of the Church there; from which *John Brown* is descended *Christopher Brown*, Esq; the present Lord of this Manor.

Upon the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Newsted*, this Manor was lodged in the Crown; and accordingly we find, that in the third Year of the Reign of King *Edward VI.* the King's Bailiff, in these Parts, accounted in the Court of Augmentations, for the Sum of forty Shillings, for the yearly Rent or Farm of one Messuage, with the Lands thereunto belonging in *Casterton parva*, then in the Tenure of *Francis Brown*, Esq; late Parcel of the Possessions of the dissolved Priory of *Newsted*, and sixty Shillings more for the Farm of one other Messuage, with the Lands thereunto belonging, then in the Tenure of *Robert Johnson*, Parcel of the Possessions of the said Priory; in all an hundred Shillings.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In the Time of *Oliver Sutton*, Bishop of *Lincoln* (which was in the Reign of King *Edward I.*) Sir *John Oke-ton* and *Alice* his Wife, presented *William de Empingham*, Clerk, to the Church of *Little Casterton*, having recovered the Presentation to this Church out of the Hands of the Prior of *Newsted* near

Stamford in *Lincolnshire*. The present Patron is *Christopher Brown*, Esq; In this Church is a Grave-stone thus engraved: Here lieth *Thomas Burton*, Knt. heretofore Lord of *Toletthorp*, and Patron of that Church, and *Margaret* his Wife on his left Hand, on whose Souls let the Lord have Mercy. *Amen.*

EMPINGHAM, the most Western Town in this Hundred. At the Time of the Taking of the General Survey, this Manor was held by *Gislibert de Gand*. In it then were reckoned four Hides of Land, of which three were held in Demesne: The Arable contained 8 Carucates, or Ploughlands, and four Carucates in Demesne, together with eight Servants, and twenty-five Villains, who had four Carucates. There were also at the same Time five Mills rented at two and forty Shillings and eight Pence, and ten Acres of Meadow. There was also at that Time a Wood, containing one Quarantene or Furlong in Length, and ten Perches in Breadth, all which together at that Time, were valued at ten Pounds. The same *Gislibert* held also in the Town seven Hides and an half, and one Bovate of Land, of the King's Soke of *Rutland*, & dicit Regem suum admonitum esse. The Arable Land was fifteen Carucates, which were held at that Time by fourteen Sockmen, and fifty-one Villains. There were also in the same Tenure five Mills, yielding the Rent of twenty-four Shillings, as also ten Acres of Meadow, and ten Acres of Wood, all then valued at eight Pounds.

At the same Time *Salfredus* held of *William Peurel*, two Hides and an half in *Empingham*. The Arable Land was four Carucates, and one was in Demesne with one Servant and eight Villains and eight Bordarii (or Cottagers) who had one Carucate, and a Mill and a half, of the Rent of twelve Shillings, with four Acres of Meadow, and six Acres of Wood, all together of the Value of twenty Shillings. *Edwardus & Fregis tenuerunt cum Saca & Soca*. By all which it appears that this Town was in that Age, much bigger and more considerable than it is now.

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Not long after the Conquest, the *Normanvilles* became Lords of this Town, and *Normonton* in this County. This Family was of eminent Note in these Times for military Service; for our Histories tell us, that about the later End of King *John's* Reign, *Ralph de Normanville*, was sent by the King with Forces for the Defence of *Kenilworth-Castle* in *Warwickshire*, against the rebellious Barons of those Times; and again, in the Reign of the same King, the said *Ralph de Normanville* paid sixty Marks, one *Dextrarium* (i. e. an Horse fit for the great Saddle) and on *Palfrey*, for the Farm of the County of *Rutland*, and for enjoying free Warren in his Lands at *Empingham*. He was High Sheriff of this County, from the fifth Year of the said King to the twelfth. Again, in the fifth Year of King *Henry III.* the King directed his Precept to *Hugh de Nevil*, commanding him forthwith to deliver to *Ralph de Normanville*, out of his *Bayliwike* of the Forest of *Clive*, six Oaks, and six *Furchias*, (i. e. Forks, or rather Beams) for the Building of a certain Hall at *Amplingham*. *Thomas de Normanville* was the Heir of this *Ralph*, who died 43. *Henry III.* He left only one Daughter and Heir *Margaret*, who became the Wife first of *Edmund de Passeley*, and then of *William de Basings*, and carried this Manor into the Family of this last; for he died possessed of it in the ninth of *Edward II.* This *William* was one of those eminent Persons in this County, who was summoned by the King's Writ, 29 *Edw. I.* to attend him at *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, well fitted with Horse and Arms, to march from thence with him against the *Scots*, then in Arms, and molesting the Borders.

But in the Reign of King *Edward I.* Anno 12. *Edmund de Passeley* being then Lord of this Manor, in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, obtained a Grant of that King to hold a Market in this Town, on *Thursday* weekly, and a Fair every Year upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Botolph*, viz. 17 May. *Nisi Mercatum illud & feria illa sit ad Nocumentum Vicinorum*

Mercatorum & Vicinarum feriarum, to be continued for ever in the Heirs of the said *Margaret*, which Grant was dated at *York* 25 Novemb. 12 *Edw. I.* How long this Fair and Market was upheld in this Town, we can't find; but there are at present no Footsteps of them, they have been so long disused.

Sir *Thomas de Normanville* above-mentioned, who was the last Heir Male of that Family, being a Person of singular Piety, obtained a Grant of *Benedict de Gravesend*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*, dated 1272, 56 *Hen. III.* to have divine Service celebrated in his own private Chapel here at *Empingham*, which Deed, because it shews at large upon what Conditions, and with what Restrictions such private Oratories were allowed in ancient Times, we have thought it convenient to recite the chief Heads of it, viz.

1. That this Grant was made with the full Assent and Consent of the Incumbent of the Parish Church, and that it was intended, and should be for the Use only of the said Sir *Thomas Normanville* and his Heirs, their Wives, and their own Family, without the Ringing of a Bell, *cum sola Panis & Aquæ Benedictione.*

2. That the Chaplain of the said Chapel, before he entred upon his Office, shall make his Corporal Oath to the Incumbent of the Parish Church, faithfully and truly to deliver over to the said Incumbent, his Vicar or Substitute, all such Oblations and Obventions, and all other Profits that shall come to his Hands, within three Days after he has received the same.

3. That the said Chaplain shall make the like Oath, not to administer the Eucharist, or any other Sacrament in the said Chapel, to the Prejudice of the Mother-Church, or any other neighbouring Church; but that he shall and will send all such as desire the same, as well those of the said Knight's Family, as others (except such only as lie at the Point of Death) to their Mother-Church to receive them.

4. That

4. That the said Knight, his Heirs, and Family, during their Residence at *Empingham*, shall be bound to resort to the Mother-Church to hear Divine Service, as the rest of the Parishioners do on certain Days, viz. *Christmas-Day*, the *Purification of the Virgin Mary*, *Asc-wednesday*, *Palm-Sunday*, *Easter-Eve*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, *Whitsunday*, *All Saints*, the *Assumption of the Virgin Mary*, and the Dedication of their Church, unless hindered by Sicknefs, ill Weather, or other reasonable Impediment.

5. That if the said Knight, or his Heirs, with their Families, be absent from his Manor for the Space of one Month, Divine Offices shall cease in the said Chapel till his Return; and when they are used they shall be celebrated sooner than at the Mother-Church, that this private Service may be as little Impediment as may be to the Publick.

6. That the said Knight, his Heirs and Successors, for themselves and their Wives, shall be sworn to observe these Injunctions, so long as they enjoy the said Chapel, renouncing all royal Prohibitions and Privileges to the contrary; and that they and their Chaplain shall always submit themselves to the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Dean and Chapter of *Lincoln*, and the Prebendary of *Empingham*, for the Time being.

In later Times we find by the Accounts of the King's Receiver, still preserved in the Office of Augmentations, and given in the third Year of King *Edward VI.* That there is mentioned, among other Rents and Profits, two Shillings and eight Pence, for the Rent of two Acres of Land, called *Coblers-Croft*, or *Le Chapel-Croft*, lying in the South Field of *Empingham*, given for the Maintenance of one Lamp in the Parish-Church there, and then in the Tenure of *Anne Mackworth*, Widow. As also for two Shillings Rent, issuing out of the Tenement of *Francis Mackworth*, Esq; situate in the Middle of the said Town, and then in the Tenure of *Thomas Ex-*

ton, which said Tenement, in Times past, by Custom, used to find at the second Mass in the Morning on *Christmas-Day*, one Torch and five Pence in Money, which, by the Consent of the Parishioners there, was afterwards changed into the above-said Rent of two Shillings per Ann. It also further appeareth, that in the second Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, *Francis Mackworth*, Esq; above-mentioned, held certain Lands in *Empingham* and *Hardwick*, of the yearly Value of forty-three Pounds, of the Lord *Berkley*, by Knight's Service; and that *George Mackworth* was his Son and Heir, which *George* was the great Grandfather of Sir *Thomas Mackworth*, Bar. who is, or late was, the Lord of this Manor, which he enjoys by Inheritance, from the before-mentioned *Ralph de Normanville*, who died in the 43d Year of King *Henry III.* so that this Estate hath continued in the same Blood, though not in the same Name, above four hundred Years. This Family of *Mackworth* is one of the most ancient and considerable in this County; for we find them from the Reign of King *Edward IV.* to this Time, either Sheriffs or Knights of the Shire for this County.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 7l. 14s. 8d. the great Tithes being appropriated to the Church of *Lincoln*, and constituting a Prebend there, called the Prebend of *Empingham*, which is also valued in the King's Books at 25l. 6s. 5d. which Tithes King *Henry I.* gave and confirmed with certain Lands in this Parish, to the Church of *Lincoln*, by the following Charter. *Henricus Rex Anglorum S. Comiti & Hugoni Vice-Comiti, &c. i. e. Henry, King of England*, to *S. the Sheriff*, and *Hugh the Under-Sheriff*, and to all his Lords in *Northamptonshire*, greeting. Know ye, that I have given and granted to the Church of *St. Mary at Lincoln*, and to *Robert de Chemey Bishop of Lincoln*, the Church of *Empingham*, and those three Bovates of Land, which *Gislebert de Gand* gave in free Alms; and I will and command, that the said Church

do quietly enjoy them with all their Privileges; and if the Earl of *Ou* shall deprive them of the Possession, then I command, that the Abbot of *Cambray* do immediately recover the Possession. Witness *Osbert*, the Under-Sheriff at *Brampton*.

The Presentation to the Vicarage was in the 29th Year of King *Henry III.* in the Archdeacon of *Northampton*, who then presented to it, as belonging to the Prebend of *Empingham*, of which the Prebendary, for the Time being, hath presented to it ever since. Mr. *Henry Eoster* of *Thistletove*, (who died 30 Aug. 1702, *etat.* 91.) did, by his last Will and Testament, give and grant a considerable Estate, lying in *Swinhead* and *Buckminster*, in the County of *Lincoln*, for charitable Uses; and, among others, ten Pounds *per Ann.* for the Augmentation of the Vicarage in this Place, to be paid half yearly, to the Vicar for the Time being, for ever; and moreover hath given ten Pounds *per Ann.* to the School-master of *Empingham*, for the Time being, to teach such poor Children of this Parish, whose Parents are not able to give them an Education in Learning, to read the Bible in *English*, and repeat the Catechism used in the Church of *England*, appointing the Justices of Peace of the County, and their Successors, Commissioners in Trust, for applying the Rents of the said Estates to the Uses above-mentioned. And there is Reason to hope, that when the Taxes are abated, the Portion to the Vicar of this Place, and some others in this County, hereafter-mentioned, will amount to twelve Pounds a Year, the Estate being capable of Improvement.

ESSENDEN, or *Exenden*, a Village lying in the most Northern Part of the Hundred, of which *Domesday-Book* gives this Account: In *Exenden*, *Walterius* holds of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, one Hide of Land, six Carucates of Arable, and two Carucates in Demesne, with one Servant, and the *Bordarii* possessing four Carucates. Here was at that Time a Mill of sixteen Shillings, and three Acres of

Meadow, a Wood six Furlongs in Length, and four in Breadth, all together then worth five Pounds. *Bardi tenuit cum Saca & Soca.* How this *Bardi* was related to the old *Saxon* Barons of *Essenden*, we can't discover; but we read, that when the *Danes* invaded *England*, about the Year 1016, the then Baron of *Essenden*, with the Men of *Stamford*, gave them Battle near that Town, and beat them back for a Time.

The Lord of this Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry II.* was *William de Buffew*, who married *Robesia*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Baldwin*, Son of *Gilbert de Gant*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and Baron of *Bourn*. He died about the 31st Year of King *Henry II.* and it was found by Inquisition, that *Robesia* his Widow was at the King's Disposal; that she was sixty Years of Age; that her Land in *Issenden* was of the Value of ten Pounds; that her Stock was three Ploughs, and an hundred Sheep; that within 8 Years she had received from the Profits of her Woods, ten Marks, and of her Courts, ten Shillings; and that she had two Daughters for her Heirs; the one of which was married to *Hugh de Wake*; and the other to *John de Bully*. *Robesia de Buffew* the Mother, was a Woman of a devout Disposition, and gave by her Deed, to the Monks of *St. Andrew's* at *Northampton*, eighteen Acres of Land of her Demesne, with the Tithes of certain Assarts or Inclosures in *Essenden*, in perpetual Alms, in the same Manner as they hold the Chapel, with all the Tithes of the said Town, quitting and discharging by the same Deed the said Monks, and all their Men, from all Exactions relating to any Harvest-Works, or as it is expressed in the Deed, *ad Colligendas Messes*.

After the Death of *Robesia* the Mother, the above-mentioned *John de Bully* became Lord of this Manor, in the Right of his Wife, who, at his Death left only one Daughter *Idonea*, who was his sole Heir. She, about the 13th Year of King *John's* Reign, became the Wife of *Robert de Veteri Ponte*, or *Vipont*, hereditary

ditary Sheriff of *Westmorland*, whose Son of the same Name had Issue two Daughters, who were his Coheirs, viz. *Isabella*, married to *Robert de Clifford*; and *Idonea*, married to *Roger de Leibourn*; and after his Death, to *John Lord Cromwell*; to which last Husband and her self, and their Heirs, King *Edward II.* Reg. 2. granted Liberty of free Warren in this their Lordship, and several others at that Time in their Possession. But this Lady *Idonea* dying about the 8th Year of King *Edward III.* this Manor, upon her Death, passed to *Edward de Spenser*, Grandson to *Hugh de Spenser, Jun.* who suffered Death the 20th of King *Edward II.*

In the Reign of King *Edward IV.* this Manor of *Ezenden* was in the Possession of *Richard Nevil Earl of Warwick*, in Right of *Anne* his Wife, Daughter, and at length Heir to *Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick*, and *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Lord de Spenser*, Grandson of the above-mentioned *Edward de Spenser*. By *Richard Nevill's* Opposition to King *Edward IVth's* Accession to the Throne, in *Barnet Field*, where he was slain, his Estate and Lady's were seized by that King, and settled on his Daughters by Parliament, whom he married to his Brothers, *George Duke of Clarence*, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester*. King *Henry VII.* restored her Estate to *Anne Countess of Warwick*, who, after her Decase, settled it on the same King and his Heirs Male, to whom being come, King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. sold it, as Parcel of the Earl of *Warwick's* Land, to *Richard Cecil*, Yeoman of the Wardrobe to the King, whose Son *William* being afterwards a Person of great Learning, singular Judgment, admirable Moderation, and comely Gravity, came to be the chiefest Statesman of the Age wherein he lived; and was by Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 13. advanced to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Burleigh*, and in the same Reign installed Knight of the Garter. He died in the 40th Year of *Q. Eliz.* Reign, and left two Sons, *Thomas*, who, after his Death, became

Lord *Burleigh*, who was by *K. James I.* Reg. 3. created Earl of *Exeter*, as his Posterity remain; and *Robert*, who was one of the principal Secretaries of State in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, Anno 38. and in King *James Ist's* Reign, Anno 1. created Lord *Cecil of Essendon* in this County, and soon after Viscount *Cranburne* and Earl of *Salisbury*, as his Posterity still continue to be.

The Church here is a Chapelry, of which we have this Account only: That about the later End of the Reign of *K. Henry II. Baldwin Bueloth*, who had married *Robesia*, the Widow of *William de Bussey*, or *Bussew*, with the Consent of his Wife, and the Heirs of the said *William de Bussey*, did give and grant in perpetual Alms, to the Monks of *St. Andrew* in *Northampton*, twelve Acres of Land in his Demesnes in *Essenden*, in Consideration of which, the said Monks obliged themselves to find a Chaplain to reside continually in *Essenden*, and to supply the Cure of the Chapel there.

HARDWICK was formerly a Village, tho' now it is the Name only of certain Grounds adjoining to *Empingham*, with which Town it was, without Doubt, surveyed as a Member of the same, at the Time when the *Norman Survey* was made; for it is not found in *Domesday-Book*.

William de Basings, who was Lord of *Empingham*, in the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* was Lord of this Village also at that Time; and from him both the said Manors are passed to the Family of *Mackworths*, who now enjoy them. *John de Basings* was High Sheriff of this County, in the 3d Year of *K. Richard II.* and his Ancestor *William de Basings*, was Knight of the Shire for this County, in the 2d Year of King *Edward II.* His Name is falsely printed, in our Catalogues of the Knights of the Shire for this County, *Basiggs* for *Basings*.

HORN, of old, a Town and Parish, but now only the Name of certain Grounds, and a *Sine-cure* in this Hundred. When the great Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, was made, the Bishop of *Durham* held two Hides of the King

in this Place, four Curates of Arable, and one in Demesne, to which belonged one Sockman, a Priest, twelve Villains, seven *Bordarii*, and one Servant, who had four Carucates. Here were also at that Time three Mills of twenty Shillings, and a Wood of one Furlong and twelve Perches in Length, and seventeen Perches broad, all together valued at four Pounds. *Langfer tenuit de Rege E. cum Saca & Soca.* At the same Time *Grimbaldus* held of the Countess *Judith* one Hide in *Horn*, two Carucates of Arable, and one in Demesne, two Servants, & *dua ancilla*, nine Villains, and four *Bordarii*, who had two Carucates. Here was also in this Tenure a Mill of four Shillings and eight Pence, all anciently valued at twenty Shillings, but at that Time at thirty Shillings.

In the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* *Allanus Frankton* and *William de Bafings* were Lords of *Horn*; but in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. was in Possession of two Parts of this Manor, and divers other Lands in *Horn*, which he held of that Queen in *Capite*, by Knight's Service, together with several other Estates in this County, and *James Harrington* was his Son and Heir. In this honourable Family of the *Harringtons* this Manor of *Horn* continued, till in the Reign of King *James I.* the Sisters and Coheirs of *John*, the last Lord *Harrington* of *Exton*, conveyed the same to Sir *Baptist Hicks*, whose Daughter and Coheir *Julian* married to *Edward Lord Noel*, and brought this and other Estates into that honourable Family, where it remains at this Day.

Hornfield, in the King's Books, is described, *Ecclesia modo devastata, i. e. a Church lately destroyed*, but valued there at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Sir *John Hamby*, Knt. presented *William de Dembleby*, his Clerk, to it, in the 19th Year of King *Henry III.* but in the following Reign, viz. 33d Year of King *Edward I.* *Richard de Seyton*, Son of *Richard*, presented to this Church of *Horn* *Roger Bowile* of *Seyton*, but it proved a contestable Presentation; for *Allanus de Frankton* presented *William de Hotest* to the same Church by another

Title, but upon the Inquiry into it, it was not found valid; for the said *Richard* recovered the Presentation, and had his Clerk admitted. The Patron of this *Sine-cure*, at this Time, is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Gainsborough*.

INTHORPE, or *Ingthorp*, is a small Hamlet in the Parish of *Tinwell*. The Abbot of *Peterborough* was Lord of *Tinwell* and *Ingthorp*, in the ninth Year of King *Edward II.*

KETTON is a small Village, situate upon a Rivulet that runs into the *Welland* near *Tinewell*. It was, at the Time of the Survey made by the Conqueror, held by the King, who at that Time had in it seven Hides, thirteen Carucates of Arable Land, and two Carucates in Demesne, three Servants, twelve Sockmen, twenty-five Villains, and five *Bordarii*, with a Priest, who together had eleven Carucates. Here was also one Mill of six Shillings and eight Pence, forty Acres of Meadows, and a Wood containing sixteen Acres. To this Manor *Tixover* belonged at that Time, both which Towns were then valued at ten Pounds; but formerly in the Time of *Edward the Confessor*, at an hundred Shillings, or five Pounds only.

Richard de Humet, who was one of the Witnesses to the Accord made between King *Stephen* and King *Henry II.* as soon as this later came to the Crown, was in Consideration of his many good Services done for that Prince, first made Constable of *Normandy*, and then had a Grant of the Lordship of *Stamford*, (both Castle and Borough) excepting the Services to be paid to the Abbot of *Peterborough*, and *William Lamvallei*. He also had a Grant about the same Time of this Manor, and some others in other Counties, all which Estates, together with the Office of the Constable of *Normandy*, the said King confirmed to his Son *William de Humet*, soon after the Death of the said *Richard* his Father; and 'tis said, that King *John* made him Justice of *England*. This *Richard de Humet* was Sheriff or *Custos* of this County, from the tenth Year of King *Henry II.* to the 26th Year of the same King, being the first,

first, so far as we observe, that bore that Office for this County.

Ralph de Greneham was Lord of this Manor, in the ninth of King *Edward II.* but in the 18th Year of the same Reign, *Thomas*, the Son of the said *Ralph*, had Livery of a certain Manor in *Ketton*, which the said *Ralph* deceased did hold of *John L'Estrange*, late under Age, and in the King's Custody, by the Service of the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee. Here is a certain Rent still paid annually, and collected by the Sheriff, of two Shillings a Year, *pro Ocreis Regina*, of the Inhabitants of this Town. What is meant by *Ocreis Regina*, which in our modern English is, *The Queen's Boots*, we do not determine, because Antiquity hath made them unintelligible to us.

The Manor of this Town was in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* in the Crown, and was by that Prince given to *James Gunter*, Gent. and his Heirs, with a Reservation of a yearly Rent or Tenth of 11 s. 1 d. out of the same, to be paid yearly at *Michaelmas*; but the said *James* kept it not long; for in the 37th Year of the same King, he obtained a License to alienate all that his Manor of *Ketton*, with the Appertinances, and all that his Grange, called *Kitlethorp-Grange* in *Rutland*, to Sir *James Harrington* and his Heirs, who, for ought we know, are still in Possession of it.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 8 Pounds; and the great Tithes are appropriated to the Church of *Lincoln*, in which they constitute a Prebend, called the Prebend of *Ketton*, valued in the King's Books at 29 l. 10 s. 2 d. As to the Supply of this Church, with a suitable Minister to perform the Service of God in it, it was ordained by *Oliver Sutton*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, 7 Edw. I. That the Vicar of the Church of *Ketton* should provide fit and proper Ministers in the said Church of *Ketton* and Chapel of *Tichefouere*, for which he should recover of the Prebendary of *Ketton* the Sum of twenty Marks Sterling, yearly; but this not being a sufficient Maintenance for a Minister, Mr.

Henry Foster of *Thistleton*, by his last Will and Testament, gave an annual Rent of ten Pounds a Year to this Vicarage, out of his Estate at *Swinshed* and *Buckminster* in *Lincolnshire*, so settled for that End, as is above-mentioned in *Empingham*.

The Buildings of this Church happening to be very ruinous in the Reign of King *Henry III.* *Hugh de Wells* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*, granted by his Deed, dated 5 Aug. in the 23d Year of his Consecration, a Release of twenty Days Penance to all those that should contribute any Thing to the Building or Reparation of this Church of the Blessed *Mary* of *Ketton*; which had so good an Effect, that by the Contributions of the pious Christians of that Age, the Church was new built, and is doubtless the same that is now standing, the neatest Parish-Church in all these Parts for Design and Structure, having the Form of a little Cathedral, as if it were intended an Epitome of the Mother-Church of *Lincoln*, being little less beautiful than that. In the Church-Wall near the Chancel is a Monument dated 1594, for *Ferdinando Caldecote*, who left 12 Children, Sons and Daughters of equal Number; and in the Chancel an ancient Monument for *Robert Whitby*, once a Prebendary of *Ketton*, without Date.

PICKWORTH was formerly a Town and Parish, but there remains nothing of it at this Time but a Steeple, called by the Name of *Mock-Beggar*. There is no Mention of it in *Domesday-Book*, because it was then (as is thought) an Hamlet belonging to some of the adjoining Parishes, but to which of them we do not particularly know. Nor do we find any Mention of it in our Histories or Records, till the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* when *Roger de Geneye* is said to have been Lord of *Pickworth*, and being such, was summoned by King *Edward I.* Reg. 29. to attend him at *Barwick*, well fitted with Horse and Arms to march against the *Scots*. In his Family this Manor continued, till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when *John Grey*,
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ney, or *de Gyneto*, Knt. then Lord of this Manor, did by his Testament, dated on the Feast of *St. Hilary* the Confessor, *Anno Domini* 1422, bequeath his Body to be buried among the Friars *Augustines* at *Norwich*, near the Sepulchre of *Roger* his Son; and by the same Will devised his Manor of *Pickworth* in this County, to be sold by his Executors presently after his Death, to *Sir Henry Inglose*, Knt. for a thousand Marks of Silver, which Will was proved 5 Novemb. *Anno Domini* 1433.

Sir Henry Inglose being accordingly possessed of this Lordship, made his Will 20 Jan. *Anno* 1451, and by the same ordered his Body to be buried in the Presbytery of the Priory of *St. Faith's* at *Horsham* in *Norfolk*, near *Amicia* his Wife; and to the Prior and Canons of *Ingham* in the said County of *Norfolk*, he bequeathed 20 Shillings; to his Son *Henry*, all his Sheep at *Ashby* in *Suffolk*; to his Son *Robert*, one Balon and Ewre of Silver, &c. but as to this Manor of *Pickworth*, he ordered it to be sold; which Will was proved 14th July 1451, 29 Hen. VI. but to whom it was sold, and what Owners it had in the following Reigns, we can't discover, till the Time of King *Henry VIII.* when this Lordship came into the Possession of *Sir John Hussy*, the first and last Baron of that Name, created by that King, *Reg.* 22 and having been concerned in the Commotion in *Lincolnshire*, occasioned by the Assessment of a Subsidy, was executed at *Lincoln* for High Treason, *Reg.* 28. 1537. He had built himself a fair Seat at *Sleford*, in the County of *Lincoln*, and had been very much enriched by the King's Favours, but upon his Death his whole Estate escheated into the King's Hands, and there remained some Time; for in the 3d Year of King *Edward VI.* that King's Bailiff accounted in the Augmentation-Office for the Rents of *Pickworth-Infield* and *Pickworth-Outfield*, then in the King's Possession, by reason of the Attainder of *John Lord Hussy*, the Sum of 38 Pounds 7 Shillings and 4 Pence; but his Manor of *Sleford*, where his chief Residence

was, was granted by Archbishop *Cramer's* Means to *Richard Goodrick* of *London*, Esq; and *Mary* his Wife, in Fee.

There were anciently in this Manor certain Lands belonging to the Monastery of *Osweston* in *Leicestershire*, as appears from the Accounts of the King's Receiver for this County in 28 Hen. VII. wherein it is said, that the said Accountant, among other Parcels of Land belonging to the said Monastery, did receive the Sum of 13 Shillings and 4 Pence, for the Farm of one Pasture, called *Abbots-Stocking*, in the Fields of *Pickworth* in this County; and also of certain other Lands, called *Withaw-Pitts*, with fifteen Acres of Land and Pasture, lately demised to *Sir John Hussy*, Knt. for fifty Years, by Indenture under the Seal of the Covent, dated the eleventh of January, *Anno Domini* 1524, 15 Hen. VIII.

As to the Manor of this Town, we have no certain Account how it was alienated from the Crown, till the Reign of King *James I.* *Reg.* 13. when it was found by an Inquisition taken at *Okeham* 22 March, in that Year, upon the Death of *John Lord Harrington* the Elder, that the said Lord, among other Estates, died possessed of this Manor of *Pickworth*, alias *Pickworth-Stocking*, but dying without Heirs, his great Estate passed to his Sister *Lucy*, who was married to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, but proved so profuse, that she sold all her own Estate, and Part of his, by which Means this Manor is now come into the Hands of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Exeter*.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 4 Pounds. The Advowson was in the eleventh Year of King *Henry III.* in *William de Gyneto*, who in that Year presented to the Church of *Pilkeworth*, and again in the nineteenth Year of the same King; but in the Reign of King *Edward I.* *William* the Son of *Thomas Deggeville*, Clerk, was presented to this Church of *Pilkeworth*, by *Thomas*, then Lord of the Manor, most probably of the Family *de Gyneto*, because in the nineteenth Year of the same King, *Roger de Gyneto* presented to the said Church of

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Pickworth. There is a Sine-cure belonging to this Church, of which the Earl of Exeter is Patron.

RYHAL, or Ryal, a Village almost encompassed by the River *Gnasb*, of which we find this Account in the Register of *Peterborough Abbey*. *Godive*, or *Godgive*, a Widow, who was the second Wife of *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*, gave for the Health of her Soul (by the Consent of King *Edward* the Confessor) the Manors of *Righale* and *Belmesthorp*, in the County of *Rutland*, to the Abbey of *Peterborough*; but after her Death, the said *Siward* obtained the Lordship of *Righale*, by an Agreement with the said Monks, to hold for his Life, and then to return to the Abbey. *Siward* died before the Norman Invasion, and this Manor became Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *Peterborough*; but when the Conqueror's Survey was taken, *Judith*, Countess of *Huntington*, (who had married *Waltheof*, the Son of the above-mentioned *Siward* Earl of *Northumberland*) held of the King one Hide and an half in *Righale*, eight Carucates of Arable Land, with the Appertinances, and one Carucate in Demesne, four Servants, ten Villains, and four Sockmen, possessing four Carucates. Here also at that Time were two Mills, rented at 26 Shillings, and a Wood of four Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. To this Manor did *Belmesthorp* then appertain, both being then valued at six Pounds per Ann.

This Lordship did once belong to *Reginald* Earl of *Bollen*, but falling into the King's Hands by his Death, King *Henry* III. by his Charter dated at *Abingdon*, 22 Aug. Reg. 11. gave this Manor of *Riall* (this Clause being inserted, *Donec illud Heredi ipsius Reginaldi reddiderimus*) to *Hugh Despenfer*, an eminent Baron in those Days. His Grandson, another *Hugh*, held this Lordship of the same King in Fee-farm. He was the Father to *Hugh Despenfer* Senior, who with his Son *Hugh*, were the two great Favourites of King *Edward* II. and for ill using their Interests with him, were banished by

Parliament, 15 *Edw.* II. But notwithstanding this, the younger *Spenser* obtained a formal Revocation of the former Sentence; and being more in Favour than ever, obtained the Grants of many new Honours and Estates, and among them, of this Manor of *Ryhal*, but was soon after put to Death with his Father as Traitors; so fatal was his Opposition to the Authority of Parliament.

This Estate being thus escheated to the Crown, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, surnamed *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, second Son to King *Edward* I. obtained a Grant of this Manor of his Nephew King *Edward* III. and died seized of it; but being found guilty of endeavouring to restore his deposed Brother *Edward* II. to his Throne, he was beheaded for Treason at *Winchester*, in the 4th Year of King *Edward* III. leaving Issue *Edward* and *John* his Sons; but both of them dying without Issue, *Joan* their Sister, and then Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, was found their next Heir, and carried it into his Family. He died seized of this Manor, but *Joan* surviving him, married the Black Prince, who enjoyed it during his Life; but after her Decease, *Thomas Holland*, her Son by her former Husband Sir *Thomas Holland*, who had in her Right assumed the Title of Earl of *Kent*, obtained a special Livery of all the Lands of his Mother's Inheritance, among which this of *Ryhal* was. This *Thomas* lost his Life in a Rebellion against *K. Henry* IV. but his Brother *Edmund*, by Reason of an ancient Entail, succeeded to his Honour, and the greatest Part of his Estate, in which this Manor was. He was slain at the Siege of *Briack* in *Normandy*, and his Estate was divided among several Heirs general; but to which of them upon the Partition this Manor fell, we can't discover. The present Lord of this Manor is *John* Earl of *Exeter*.

Mr. *Cambden* observes, that at this Place, when Superstition had so far bewitched our Ancestors, that Saint-Worship had almost crowded out the Worship of the true God; One *Tibba*, a Saint of the lesser Rank, was worshipped here
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by Falconers as a second *Diana*, and reputed the Patroness of Hawking. Mr. *Wright* wonders upon what Authority Mr. *Cambden* reports this, since he says, 'tis certain that this *St. Tibba* was a Virgin Anchorefs at *Godman-Chester* in *Hun-*

tingtonshire, a Kinswoman of *Penda* King of *Mercia*, and lived about the Year 696, being of so great Reputation for her Piety, that *Michael Draiton*, our historical Poet, enumerating the holy Women in the *Saxon* Times; thus speaks of her:

—————And to the Saint *Tibba* let us call
In Solitude to Christ, that past her whole Delight
In *Godmanchester* made a constant Anchorite;
Amongst which of that House for Saints that reckon'd be,
Yet never any one more graced the same than she.

How this Character (adds Mr. *Wright*) agrees to *Diana*, and how *St. Tibba* came from *Godmanchester* to be worshipped in *Rutland*, I know not. The Author of the Additions to *Cambden* taking Notice of this Reflection, thus far vindicates Mr. *Cambden*, as to *St. Tibba's* being worshipped here, saying. We have the Authority of the *Saxon* Annals, which expressly tell us, that she was buried at *Ribala*, now the same as *Rybal*. And that those Times had a great Veneration for her, may be gathered from the Circumstances there delivered; for after *Ælf* came to be Abbot of *Peterborough*, he took up the Body of the *St. Kyneburge* and *Cyneswythe*, and at the same Time the Body of *St. Tibba*, and carried them all three to his Monastery, where, in one Day, he dedicated them to *St. Peter*, the Saint of his Monastery. The Family of the *Bodenhams* have, for several Descents enjoyed a fair Freehold Estate in this Town of *Rybal*, and are, or lately were in Possession of it. Of this Family of *Bodenham* we find *Sir Francis Bodenham*, Knight of this Shire in the first Year of King *Charles I.* and *Beaumont Bodenham*, High Sheriff in the 19th Year of King *Charles II.*

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Book at 13 l. 17 s. 0 d. The Advowson was in the 5th Year of King *Edward III.* in the Gift of the Abbey of *St. Andrew* at *Northampton*, and the Monks there, as we conjecture; for *John* Bishop of *Lincoln*, did then certify, that the Vicarage of the Church of *Rybal*, (which was at that Time appro-

priated to the Priory of *St. Andrew's* at *Northampton*) did consist in the Tithes of Wool, Milk, Lambs, Poultry, Swine, Geese, Calves, Sheep, &c. two Yardlands, Tithes of Hay, and Mills, and in a Pension of two Marks; but to whom it now belongs, we can't be informed.

TIKENCOTE, a small Village, of which the Conqueror's Survey gives this Description: *Grimbaldus* held of the Countess *Judith* three Hides, bating one Bovate in *Tichecote*, the Arable Land was six Carucates, and one in Demefne, eight Sockmen, twelve Villains, and one Cottager, all of them possessing five Carucates. Here was one rented at 24 Shillings, and twelve Acres of Meadow, formerly valued at thirty Shillings, and then at fifty.

Britius Daneys, in the Reign of King *Edward II.* was Lord of this Manor, and was in the preceding Reign, one of those eminent Persons in this County, who had that King's Writ of Summons, 29 *Edw. I.* to attend him at *Berwick upon Tweed*, well fitted with Horse and Arms, from thence to march against the Scots. *Roger Daneys* was his Heir, and upon some Considerations did release to *Roland Daneys* his Brother, and to his Heirs, all his Right to this Manor of *Tikencote*, and all such Lands and Tenements as at any Time did belong to his Father *Ericius Daneys* in *Empingham*. This *Roland Daneys* was a Person of Eminency in his Times, for he was Knight of the Shire for this County in the 26th and 28th Year of King *Edward III.* as

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was his Son Sir *John Daneys*, in the 12th of King *Richard II.* This Manor was the Estate of *Roland Daneys's* Posterity for some Successions; for 10 *Hen. 4.* it was found that *John Daneys*, Son of *John Daneys*, held of the King the Manor of *Tikencote* in *Rutlandshire*, by the Service of one Knight's Fee, and two Carucates of Land, with the Appertinances in *Horun* or *Horn* in the same County, by the Service of one sixth Part of a Knight's Fee; but in After-times it was alienated from this Family; for

In the 5th Year of King *Edward VI.* *John Champynet* and his Wife obtained a Licence to alienate the Manor of *Tikencote* in this County, to *John Bevercots* and *John Fixson*, and their Heirs, to the Use of the said *John Champynet*, &c. which Manor was held of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service. But of later Time, a younger Branch of the *Wingfields* of *Upton* in *Northamptonshire*, have become Lords of this Manor, and have for some Successions had their Seat here.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at six Pounds five Shillings and eight Pence. The Advowson was anciently in the Abbot and Convent of *Osveston* in *Leicestershire*; for in the 28th of *Edw. I.* they presented to it, and Sir *Bricius Daneys* pretending a Right to it, presented *William* his Son, he being then Lord of the Manor; but he after revoked his Presentation. Who hath the Advowson at present, we are not informed.

TINWELL, a Village, the Lordship of which did anciently belong to the Church of *St. Peter's de Burgh*, or *Peterborough*; for at the Conqueror's Survey it was found, that *St. Peter de Burgh* held *Tedinivelle*, in which are five Hides, and one Yardland, eight Carucates of Arable, and two of Demesne, twenty-four Villains, and eleven *Bordarii*, possessing seven Carucates. Here were also two Mills rented at 24 Shillings, and twenty Acres of Meadow, formerly valued at 10 Shillings, but at the Time of that Survey at seven Pounds. This Town

continued in the Possession of that Abbey till the Dissolution; after which, being vested in the Crown, King *Edward VI. Reg. 7.* granted his Letters Patents of Confirmation of this Manor of *Tinwell*, and that of *Worthorp* in *Northamptonshire*, (which had been formerly granted to *Richard Cecil* and his Heirs) to *William Cecil*, Knt. afterwards Lord *Burleigh*, to hold of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service, at the yearly reserved Rent of three Pounds five Shillings and seven Pence for a Tenth, payable at the Feast of *St. Michael*. It is now by several lineal Descents passed to the Earl of *Exeter*, who is now Lord of this Manor and *Intorp*, which is a Village in this Parish.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 12 l. 10 s. 5 d. In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* the Advowson was in the Abbot of *Peterborough*; for he, in the fourth Year of that King's Reign, presented *Roger de Wells* to the Church of *Tinwell*. After the Dissolution of the Abbies, it came with the Manor into the Possession of the *Cecils*, and is now in the Patronage of the Earl of *Exeter*.

In the Chancel of this Church there are several Monuments, but none of Antiquity, viz. near the West End of the Chancel there is a plain Grave-stone for *William Robinson*, Esq; who is there described to be a Person of Learning, Prudence, Piety, Wisdom, Gravity, and great Reading, much in Favour with the Nobility, who died *Anno 1640, atat. 48.* Another in the South East Angle of the Chancel for *Elizabeth Cecil*, Daughter of *David* Earl of *Exeter*, who was buried 13 *Novemb. Anno 1638*; and near it one for *Thomas Cecil* her Brother, sixth Son of the said *David* Earl of *Exeter*, who was buried 28 *May 1641.* In the South of the Chancel is also an handsome Monument erected (but without Date) to the Memory of *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Richard Cecil*, Esq; and Sister to *William* Lord *Burleigh*, with three Escutcheons on it, one for her self, and over it her Name **ELIZABETH**;
the

the other for her two Husbands, having over the one *R. W.* and over the other *H. A.*

TOLETHORP, a Town, which had formerly a Chapel. In Domesday-Book it is thus described: *William*, the Son of *Ansfulfus*, held half an Hide in *Tolethorp*, and four Carucates of Arable Land. *Rex inde habet Socca*, and one Carucate in Domesne, twelve Villains, and fifteen *Bordarii*, having three Carucates. Here were four Mills of forty Shillings, and twenty Acres of Meadow held by eight Sockmen, altogether formerly valued at but 40 Shillings, but at the Time of the Survey at five Pounds. In whose Possession this Manor was from this Time to King *Edward II*'s Reign, we have no certain Knowledge; but then, *Reg. 9.* we find that *Nicholas Burton* was Lord of *Tolethorp*; and in the succeeding Reign it was the Seat of Sir *William Burton*, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, from the 17th Year of King *Edward III*'s Reign, to the 36th Year of the same King. He died in the 49th Year of the same King, and left Issue by *Eleanor* his Wife, Sir *Thomas Burton*, Knt. who departed this Life in the 8th Year of King *Richard II.* from him are descended the *Burtons* of *Stockerton* in *Leicestershire*; *Okeham* and *Braunston* in

Rutlandshire, as is more distinctly shewn by Mr. *Wright* in the Pedigree of that Family. *Addit. p. 11.* and confirmed by their Arms, which are S. a Chevron Argent between three Owls membred and crowned Or.

But this Manor did not continue long to be the Seat of the *Burtons*; for the above-mentioned Sir *Thomas Burton*, did by his Deed dated at *Tolethorp*, on Saturday next after the Feast of St. *Martin* the Bishop, 11 Nov. in the 50th Year of K. *Edward III.* convey to *John Brown* of *Stamford*, Esq; this Manor of *Tolethorp*, with all the Appertinances, and the perpetual Advowson of the Chapel of the same; as also his Lands, Tenements, Rents and Services in the Village of *Little Castleton*, with the Reversion of the Patronage of the Church there.

Of this Family of *Browns* have been several Men of good Note in their Generations; as, 1. *John Brown*, Esq; who lived in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* and was a Commissioner, returned to that King, if not a Knight of the Shire for the County. His Widow *Agnes* was a great Benefactress, according to the Custom of the Age she lived in, to *Allballows Church* in *Stamford*, where she lies buried by her Husband. Her Charities, as they were called, were these:

To the Mother Church of <i>Lincoln</i>	—	—	0	6	8
To the Church of <i>Allballows</i> at <i>Stamford</i> , a Vestment worth an	—	—	100	Marks.	
To the Grey, Black, and <i>Augustine</i> Friars there, each of them	—	—	1	0	0
To the White Friars and Nuns, each of them	—	—	0	13	4
To a Priest to sing for her 15 Years continually	—	—	75	0	0
To the Church of <i>Amptell</i> in <i>Bedfordshire</i>	—	—	2	0	0
To every God-child that she had	—	—	0	3	4
For a Vestment and Chalice to the Chapel, where her Husband and she lies	—	—	8	0	0
For a Cloth of Silk and Gold to be carried over the Sacrament on Palm-Sunday, in the Worship of it	—	—	4	Marks.	
For the Painting of the Tabernacle in <i>Corpus Christi</i> Chapel, in St. Mary's Church at <i>Stanisford</i>	—	—	2	0	0

2. *Christopher Brown*, the Son of this *John* and *Agnes*. He came over with King *Henry VII.* and assisted him against King *Richard III.* and for his good Service in so doing, King *Henry VIII.* granted to

Francis Brown, Son and Heir of the said *Christopher*, a Charter of Exemption from serving upon any Jury whatsoever, or in the Office of a Sheriff or Escheator, granting also by the same Deed to the

the said *Francis Brown*, the Liberty and Privilege to be covered in the Presence of him the said King *Henry VIII.* his Heirs, and all other great Persons both Spiritual and Temporal of this Kingdom; all which Immunities were granted to him for the whole Term of his Life.

3. *William Brown*, Brother of the above-mentioned *John Brown*, and Uncle to *Christopher*, who was a Merchant of the Staple. He built in the Year 1493, (8 Hen. VII.) the Old Beadehouse in *Stamford*, for a Warden, Confrater, twelve poor old Men, and a Nurse; and endowed the same with the Manor of *Swayfield* in *Lincolnshire*, and with divers Lands and Tenements elsewhere. He also built at his own proper Costs and Charges the beautiful Steeple, with a great Part of the Church of *Allhallows* at *Stamford*, in which Church he lieth buried, after he had been twice Alderman of the Town, viz. in the Years 1466, and in 1470. This Family of the *Browns* still are, or late were possessed of this Manor, and had their Seat here. These are all the Towns and Villages of which we have met with any remarkable Matter in this Hundred. Our *Villagers* mention two or three Villages, viz. *St. Botolph's*, *Eastwood* and *Fritchwood*, as belonging to this Hundred; but we observe nothing more of them, and so proceed to

The Hundred of ALSTOE.

This Hundred of *Alstoe* is by much the largest Hundred of this County, taking up all the Northern Parts of it, and being bounded on the East, with Part of *Lincolnshire*; on the North, partly with *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire*; on the West, with *Leicestershire* only, and on the South with the Hundreds of *Okeham*, *Martinsley* and *East Hundred*. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* the Fee of this Hundred was in *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*, the Son of *Richard King of the Romans*, a younger Son of King *John*; but in whom it is now, unless it be vested in the Crown, we know not. There is really no Market-Towns in this Hundred, but be-

cause we use to treat of the Market-Towns before the other Villages, and here is one that bears the Name of a Market-Town, tho' it is not; We shall begin with that.

MARKET-OVERTON, so called, because it was anciently a Market-Town, and *Overtown* for its Situation upon an hilly Ground, as all Towns so situate are observed to derive their Name; the Word *Over* signifying *Supra* above. Mr. *Cambden* will have the Roman Station, called by *Antoninus*, *Margidunum*, to have been here; but then he says, that *Market* is corrupted from *Marged-Overtown*, which seems to be the whole Ground of his Conjecture; and therefore thinking his Reason too weak, he left it out in some other Editions of the *Britannia*, and in that of 1607, removed it to *Belvoir Castle*, invited thereto by the Height of the Hill, which answers well to the Termination *dunum*. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* having asserted, that there was no Occasion to have removed the Station from this Place to *Belvoir Castle*, upon the Account of the Hill, because *Market-Overtown* stands upon one, the highest Hill hereabouts, goes on and justifies Mr. *Cambden's* first Conjecture, from these Reasons, 1. That in this Town have been found such Plenty of Roman Coins, as but few Places in these Parts afford; for within a few Years there have been gathered between 2 and 3 Hundred on a little Furlong, about half a Mile from this Town. 2. Because the Distances from other Stations hereabout answer so exceedingly well, as from *Gausenna*, i. e. *Brig-casserton*, 6 Miles; from *Verometum*, i. e. *Burgh-hill*, 7 Miles; and from *ad Pontem*, i. e. *Great Paunton*, 7 Miles. 3. Because here is *Marga* found, which seems to have been the Ground for the Latin Name *Margidunum*. We call it Limestone, because Lime is made of it; but it is used by the Inhabitants to improve their Grounds, which agrees well with the Use of the British *Marga*.

But there is an Objection which appears so strong against what has been said, to justify the Name *Marged*, viz. that

that it was so called from the Market, and not from *Marga*, that we must take Notice of it, because it has, no Doubt, passed for the true Reason of the Name, even among the Learned, as well as the Inhabitants, Time out of Mind; but we shall easily answer this Objection, by shewing first, that it was called *Marged-Overton*, before *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere* procured a Market to be kept here, as *Sir William Dugdale* proves by reciting the Charter for it. 2dly. That there was no Cause to call it *Market-Overton* for Distinction, (as is usual in all Places) because there is no Place in this County, or elsewhere near it, of the same Name. So that it is altogether probable that it was called *Market-Overton* for *Madged-Overton*, from Likeness of Sound, and a popular Way of turning Names less understood into others like them, and better known. And so we may not scruple to say, that here is the *Roman Station*, *Margidunum*; and those that seek it elsewhere will lose their Labour, tho' they will take Mr. *Camden* for their Guide.

At the Time of the *Norman Conquest*, *Earl Wolef* held in *Overton* and *Stratone*, which last was then esteemed as a Berew belonging to this Town, three Carucates of Land and an half, as it was rated to the Geld or Tax. The Arable Land was twelve Carucates. At the Time of *Domesday-Survey*, the Countess *Judith* held three Carucates, and here were nine Villains, and eight *Bordarii*, having nine Carucates, and forty Acres of Meadow. Here was also a Wood, (*pasilis per loca*) being one Mile in Length, and half a Mile in Breadth. In the Confessor's Time it was valued at 12 Pounds, but at the Time of the Survey it was valued at twenty Pounds.

What Owners this Manor had for several Reigns after the Conqueror's Death, till the Reign of King *Edward II.* we do not find; but in that Reign it appears that *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere* died seized of it, and that in the ninth Year of that King, he obtained a Charter for the Establishing of divers

Markets and Fairs in several of his Lordships; and in particular for a Market every Week, upon *Tuesday*, at *Market-Overton* in *Rutlandshire*; (*N. B.* It was so called before the Market was granted) and two Fairs yearly, one on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *John Port-latin*, (*i. e.* 6 May) and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Luke the Evangelist*; (*i. e.* 18 Octob.) as also for free Warren in all his demesne Lands, and in particular in all his demesne Lands of *Overton* and *Hameldon* in this County. This Lord taking Part with the rebellious Barons of that Reign, was taken at *Burrow-brigg*, and being carried to *Canterbury*, was there hanged and quartered, leaving *Giles* his Son and Heir, who found such Favour with that King, notwithstanding his Nonage, that doing his Homage, he had Livery of his Father's Lands, in the 7th Year of King *Edward III.* and died seized of the said Estate, 12 *Edw. III.* without Issue.

In the twentieth Year of King *Edw. III.* *John Lord Molins* held one Messuage, fifty-one Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow, in this Lordship, by Grant from that King; and it appears in the same Reign, viz. in the 33d Year of *K. Edward III.* *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, died seized of this Manor, which came to him by his Marriage with *Maud*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Giles Lord Badlesmere*, and Widow of *Robert* the Son of *Robert Fitz-Pain*; but *John Lord Tibitot*, who had married *Margaret* her Sister, and Coheir with her, had certain Tenements in this Manor. The above-mentioned Earl of *Oxford* was zealous for the House of *Lancaster*, and stoutly supported King *Henry VI.* upon the Throne, till *Edward IV.* having vanquished all Opposition, obtained the Crown, and calling a Parliament, disinherited all King *Henry's* Race and Family, and caused this Earl of *Oxford* and his Son *Auwerie* to be attainted, and fly into *Flanders* to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, who was then the sole *Lancastrian* Heir. In his Banishment his whole Estate was seized, and this Manor, with other Estates,

ates, given by King Edward and the Parliament to Richard Duke of Gloucester; (afterwards King Richard III.) but the Scene at length changed, and the Earl of Richmond obtaining the Throne, this Earl not only recovered his Estate, in which was this Manor, but stood ever after very high in his Favour, after he was made King by the Name of King Henry VII.

In the first Year of King Henry VI. Robert Suffex, Son and Heir of Robert Suffex, held of the King in Capite, one Messuage, fifty-one Acres of Land, and one Acre of Meadow in this Town of Market-Overton in Rutland, by the fiftieth Part of a Knight's Fee; and afterward in the 24th Year of the same King, Thomas Suffex, Brother and Heir of Robert Suffex, held the same Estate there by the same Services. It formerly belonged to the Beresfords, and being forfeited to King Edward III. by the Rebellion of Simon de Beresford, it was by that King granted first to Robert Suffex for Life, only to be farmed at the yearly Rent of sixteen Shillings and four Pence; but was afterward granted to his Successor, to hold of the Crown in Fee by the Tenure before mentioned.

In the Reign of King Henry VIII. this Manor was Part of the Possessions of Henry Courtney Marquis of Exeter, who had been much in the King's Favour for a Time; but disapproving the Suppression of the Religious Houses, and being accused of holding a Correspondence with Cardinal Pool, which was interpreted to be a Design to compass the King's Destruction, he was accused and condemned for High Treason, with Gertrude his Wife; all his Estate, upon his Execution, was seized, and remaining a while in the King's Hands, the King's Receiver for these Parts, in the third Year of King Edward VI. did then account in the Court of Augmentations for the Rents and Profits of this Manor, the Sum of 19 Pounds 14 Shillings and 6 Pence.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

The Advowson of it was in the 38th Year of King Edward I. in Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, Knt. who then presented to it under the Name of Overton-Mercat, but of later Years, viz. 14 Jac. I. John Lord Harrington, Sen. died seized of the Advowson of this Church. In whom the Patronage of it now is, we are not informed. Mr. Flower Green, Rector here, in the Times of the Rebellion, was ejected by the Parliament for his Constancy to his King and the Church established. He had then a Wife and Family. We now proceed to the Villages of this Hundred.

ASHWELL, or Assewell, a small Village, lying near the Western Border of the County. It was called Exwell at the Time of the Norman Invasion; soon after which, it appears by Domesday-Book, that Earl Haroldus held here two Carucates of Land, as it was then rated (*ad Geldam. i. e.*) to the Tax. The Arable Land was six Carucates at that Time; but when the grand Survey was made, one Goxelinus (whom that Record calls *Homo Hugonis Comitis*) held there two Carucates, on which were thirteen Villains, and three *Bordarii*, (or Cottagers) all which had among them five Carucates, and sixteen Acres of Meadow. In the Time of Edward the Confessor, this Town was valued at an Hundred Shillings; but at the Time of Taking the said Survey, it was worth six Pounds. In what Hands this Manor was for several Reigns after this, we have no Account; but

In the Reign of King Edward II. it was in the Possession of the Family of Tuchets, John Tuchet, Lord Audley, in Right of his Mother Joan, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Nicholas Lord Audleigh of Heleigh, from whom are descended the Earls of Castlehaven in Ireland. The first of this Family, that possessed this Estate, was Thomas Tuchet, who lived in the Reign of King Edward I. and dying in the Reign of King Edward II. Anno 8. left Sir Robert Tuchet for his Son and Heir, who then doing his Homage, had Livery of his Lands, and left

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Issue *Thomas*, who marrying the above-mentioned *Joan*, Daughter of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley*, left his Estate, with his Wife's Honour, to their Son Sir *John Tucket*, knighted in the 33d Year of King *Edward III.* in which Year he acknowledged himself to hold of *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, commonly called the *Black Prince*, this Manor of *Ashwell*, with all its Appertinances in *Rutland*, being Parcel of the Lands of *Robert de Brus*, attainted of High Treason, by the Service of the third Part of a Knight's Fee. But Sir *John* did not obtain his Title of Lord *Audley*, till the 15th Year of King *Richard II.* when being found to be one of the Heirs of the above-mentioned Lord *Audley*, he was allowed to assume that Title, and his Descendants have ever since been summoned to Parliament under that Name. This Lord *John* departed this Life 19 Decemb. 10 Hen. IV. being then seized, among divers other Lordships in other Counties, of two Parts of this Manor of *Ashwell*, leaving his Son and Heir *James Tucket* Lord *Audley*, then about ten Years old.

From this Family of *Tucket*, this Manor was, about the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* passed to the King, under whom it appears, that *Brian Palmes* held it, with its Appertinances, of our Lord the King, but by what Services, is not said in the Inquisition. He fixed his Habitation in this Place, which his Posterity continued for some Successions; for his Son and Heir *Francis Palmes*, had his Seat

here, as had also his Son of the same Name, and several other Descendants from him, as *Guido Palmes*, who was High Sheriff of this County, 5 Jac. I. and again 15, when he was a Knight; as also 1 Car. I. and others. *William Palmes*, the present Lord of this Manor, is descended from the above-mentioned *Brian*. In this Parish there were, before the Dissolution of the Abbies, certain Lands belonging to the Hospital of *Burton St. Lazarus* in *Leicestershire*, which were given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. to *John Dudley*, then Viscount *Lisle*; but afterwards Earl first of *Warwick*, and then of *Northumberland*, upon a reserved Rent of 49 s. per Ann. but the Names we can't learn.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 20 l. 16 s. 1 d. The Advowson of it seems all along to have gone with the Manor; for in the 27th Year of King *Henry III.* (which was the Time when *Robert Groshead* was Bishop of *Lincoln*) the Lady *Elizabeth Tucket* presented to the Church of *Ashwell*; and the present Patron is *William Palmes*, Esq, who is Lord of the Manor, to whose Ancestors it came from the *Tuckets*, as is above observed. In the Chancel of this Church is an ancient Tomb for *John Vernam*, and *Rose* his Wife, the Parents of *John Vernam*, Prebendary of the Cathedral Churches of *Salisbury* and *Hereford*, which *John* died 20 Jan. 1480; and *Rose*, 17 Decemb. 1479.

In this Church is set up a Brass-plate, with this Inscription, in perpetuam Rei memoriam, viz.

Elizabeth Wilcocks, born in this Town, but living in *Darbyshire*, in the Condition of a Servant, did in the Year 1648, give and bequeath the Rent of a Tenement, situate in the Parish of *St. Peter* at *Darby*, of the Value of Seven Pounds per Ann. to the Poor for ever, viz. One Moiety thereof to the Poor of this Town, the other to be equally divided between the Poor of *St. Peter's* Parish in *Darby*, and the Poor of *Elversham* in that County, yearly.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Mason was Rector of this Parish in the Times of the Rebellion, and being a steddly Royalist, was imprisoned, plundered, and many other ways barbarously used. Two of his Imprisonments were at Nottingham, for reading the Common Prayer in private Families. He at length took up Arms for his Majesty, commanded an independant Company at *Belvoire Castle*, and conducted his Majesty from *Newark* to *Banbury*. He had no Fifths paid him.

BARROW, or *Berk*, a small Village, Part of it in the Parish and Manor of *Cotesmore*. We find no Mention of it in *Domesday-Book*, nor for many Ages after; but in the ninth Year of King *Edward II.* *Edmund de Colvile* is found to have died possessed of this Manor called *Berghdon*, leaving it to his Son and Heir *Robert de Colvile*, then within Age, who thereupon became Lord of *Berke* and *Wenton*; but his Grandson *Robert* dying without Issue, this Manor, with his other Estate, passed to *Elizabeth* and *Alice*, and their Heirs, the Sisters of *Edmund de Colvile*, then married to *Ralph de Basset*, and *John de Gournon*, but to which it came upon the Division is not known.

In the 7th Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, *John Wystan* passed a Fine of the Grange and some Tenements in *Barrow*, in the Parish of *Cotesmore*, then in the Occupation of one *John Nicholas*, to Sir *James Harrington*, to hold of the King in Capite. In this Family of *Harrington* those Estates continued, till the Reign of King *James I.* in whose 13th Year it was found by Inquisition taken at *Okeham* 22 March, That *John Lord Harrington* the Elder died seized, among other Estates, of the above-mentioned *Barrow-Grange*, and of this Lordship of *Barrow*, which he held of *Thomas Earl of Exeter* in Socage, as of the Earl's Manor of *Bourne*, by Suit of Court, and the yearly Rent of three Shillings and four Pence for all Services.

BURLEY, commonly called *Burley on the Hill*, a Village most pleasantly seated, and over-looking the fruitful Vale of

Catemoisse, about a Mile distant from *Okeham*. In the Saxon Times it was the Possessions of one *Ulf* a Saxon, who held it under the Name of *Burgelai*, and it was rated to the Geld or Tax at two Carucates, tho' it was indeed at that Time seven Carucates. After the Conquest, *Gislibert de Gand* obtained it, and under him one *Goisfrid* his Man held it, or farmed it for two Carucates, on which there were thirty Villains, and eighty *Bordarii*, who had four Carucates, and 30 Acres of Meadow. Here was also a Wood (*per loca pastilis*) of one Mile in Length, and three Furlongs in Breadth. In the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, the whole was valued at four Pounds, but at the Time of the Survey at five Pounds.

We can't discover who were the Lords of this Manor from the Conqueror, till the Reign of King *Edward II.* when *Nicholas de Segrave* appears to have been the Lord of this Village, and *Alesthorp*, another Village, of which there is nothing remaining but a Place in our Maps; yet in the Conqueror's Survey it was valued at 40 Shillings, and held of the King by one *Ogerus*, Son of *Urguemar*. Here were then inhabiting eleven Villains, and four *Bordarii*, who possessed 4 Carucates, and sixteen Acres of Meadow. Here was also a Wood three Furlongs in Length, and two in Breadth. In the following Reign, viz. 27 *Edw. III.* *Waren de Insula* was Lord of this Manor, but not long after conveyed it to *Anne* the Wife of Sir *Edward de Spenser*, Knt. and her Heirs; but it seems, that at the same Time a Moiety of it was in the King's Hands, and was released to *Thomas de Spenser* her Heir, by the King in Exchange for other Lands, so that *Thomas* became Lord of the whole Manor. The *Spensers* now living here, it happened that *Henry Spenser* the Martial Bishop of *Norwich*, was in this Town when he first heard of the Commotion raised by *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*; and from hence he marched directly with such Forces as he could get together on a sudden, and suppressed

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the Rebels of his Diocese, led by one *John Lyfter*, a Dyer of *Norwich*. He enjoyed this Manor then, not as belonging to his Bishoprick, but as his paternal Inheritance, or Lay-fee, yet paid a Rent of 12 Shillings and 4 Pence to the Crown for a Leet, as it is charged upon the Sheriff to this Day.

But the Manor was soon after alienated to the Family of the *Plessingtons*; for in the 18th Year of King *Edward II.* *Robert de Plessington*, Knt. held this Manor of *Burleigh*, with the Appertinances, and one Yard-land in *Alesford*, Parcel of the said Manor of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of half a Knight's Fee. Sir *Henry Plessington* of this Family, Knt. who was High Sheriff of this County thrice, and Knight of the Shire twice in King *Henry VIth's* Reign, was Lord of this Manor, and had his Seat here. In this Family it remained, till Issue Male failing in *William Plessington*, this Manor descended to the Heir General *Isabel* his Coſin and Heir, who was married to *John Franceis*, Esq; who held this Manor upon the former Tenure. This Family of *Franceis* held it but a small Time before Issue Male failing, it passed to the *Sapcotes*, *Thomas Sapcote*, the Son of Sir *Richard Sapcote* of *Elton* in *Huntingtonshire*, marrying the Daughter and Coheir of the said *John Franceis*, named *Jane*, who brought it into his Family, where it continued till the third Year of King *Edward VI.* when it was found that *Edward Sapcote* died seized of the Manor of *Burley*, which he held, as it was before by the *Plessingtons*; and that *Dorothy Durant*, the Wife of *John Durant*, *Thomas Wake* and *Robert Brookesby*, were his Heirs, who all sold their Parts distinctly, in a few Years, to the *Harringtons*, viz. one to Sir *James* by *Wake*, and another to Sir *John* by *Brookesby*; so that *John Lord Harrington* the Elder obtained the whole Manor, and died seized of it, with *Alesthorp* Lands, which he held by the 4th Part of a Knight's Fee; but *Richard Flower* of *Whitwell*, had in this Manor, about the same Time, one Hundred Acres of Wood, with the Appertinances,

which he held of the King *in Capite*, but by what Services is not known. The Family of *Sapcotes* made a considerable Figure for some Reigns in this County, some being High Sheriffs, as Sir *Richard Sapcote*, in *Edward IVth's* Reign; *Tho. Sapcote*, twice in *Hen. VIIth's* Reign, *Edward Sapcote*, 6 times in King *Henry VIIIth's* Reign; and tho' the Male Issue of the elder Line failed in King *Edward VIth's* Days, yet Mr. *Robert Sapcote*, of a younger Branch, was High Sheriff in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days twice.

In the Family of the *Harringtons* this Manor continued till it was purchased of the Heir general of that Family, by Sir *George Villars*, that eminent Favourite of two Kings, King *James I.* and King *Charles I.* the former of which created him Lord *Whaddon* in *Bucks*, Viscount *Villers*, and at length Earl, Marquess and Duke of *Buckingham*, heaping on him so many gainful Places and Preferments, that he seemed to desire that all the Wealth of the Nation almost might center in him. After this great Duke had gotten this Lordship, he made it one of the finest Seats of *England*, improving the House to that Advantage, that it looked like a second *Belvoir*, and in some Respects was superior to that famous Seat of the (then Earls, but now) Dukes of *Rutland*, situated on an Hill, having a Princely Park, and Woods adjoining, and over-looking the little but rich Vale of *Catmus*, and divers other Manors belonging to his Estate.

Here it was that that Duke entertained King *James I.* and all his Court, in a Manner worthy of the Gratitude of so great a Favourite; and while they remained here, the famous Bishop *Andrews*, the most celebrated Court-Preacher of his Time, preached several Sermons before the King and Court, which are still extant in the large Volumes of his Sermons. Here it was also that the King, Prince *Charles*, and the Court, were first presented with Ben. *Johnson's* Mask of the Gypsies, acted by the Nobility only, which was an Entertainment so pleasing to the King, that he caused it

to be acted again and again in his Progress, first at *Beaver*, and afterward at *Windsor*. Lastly, Here it was that *Jeffrey Hudson* the Dwarf (of whom we have already spoken at *Oakham*) being then about 7 Years old, and but 18 Inches high, was presented as a Rarity in Nature, to the Dutcheſs of *Buckingham*, then reſiding at *Burley Houſe*. It happened that the Court came to *Burley*, not long after, King *Charles I.* being then on the Throne, and attended with his Queen *Henrietta Maria* of *France*. In treating the Court, *Jeffrey* was ſerved up to the Table in a *Pye*, to divert the Royal Gueſts, and the Queen being preſented with him by the Dutcheſs, took him into her Service, and made Uſe of him in many important Matters, viz. ſent him for her Midwife into *France*, and employed him in many other Affairs, of which I have ſpoken in *Oakham*.

This ſtately and noble Fabrick in the late Rebellion, was entred upon by the Parliament Party, and made a *Garrifon* in 1645; but the Parliament Army being in theſe Parts, there were placed in it no more Soldiers than were ſufficient, as was thought, to guard the Committee from any Attempts of the loyal Party, and harraſs the Countrey, where it was ſuppoſed they were diſaffected; but the Parliament Army removing from theſe Parts, and the *Garrifon* being ſurrounded with the Royaliſts in Arms, againſt whom they found themſelves not able to defend it, the Soldiers ſet Fire to the Houſe and rich Furniture in it, and departed; but the Stables being at ſome Diſtance from the Houſe, eſcaped the Burning, and remain to this Day, one of the nobleſt Buildings of the Kind in *England*, if not the fineſt.

The Houſe, after the Reſtoration, lay in its Ruins many Years, the laſt Duke of *Buckingham*, tho' he lived ſome Years after, not minding to rebuild it, but dying very much in Debt, this Lordſhip, with ſeveral others adjoining, were ſold a little after to the Right Honourable *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*, who in the

Place of the old Houſe hath erected a moſt beautiful noble Edifice, adorned with all ſuch Embellishments as are ſuitable to ſo magnificent a Building, which is rendred more admirable as well as delightful, by its Situation on an Hill, in the Miſt of a walled Park of five or ſix Miles in Compaſs, and therein no leſs pleaſant than large and ſpacious Woods, rich Paſtures, and Store of Game, which together have made this Seat of ſo extraordinary and ſingular Regard, that there are not many Seats in *England* that can equal it, and few or none ſurpaſs *Burley on the Hill*, the great Grace of this little County of *Rutland*. This was the third Edition of this Seat, which being firſt erected by *John Lord Harrington*, was much improved, if not new built, by the Duke of *Buckingham*, and is now reſtored by the Earl of *Nottingham*, to a more ſuperlative Degree of Beauty and Exquiſitenefs of Structure and Contrivance, as well as Convenience.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at ten Pounds and thirteen Shillings. The Rectory of it being impropriated and ſettled upon the Nunnery of *Eaton* in *Warwickſhire*, together with the Patronage of the Vicarage; and accordingly we find, that in the 2d Year of King *Edward I.* the Prioceſs of *Nun-Eaton*, (as that Houſe was called) preſented to the Vicarage of the Church of *Burghley*, as it was found to belong at the Suppreſſion of that Houſe. After the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, both of them were in the Poſſeſſion of *John Lord Harrington*, 14 Jac. I. and as they paſſed with the Manor to the Duke of *Buckingham*, ſo we ſuppoſe they continue in the Poſſeſſion and Patronage of the Right Honourable *Daniel Earl of Nottingham*.

Here was formerly, viz. in the Days of our Popiſh Anceſtors, a Chantry, founded by the Lady *Elizabeth Sapcotes*, in the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary* in this Church, the Particulars of which Foundation were thus given in by certain Commiſſioners appointed for that

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Purpose, in the second Year of King Edward VI. viz.

That it was founded for one Priest to sing Mass there for ever, who was allowed a Pension of an Hundred and ten Shillings out of the Lands belonging to the Monastery of *Pipwell* in *Northamptonshire*. Out of which is to be distributed in Alms to poor People, at the Day of the Obit of the said Lady *Sapcotes*, yearly, three Shillings and four Pence; so that there remains for the Sustainment of the Chantry-Priest, (who then was Sir *Thomas Watson*, aged forty-two Years, and a Person of a good Reputation among the Neighbours there) an Hundred and Six Shillings and eight Pence *per Ann.* but out of it he is to pay for Tenths to the King, yearly, nine Shillings and four Pence. They also found in Plate belonging to this Chantry, one Chalice of eleven Ounces, which they took and carried to the King's Jewell-house, and other Ornaments, valued at nine Shillings and eight Pence.

COTESMORE, a Village, of which we have this Description in *Domesday-Book*, where it is recorded, That one *Goda* a *Saxon*, did formerly hold here three Carucates of Land, as they were taxed to the Geld. The Land was twelve Carucates. But then the King, who was *William* the Conqueror, held three Carucates in Demesne, and had three Sockmen, with forty Villains, and six *Bordarii*, having twenty Carucates. Here was also then forty Acres of Meadow, and a Wood one Mile in Length, and seven Furlongs broad, all together valued, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, at seven Pounds *per Ann.* but at the Time of this Survey, at ten Pounds *per Ann.* Of the Land of this Manor, one *Goisfridus* held half a Carucate, on which he had one Plough, and eight Villains, valued at the Time of the Survey at twenty Shillings; the Manor was in the King's Hands with the other Carucates.

In the Reign of King *John*, this Manor was Part of the Possessions of *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, second Son of Ro-

ger Earl of *Warwick*, by *Gundred*, Sister of *Waleran* Earl of *Mallent*, who dying, 6 *John*, gave this Manor to his younger Son of his own Name, *Waleran* and his Heirs, but he died without Issue, and so this Manor returned to his elder Brother *Henry* Earl of *Warwick*; how long it remained in his Family, we cannot discover, but find, that in King *Edward* 11^d's Days, *Thomas de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, who was descended by some Female Branch from the aforesaid *Waleran*, was Lord of *Cotesmore*, and in his Family it continued many Successions, but was at length alienated; for in the second Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, *John Durant* had two Parts of the Manor of *Cotesmore*, with the Appertinances in his Possession, but held of the Queen, with some Parts of *Gretham*, *Wempton*, and *Barrow*, by Fealty, and the Rent of one Pair of Spurs. This Family of the *Durants* had their Seat here a long Time, and was both ancient and honourable, but is now quite worn out in this County of *Rutland*, tho' there are some of the Name in other Counties.

From the *Durants* this Manor passed, but whether by Purchase or Descent, we do not know, to the Family of the *Harringtons*; for it was found by an Inquisition taken at *Oakham* in this County, 22^d March, 13 Jac. I. after the Death of *John* Lord *Harrington* the Elder, that the said Lord *Harrington* died seized, among other Estates, of this Manor of *Cotesmore*, which he held of *Thomas* Earl of *Exeter*, as of his Manor of *Preston*, by Fealty, and the Rent of one Pair of gilt Spurs, or six Pence for the same, to be paid at the Feast of St. *Michael*, yearly: But that which hath rendred both the Place and Name of *Harrington* most famous and memorable here, is the signal Charity of *Anne* Lady *Harrington*, Governess of the Princess *Elizabeth*, who, after her Lord's Decease, in the Year 1616, purchased a Rent-Charge of one Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* out of this Manor, and apportioned it out to charitable Uses in this Manner, viz.

To

To the Poor of Exton	1.	s.	d.
For Repairing Mr. Kelwey's,	25.	o	o
and other Tombs in Exton	2.	o	o
Church,			
To the Poor of Burley	10.	o	o
To the Poor of Oakham	32.	o	o
To the Poor of Hamelton	10.	o	o
To the Poor of Cotesmore	16.	o	o
To the Poor of Market-Overton	5.	o	o

Making these Persons, and their Heirs and Successors, the Trustees of this her Charity, viz. Sir Edward Noel, Sir Edward Harrington, Sir William Bulstrode, Sir Francis Bodenham, Thomas Mackworth, John Wingfield, and Richard Coney, Esqs; desiring their Care in the annual Distribution of the said Sums, according to her Intention, viz. That the said Rents shall be paid upon the four usual Quarter-Days, in the South Porch of the Parish Church of Okeham, by even and equal Portions to the Trustees aforesaid, who shall, within ten Days after the Receipt, pay the said Sums to the Ministers of the said Towns and Overseers, to be distributed to the Poor of the said Parishes respectively.

In later Times the Manor of this Town, and Barrow the adjoining Village, came by Purchase to Ambrose Croke, Esq; (a younger Brother of Sir George Croke, Knt. and Judge) by whose Daughter and Heir it passed in Marriage to Sir Edward Heath, Knight of the Bath, (eldest Son and Heir of Sir Robert Heath, Attorney General, and afterward Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the Reign of Charles I.) which Sir Edward at his Death left Issue Margaret his only Daughter and Heir, who being married to Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Knt. left Issue Susanna her Daughter and Heir, who married the Honourable Baptista Noel, Esq; second Son of the Right Honourable Baptist Viscount Cambden, in whose Family we suppose this Manor remains. In this Manor, in the Reign of King Henry VIII. Anno 15. Richard Flower of Whitwell in this County, died possessed of one Messuage, ten Acres of Land, and

ten Acres of Meadow, with the Appertinances, which he held of John Harrington, Esq; as of his Manor of Exton, but by what Services we know not.

The Church of this Town is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 25l. 16s. 1d. The Advowson of it belonged, in the 13th Year of King Henry III. to William Mauduit the Chamberlain of that King, who had married Alice the Daughter of Waleran Earl of Warwick; for he gave his Consent to the Presentation of the Vicarage of this Church, which then consisted in all the Altarage, which was valued at five Marks, in the Corn Tithes of the Demesne of the Parson, in the small Tithes of the Parish, and foddering the Vicar's Cattle, and certain Tithes of Hay in Wenton, and one Virgate of Land in Cotesmore, assigned to the Vicar out of certain Lands belonging to the Church. The same William Mauduit and Alice his Wife presented again to this Church, in the 23d Year of the said King Henry III. but it was after some Contest with the Prior of the Holy Sepulchre of Warwick, from whom they recover'd it by an Assize of Darrain Presentment. In the following Reign, viz. 40 Edw. I. Guy de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, presented to this Church, as Heir to Waleran; but in later Times, viz. in the 11th Year of King James I. John Lord Harrington the Elder died seized of the Advowson as appendant to the Manor, which being passed to Mr. Noel by the Marriage of the Heiress of Sir Edward Heath, we conclude that the Patronage of the Church is in him or his Heirs.

Dr. Peter Gunning, that resolute Defender of his Majesty King Charles I's Cause and Right, and the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England, against all Sorts of Sectaries, with whom he had almost daily publick Disputes in their Congregations, for which he underwent all Sorts of Obloquy, Hardships and Imprisonments, obtained yet, during the Troubles, a Right to the Rectory of this Place, but was kept out of it by the prevailing Powers till the Restoration.

tion, when his Worth procured him so many Friends, that he neglected this Rectory, and was by his Majesty King Charles II'd's Favour made first Prebendary of Canterbury, Master of Bennet, and soon after of St. John's College in Cambridge, then *Regius* Professor, Bishop of Chichester, and lastly of Ely, in Possession of which See he died, Anno 1684.

EXTON, a Village chiefly famous for giving the Title of Baron to the Family of Harringtons, but otherwise celebrated for its Antiquity; for at the Time of the Norman Conquest, Earl Wallef held in *Exentune* (as it was then called) two Carucates of Land, as it was rated to the Tax or Geld. The Arable Land then was twelve Carucates. Afterwards when the Domesday-Book Survey was made, Countess Judith held here three Carucates, with thirty-seven Villains, having eight Carucates, and two Mills, of the Value of thirteen Shillings. She had also a Meadow of six Furlongs in Length, and a Wood (*silva per loca pafilis*) of five Furlongs in Length, and five in Breadth. All which were valued in the Time of Edward the Confessor, at eight Pounds *per Ann.* but at the Time of the Survey at ten Pounds.

From Wallef (or *Waltheof*) above-mentioned, who was Earl of Northumberland, and married the said Judith, the Conqueror's Niece, this Manor descended by Maud, their Daughter and Heir, to David the King of Scots, who by Marriage with her, became also in her Right, Earl of Huntington. From them it again passed by the Female Issue to the noble Family of the Bruses, and from them to the Greens, and from them to the Culpeppers, and from them to the Harringtons, who held it near six Hundred Years in a direct Line, till it was sold in the fifteenth Century by the Heirs general, to Sir Baptist Hicks, in Trust, to pay the Debts of the two last Lord Harringtons; and the Overplus to be divided between them, *viz.* Lucy, Countess of Bedford, who sold and spent all her Part; and Frances, Wife to Sir Robert Chichester,

whose only Daughter Anne marrying to Thomas Lord Brus, the Ancestor of the Earl of Aylesbury, brought him the fair Lordship of Ouston, with its Members of Newbold, Marfield and Marston in Leicestershire, which formerly belonged to the Harringtons; by which Means the Estate which was derived from the Bruses to the Harringtons, after a long Descent, passed from the Harringtons to the Bruses, Earls of Aylesbury, where all that is left of it remains. This Manor is now the Estate of the Earl of Gainsborough, who married the Heiress of Sir Baptist Hicks, and often resides in this Place, as one of his Country Seats.

The Church here is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* and in the Patronage of the Right Honourable the Earl of Gainsborough. The Rectory was, in the 11th Year of King Edward I. given and released by Bernard de Brus, the Son of Bernard de Brus of Exton, to God and the Church of St. Andrew at Northampton, and the Monks there, with the Tithes of his own Lands, and all other Liberties to the said Church belonging, within and without the said Town of Exton; and all the Tithes of Hay, which in his Park of Bernardishill, or else where they have been accustomed to receive; also the Pasture of eight Cattle, which they had of the Alms of Isabel his Grandmother; granting further, that the said Monks and their Men, in the said Town of Exton, shall be free and quit of all Suit of Court, and other secular Demands and Exactions whatsoever. Which Deed bears Date the Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, Anno Domini 1283.

After this, a Controversy arising between the Prior of St. Andrew's at Northampton, and the Vicar of Exton, a Composition was made and certified by John D'Alderby, then Bishop of Lincoln, of which the Contents were, That the Vicar of the Church of Exton shall have, in the Name of a perpetual Vicarage, all the Altarage of the said Church, and the Tithes of Bernardishill, with a competent

petent House, the said Vicar paying to the said Monastery two Marks, and also paying the Synodals, but that the Monks shall entertain the Archdeacon in his Visitation with Provision and Lodging, which Entertainment was in Process of Time changed to a certain Sum of Money, called *Procurations*, which are continued to this Day, to be paid to the Archdeacon for Visiting. This Deed of Certificate bears Date at *Lydington* the second of the Kal. of *March*, *Anno Domini* 1310.

In the 11th Year of King *Edward I.* *Oliver Sutton* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Anno Conf.* 4^o. the above-mentioned *Bernard de Brus*, did present *Robert de Tisho* his Chaplain, to the Chapel built in his Lordship of *Exton*; and in the tenth Year of King *Edward II.* *John D'Alderby* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Anno Conf.* 18. *Bernard de Brus*, Son of the afore-said *Bernard*, and at that Time Lord of the Manor of *Exton*, did present to the Chantry of the Chapel of the Manor of *Exton*; of which Chantry certain Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, to enquire and survey all Colleges, Chantries, &c. certified the State and Condition, after this Manner.

Memorandum, Of late there was in *Exton* one Stipendary, or Chantry, of six Pounds, going out of the Possessions of the late Monastery of *St. Andrew* at *Northampton*, which Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. alledgeth, that he had purchased about three Years past, of the late famous King of blessed Memory, King *Henry VIII.*

Mr. *Henry Foster* of *Thissleton*, *Anno* 1702, did, by his last Will and Testament, give ten Pounds a Year to a School-master in this Parish, to teach such poor Children, whose Parents are not able to give them that Education, to read the *English Bible*, and say the Catechism used in the Church of *England*, appointing the Justices of Peace of this County, and their Successors, to be Trustees for the Payment of it, as is said in *Empingham*.

In this Church and Chancel are many noble Monuments for the eminent Persons anciently Lords of this Manor; as,
1. An Alabaster Tomb in the Chancel for *Nicholas Green*, the Inscription in *French*, but without Date, but certainly old. 2. For *John Harrington*, Esq; and *Alice* his Wife, who died, *John*, 5 Nov. 1524, and *Alice* in 1500, which stands in the Body of the Church. 3. For Sir *James Harrington*, Knt. and *Lucy* his Wife, who lived in *Wedlock* together 50 Years, and had 18 Children, of whom they saw many married, and in a flourishing Condition; she died in her seventy-second Year, and he in his 80th, and both *Anno Domini* 1591. This curious Monument is erected in the North Wall of the Chancel. 4. For *Robert Kelway*, a famous Lawyer, the Father of *Anne Lady Harrington*, who was his only Daughter and Heir. He died 21 Febr. *Anno Domini* 1580. *etat.* 84. This Monument is a very sumptuous one, and stands in the South Isle of the Church, erected by Sir *John Harrington* and his Lady *Anne*, which last left to the Vicar and Overseers of this Parish, forty Shillings a Year, to be employed by them on some poor Man (to be named by the Lord of the Manor for the Time being) for the Keeping of the Tomb called *Kelway's Tomb*, and all other Tombs, that are already, or shall hereafter be erected in *Exton Church*. 5. For *Anne* the Wife of *Thomas Lord Bruce*, and Daughter of Sir *Robert Chichester*, who died 20 Mar. 1627, *etat.* 22. This Monument made of black and white Marble, stands in the North Isle near the Pulpit. 6. For *James Noel*, fifth Son of *Baptist Noel Viscount Cambden*, a Youth of great Hopes, who died 24 Jun. 1681, *etat.* 18. On the same Monument are the Effigies of two other Sons of the said Viscount, who died in their Infancy, one in 1656, and the other in 1662. 7. For *Baptist Noel Viscount Cambden*, erected by his third Son *John Noel*, Esq; at the Expence of a thousand Pounds, who died 29 Oct. 1683, *etat.* 71. This Monument is 22 Foot high, and 14 broad, the exquisite
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Work of the incomparable Artist Mr. Grimlin Gibbon, the King's Carver.

GREETHAM, a Village, of which we have this Account in Domesday-Book. At the Time of the Norman Conquest, one Goda held in Gretham 3 Carucates of Land, as they were rated to the Geld or Tax. The whole Land was 8 Carucates. Afterwards King William held two Carucates in Demesne, and had thirty-three Villains, and four Bordarii, who had eight Carucates, one Mill, and seven Acres of Meadow. Here was also a Wood (*silva per loca pastilis*) sixteen Furlongs in Length, and seven in Breadth. All which were valued in the Time of King Edward the Confessor, at seven Pounds, but at the Time of the Survey at ten Pounds per Ann.

In the Reign of King Stephen, Roger Earl of Warwick, Son of Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick after the Conquest, gave to the Knights Templars eleven Shillings, yearly Rent, out of his Mill at Greetham in the County of Rutland; as also four Oxgangs of Land in that Lordship. Waleran Earl of Warwick, second Son of the said Roger, by Gundred, the Daughter of Waleran Earl of Mallett, and Successor of his Brother William, who died without Issue, in his Earldom had this Town and Cotesmore for Part of his Possessions; he died in the 6th Year of King John, and gave the said Manors to his younger Son, named also Waleran, who having no Issue, these Manors, with the Earldom, and divers other Lordships, fell to Alice his Aunt, the Sister of Earl Waleran, who marrying to William Mauduit of Hanslope in the County of Bucks, transferred these Manors to his Family, and left them to William Mauduit her Son, who from that Time enjoyed the Honour of Earl of Warwick; but having no Issue, his Honour and Estate passed to William Beauchamp of Elmley-Castle in Worcestershire, the Son of Isabel his Sister, in whose Family it continued, till Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who having forfeited his Estate by his treasonable Practices, King Richard II.

granted this Manor and divers other Estates to him belonging in this and other Counties, to Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, who was thereupon advanced to the Title of Duke of Norfolk, from which Time, to the Reign of King Henry VII. this Manor had the same Possessors as Uppingham, viz. the Nevills, from whom it passed to the Crown, as is there more largely related, to which we refer our Reader.

This Manor being thus in the Crown, was at length granted by King Edward VI. (then valued at 26 l. 10 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ann.) with several other Lordships, then called Warwick Lands, to his Sister the Princess Elizabeth, (afterwards Queen) *durante beneplacito*, which was a short Time; for within a Year or two after the same King granted this Manor, with other Estates, to Sir Thomas Cheyney, Knt. to hold of the King in Capite, by Knight's Service. He seems to have alienated it soon; for in the third Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, Francis Earl of Bedford, was in Possession of this Manor, which he held of the Queen by Knight's Service, and obtained a License to alienate it to Sir James Harrington, Knt. whose Son and Heir, John Lord Harrington, died seized of this Manor of Gretham, which he held in Capite, by the 40th Part of a Knight's Fee, 13 Fac. I. From the Harringtons it passed, within a few Years, by Purchase, to the Noels, viz. 21 Fac. I. who had a License soon after to sell it to the Duke of Buckingham, of whose Son and Heir the late Duke of Buckingham, George Villars, the Right Honourable Daniel Earl of Nottingham, purchased it with Burley on the Hill, and other Estates, and is the present Lord.

Besides what relates to this Manor of Gretham, it appears by an Inquisition taken 20 Eliz. that Jane, the Wife of Thomas Lynne, was the Daughter and next Heir of Jane Troughton deceased, and, as such, held two Messuages, two Closes, of which the one was called Temple-Barnes, and the other Temple-Fields, lying in Stretton and Gretham,

tham, and one Wood, called *Thickmore* in *Gretham*, by Estimation nine Acres of Land, and another Wood in *Greetham* called *Fulwood*, containing by Estimation the like nine Acres, all which were held of the Queen in *Capite*, by Knight's Service.

The Church of this Place is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The present Patron is the Right Honourable the Earl of *Nottingham*, who purchased the Manor, with all its Appertinances, of the late Duke of *Bucks* Trustees. This right worthy Nobleman hath, out of his pious Generosity, by his Indenture made 11 *Sept.* 1702, freely demised to the Vicar of this Church and his Successors for ever, all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Hay and Wood, arising, issuing and growing in *Woolfox*, being the Inheritance of *Anthony Palmer*, Esq; for an Augmentation of at least eight Pounds *per Ann.* to the Vicarage of *Gretham*. *Henry Foster* also of *Thisle-ton* in this County, Gent. did by another Indenture, much about the same Time, give unto the same Vicar of *Greetham*, and his Successors for ever, all the Tithes of Corn, Grain, Hay and Wood, happening, growing and arising from the Lands of several Freeholders, in the said Parish of *Gretham*, which are reputed worth annually 15*l.* *per Annum*. He also gave ten Pounds a Year to a Schoolmaster, to teach such poor Children as their Parents were not able to give them that Education, to read in the *English* Bible, and learn them the Catechism used in the Church of *England*, which Sum he ordered by his last Will and Testament, to be paid out of an Estate in *Swinesthead* and *Buckminster* in *Lincolnshire*, of which he made the Justices of Peace for this County Trustees, as is before said in *Empingham*. The Rectory belonged of old to the Priory of the Holy Sepulchre of *Warwick*; for though we do not find when this Rectory with the Vicarage appendant was given to that Priory, nor by whom, (tho' it is probable it was given by *Roger* Earl of *Warwick*) yet we observe from ancient Records, that in

the 22d Year of King *Henry* III. the Prior of the Holy Sepulchre at *Warwick*, presented to the Vicarage of the Church of *Gretham*, which consisted (as it was then set out) in all the Altarage, and a competent Mansion-house, which was allowed the Vicar upon Condition, that he should pay annually to the Canons of that House one Mark; and further, when that House was surveyed by Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, 26 *Hen.* VIII. the Rectory of this Church was found, and returned to be Part of their Possessions; but the House was there made a Priory of Canons regular.

In the third Year of King *Edward* VI. the Rectory here, which had lately belonged to the Priory of *St. Sepulchres* at *Warwick*, then suppressed, was farmed at the yearly Rent of four Pounds six Shillings and eight Pence, but being escheated to the Crown, was given to - - - - - from whom it passed to *John* Lord *Harrington*, who in the eleventh Year of King *James* I. died seized of it, which he had held in Socage of the Honour of *Hampton-Court*, by Fealty only. From the Heirs of this Lord it passed to the Duke of *Bucks*, and from him to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

STRETTON, in Domesday-Book called *Stratone*, and thus described: *Stratone* at the Conquest was a Berew or Hamlet belonging to *Overton*, and had the same Owner, viz. *Judith* the Countess of *Huntington*, the Conqueror's Niece, which she first obtained by her Marriage with *Waltheof* of *Northumberland*; yet one *Alureda*, a *Saxon*, claimed a fourth Part of it at that Time, but we believe did not obtain his Right at that Juncture, being forced to give Place to Power. In whose Possession this Manor continued in the Reigns after the Conqueror, we have no Memoirs to inform us, till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when it appears that the King was the immediate Lord of this Manor, and that the King's Escheator on the South-side of *Trent*, gave an Account of certain Tenements in *Stratton*, formerly belonging to *Nicholas* *Segrave*, which he held of *John* de *Se-grave*,
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grave, by the Service of one Clove-Gilliflower. He left this Manor and other Estates to his only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who marrying *Edmund de Bobun*, carried them all into his Family, in which it continued some Time, but how long, we know not.

In the Reign of King *Henry VI.* this Town and Lordship of *Stretton* belonged to *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, that King's Uncle, at whose earnest Request, the said King by his Letters Patents, dated at *Windsor 24 July Reg. 16.* granted to the Tenants of his said Uncle in this Manor, their Heirs and Successors, to be for ever free and exonerated from all Tenth's and Quota's of Tenth's of Goods and Chattels, which may or shall hereafter be granted in Parliament from the Lairy; and that they shall be taxed to the fifteenth after the same Manner as the Boroughs and ancient Villages are and have been, which are Demesnes of the Crown. At the same Time pardoning to the same Men of *Stretton* all Debts, Actions and Demands, then due to the said King. In After-times this Manor came into the Family of the *Harringtons*; for by an Inquisition taken at *Okeham 22 Mar. 14 Jac. I.* it appears, that after the Death of *John Lord Harrington the Elder*, the said Lord died seized, among other Things, of the Manor of *Stretton*, which he held in Socage of the Manor of *East Greenwich*, and by the Rent of ten Shillings per Ann.

The Church of this Place is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 7 Pounds 17 Shillings, and unless the Advowson be in the Earl of *Gainsborough*, whose Ancestors bought the *Harrington's* Estate, we can't conjecture to whom it belongs.

Within this Parish of *Stretton*, tho' near a Mile from the Town it self, and on the very Edge of *Lincolnshire*, lies a fair Seat called *Stocking-Hall*, the Habitation of *Samuel Brown, Esq;* who served for this County as a Member of the Parliament which sat at *Westminster, 12 Car. II. 1660.* and was afterward High Sheriff of *Rutland* in the Year 1677, 19 Car.

II. in which Office his Ancestors had served their Country in many former Reigns, as *William Brown*, 7 and 15 of King *Edward IV.* the 1st of King *Richard III.* and 2d of King *Henry VII.* *Christopher Brown*, the 8th and 16th of *Henry VII.* and 1st of *Henry VIII.* *Francis Brown*, the 16th of King *Henry VIII.* and *Anthony Brown*, the 37th of King *Henry VIII.* 5th of *K. Philip* and *Q. Mary*, and 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*.

THISLETON, a Village, of which we have this Account in *Domesday-Book*: At the Conquest, one *Erich a Saxon*, had Half a Carucate of Land in this Manor, as it was rated to the Geld or Tax. But afterward when the *Domesday-Survey* was made, one *Hugo* the Farmer of Countess *Judith*, held in this Town, then called *Tisterton*, one Carucate, and had six Villains, having one Carucate, which Estate, in the Time of King *Edward*, was valued at 20 Shillings, but at the said Survey at 40. Here was also another Manor possessed at the Conquest by one *Siward*, containing half a Carucate of Land, as it was taxed at the Geld; but at the Time of the Survey, *Alured de Lincole* held here one Carucate, and had three Villains, and two *Bordarii*, who had Half a Carucate; all which were valued at 20 Shillings in the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*, but when the Survey was taken, at sixty Shillings. Who were Lords after this we find not, till

The 29th of *Edward I.* when *Hugo de Bassefey, Knt.* being then Lord of this Manor, received the King's Writ of Summons to attend him, well fitted with Horse and Arms, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, from thence to march against the *Scots*. His Son or next Heir, *John de Bussey*, then Lord of *Thisleton*, divided the Manor into two Parts, giving one of them to *Nicholas Bussey* his eldest Son, and the other with the Advowson of the Church to his younger Son *John*, who was Lord of this Manor in the ninth Year of King *Edward II.*

In this Name and Family of *Bussey*, this Lordship of *Thisleton* continued, till the 28th Year of King *Henry VIII.* when another

another *John Bussey* dying without Issue Male, left only one Daughter, *Agnes*, for his sole Heir, who became the Wife of *Sir Edmund Brudnell* of *Dean* in *Northamptonshire*, Knt. but she dying without Issue, her Estate descended to *Anthony Meers*, her next Kinsman and Heir at Law, who, in the twenty-fourth Year of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, sold and conveyed this Manor, together with other Lands in other Places, which he had by Inheritance from the said *Agnes*, to the said *Sir Edmund Brudnell* and his Heirs for ever, who now being made Earls of *Cardigan*, enjoy this Manor and Estate. This Family of *Brudnells* were Men of Note after they came into this County, by the Marriage of *Agnes Bussey*, and the Purchase *Sir Edmund* made of her Heir, *Mr. Ant. Meers*; for *Thomas Brudnell*, Esq, was High Sheriff of this County the 29th of King *Henry VIII.* and *Edward Brudnell*, Esq; held the same Office 6 *Phil.* and *Mary I.* They have a Seat in this County at *Aston* near *Uppingham*.

Besides the Manor aforesaid, it was found by an Inquisition taken at *Okeham* in this County, 22 *March* 13 *Fac. I.* that *John Lord Harrington* the Elder died seized, among other Estates, of two Messuages, and fifty Acres of Land in this Town of *Thistleton*, which he held of the King in *Capite*, by the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 3 Pounds 11 Shillings. The Advowson was in the Family of the *Busseys*, when they were Lords of this Manor, as appears from three several Presentations made by them, the one in the 3d Year of King *Henry III.* by *Lambert de Bussey*, who then presented to the Church of *Thistleton*; another made in the 33d Year of the same King, by *Sir Hugh de Bussey*, Knt. and another in the 7th Year of King *Edward II.* by *Sir John de Bussey*, Knt. Son and Heir of *Sir Hugh*, who then presented *Thomas de Botham* his Chaplain, to the Church of *Thistleton*, by his Deed dated at *Oxham*, on Christmas-day, *Anno Domini* 1313; but it appears by the Accounts in the Court of

Augmentations, 3 *Edw. VI.* that the King's Receiver then accounted for the Sum of twenty Shillings, paid by the Rector of *Thistleton*, to the late Preceptory of *Temple-Brewer* in *Lincolnshire*; and the Sum of one Shilling paid out of the said Rectory to the Preceptory of *Dingley* in *Northamptonshire*. We do not doubt but the Advowson of this Rectory is at present in the Right Honourable the Earl of *Cardigan*, as Lord of the Manor.

Mr. Henry Foster of this Town, did by his last Will and Testament, dated 30 *Aug.* 1702, give ten Pounds a Year to a School-master, for the Time being, to teach such poor Children, whose Parents are not able to give them that Education, to read in the *English Bible*, and to learn them the Catechism used in the Church of *England*, making the Justices of this County, and their Successors, Trustees, as is mentioned in *Empingham* above.

TIGHE, or *Tye*, a Village bordering upon *Leicestershire*, of which we have this Description in *Domesday-Book*: At the Conquest, one *Godwin* a *Saxon*, held this Manor, being then taxed at one Carucate of Land and an half, tho' the whole Land was five Carucates. But afterward when the Conqueror's Survey was made, *Robert Mellet* held here two Carucates, which had on it fifteen Villains having four Carucates. Here was also a Meadow of four Furlongs in Length, and as many in Breadth, with a Mill of two Shillings; all which together were valued at that Time at four Pounds.

In the 29th Year of King *Edward I.* *John de Folville*, then Lord of this Manor, received the King's Writ, then commanding him to attend him, well fitted with Horse and Arms, on the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, at *Berwick upon Tweed*, from thence to march against the *Scots*. This *John* was one of the Knights of the Shire for this County in several Parliaments, during the Reign of this King. This Manor continued some Successions in this Family; for in the 16th Year of King *Edward III.* *John Folville* Lord of *Asby-*

Abby-folville in *Lecestershire*, granted to *William Kaythorp*, Parson of the Church of that Place, the Manor of *Tye* in the County of *Rutland*, and all other Lands and Tenements, which *Alice de Folville* his Mother held in Dower, after the Death of *Eustachius de Folville* his Father, which Grant was certainly in Trust; (Clergymen appearing in those Days most proper Trustees in divers Respects) and accordingly that in the 37th Year of the same King *Edward III.* the said *William Kaythorp* did convey over the said Manor of *Tye*, &c. which he had of the Gift of *John Folville*, Knt. to *Jeffrey Folville*, Knt. and *Isabel* his Wife; which *Jeffrey* was the second Son of Sir *John Folville* above-mentioned, and at length his Heir, his elder Brother dying without Issue.

In later Times the Family of *Helwells* became Lords of this Manor, as also of Part of *Whitsundine* in this County, and *Stansby* and *Gunby* in *Lincolnshire*; all which Lordships came by the Heirs general into the Family of the *Sherards*, *Thomas Sherard* of *Stapleford* in the said County of *Leicester*, having, about the Reign of King *Henry VII.* married *Margaret*, the sole Heir of *John de Helwell*, Esq;. This *Thomas* was great Grandfather to Sir *William Sherard*, Knt. whom his late Majesty King *Charles I.* of blessed Memory, by his Letters Patents, dated 10 July Reg. 3. created Lord *Sherard*, and Baron of *Trim* in *Ireland*, whose Son and Heir the Right Honourable *Bennet Lord Sherard*, or his Descendants, are the present Lords of this Manor. This Family of *Sherards* are descended from *Shirard*, who lived in *England* in the Conqueror's Reign, and had great Possessions in the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster*. This Family of the *Sherards* have been long noted Gentlemen in this County; for we find *Lawrence Sherard*, 16 Hen. VI. *Robert Sheard*, 31 ditto, *Jeffrey Sherard*, 8 Edw. IV. and 20 ditto; as also 2 Rich. III. *Thomas Sherard* 10 and 21 Hen. VII. and *George Sherard* 36 Hen. VIII. and 4 Eliz. to have been High Sheriffs of this County.

The Church here is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at 14 l. 2 s. 10 d.

The Advowson was in the 33d Year of King *Henry III.* in *William Folville*, Knt. who then presented to the Church of *Tye* as Patron of the same; but in the 10th Year of King *Edward I.* *Oliver Sutton* being then Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Lord *Edmund*, the King's Brother, (who then bore the Title of King of *Sicily*) presented to this Church of *Tye*. The Lady *Joan de Folville*, by Reason of the Guardianship and Custody of *Alice* her Daughter, the sole Heir of *William Folville*, deceased, did contest with the said Lord *Edmund*, about his Right of Presentation to this Church, but soon withdrew her Pretensions. The present Patron is the Right Honourable *Bennet Lord Sherard*, or his Heirs.

In this Church are two ancient Monuments, known to be such, by the Character, for the Date is not legible, viz. for *William Shoile*, Batchelor of Law, and *John Blonfield*. There is also a Grave-stone in the Middle of the Chancel, for Mr. *James Adamson*, a Scotchman, who was Rector of this Church, and in the Times of the late Rebellion, approved himself a sound Royalist, as well in Sufferings as obeying his King. He was one and thirty Years Rector of this Church, and died 8 March 1661.

WHISSENDINE, *Wichingedene*, *Whissendone*, *Wyssenden*, or *Whissundine*, as it is variously written in our Records. At the Coming of *William the Norman*, Earl *Wallef* (or *Waltheof*) held *Wichedene*, which was rated to the Tax or Geld at four Carucates. The whole Land was twelve Carucates; but afterwards, when the Survey, called *Domesday-Book*, was made, *Hugo de Hotot*, who was the Farmer under *Judith Countess* of *Huntington*, held here five Carucates, and had twenty seven Villains, and six *Bordarii*, or Cottagers, who had eight Carucates. In the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*, the whole Manor was valued at 8 Pounds per Ann. but when the Survey was made at 13 Pounds a Year.

In the following Reigns, from the Conqueror to King *Edward II.* we have no Account in whose Hands this Manor was, but in the Time of the later, Reg. 9. we find

find the Manor divided among several Lords, viz. *Thomas Wakes*, who held one Moiety of *Whessendon* with *Robert de Helewell*, and *Richard de Harrington*, and *John de Wittebirye*, who were Lords of the other Moiety. The Family of *Wake* were in Possession of their Moiety, in the 23d Year of King *Edward III.* when *Thomas Lord Wake* dying seized of this Estate without Issue, left it to his Sister and Heir *Margaret*, then Countess of *Kent*, and Widow of *Edmund of Woodstock Earl of Kent*, second Son of King *Edward I.* Her Sons, *Edmund* and *John*, both of them successively Earls of *Kent*, inherited this Estate, and died seized of it; but leaving no Issue, *Joan* their Sister, then Wife of *Sir Thomas Holland*, Knt. became their Heir, and left it to her Son *Thomas Holland*, who in her Right became Lord *Wake* and Earl of *Kent*. His Sons *Thomas* and *Edmund* inherited successively this Estate after their Father's Death, and the Honour that came by their Grandmother, but both dying without Issue, their large Estate became dividable among their five Sisters and Heirs, of whom *Eleanor* the Eldest obtained this Manor upon the Partition. She married twice, to wit, *Roger Mortimer Earl of March*, and *Edward Charlton Lord Powis*; but by them had only Daughters, of which *Joan* her third Daughter, left *Henry Grey* her Son and Heir, the Inheritance of this Manor of *Wissenden*, with its Appertinances, which he held of the King *in Capite*, by the Service of the hundredth Part of a Knight's Fee. His Son *Richard*, and Grandson *John*, succeeded him in this Manor, and held it by the same Tenure, till the Death of the later, which happened in the tenth Year of King *Henry VII.* The *Helewells* Estate remained in that Name also, till about the same King's Reign, when by an Heir Female it passed to the *Sherards*, who at present enjoy it; the Right Honourable the Heir of *Bennet Lord Sherard*, being now, or lately, Lord of it. *William de Helewell*, of this Family, was Knight of the Shire for this County, 6 *Edw. II.*

The Estate of *Richard de Harrington* in this Town, (called *Moreball*) was passed in the Reign of King *Edward II.* to the Earl of *Richmond*, of whom *Matthew Bron* held it by the Rent of four Pounds *per Ann.* The *Whittleburys* (which were a Family of great Antiquity in this Town) held their Part of this Town divers Successions; for *Alberick de Whittlebury*, Son of the fore-mentioned *John*, paid to King *Edward III. Reg. 12.* 12 Shillings and 6 Pence, as a Relief for one Messuage, 22 Yard-lands and an half, and 20 Acres of Meadow in *Wissenden*, held of that King *in Capite*, by the 8th Part of a Knight's Fee, and his Son *Thomas* in the same Reign, *Anno 25.* paid the like Sum for a Relief for the same Estate. In the third Year of King *Henry IV.* it was found, that *Alfred* the Son and Heir of *John Whittlebury*, held the same Estate of the King *in Capite*, as of his Manor of *Huntington*, by the same Service. This Estate, with two other Manors in this Town, are now all united by the Name of the Manors of *Moreball*, *Whittlebury* and *Powis*, and are in the Possession of a younger Son of the Lord *Sherard* or his Heirs. The Family of *Whittlebury*, as it was one of the most ancient, so it was for a Time one of the most eminent Families of Gentry in this County; for *Alberick de Whittlebury*, 9 *Edw. I.* *John de Whittlebury*, (who was also Knight of the Shire, 1 and 2 *Edw. III.*) 47 *Edw. III.* and 1, 5. and 11 *Rich. II.* were High Sheriffs of this County, and we suppose another *John* was Knight of the Shire for this County, 5 and 7 *Rich. II.*

The Church of *Whissundine* is a Vicarage, valued in the King's Books at 7 Pounds, and one Shilling, which being too small a Maintenance for a Minister, Mr. *Henry Foster* of *Thistleton*, by his last Will, gave and granted ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of his Estate in *Swinhead* and *Buckminster* in *Lincolnshire* above-mentioned, to augment the Vicarage for ever, settled as is above related in *Empingham*. The Advowson of the Church was in the 17th Year of King *Edward I.* in the

the Monastery of *Lundors*, or *Lindores*, in the County of *Fife* in *Scotland*; for Sir *John Swinbourne*, Knt. and Friar, *John de Lundors*, as Procurators of the Abbot and Convent of the said Monastery, did present to this Church of *Whissenden*; but in the next Reign it seems, as if the Patronage of it was some way or other alienated from that Monastery, because, in the 14th Year of King *Edward II.* the Register of *Lincoln* shews that *John Priest* of *Stynclington* was presented to the Vicarage of this Church of *Whissenden*, by the Prior and Convent of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnshire*, and admitted to the same at *Newark* by *Henry Bergbersh*, then Bishop of *Lincoln*; 28 May 1321.

The Rectory all this while was appropriated to the said Monasteries, who had the Presentation to the Vicarage, as is made probable by this. That at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, the Priory of *Sempringham* above-said was in Possession of the Rectory of *Whissundene*, which was in Lease to *Michael Raine*, at the yearly Rent of twenty-two Pounds, demised to him by an Indenture under the Seal of that Convent, dated 20 June 1537, 26 Hen. VIII. The present Patron of the Vicarage (if not the Impropiator) is the Right Honourable the Lord *Sheppard*. In the Chancel of this Church is an Alabaster Tomb for *Bartholomew Villers*, second Son of *William Villers* of *Brokesby* in *Leicestershire*, and *Margaret* his Wife. It is ancient, but so much defaced, that the Date and Pedigree of the Wife, an Heiress, doth not appear; but we judge her to have been one of the Daughters of *Thomas Holland* the Elder, Lord *Wake*, and Earl of *Kent*, Sister and one of the Heirs of the last Lord, *Edmund*.

Whitwell, a small Village, situate on the Banks of the River *Gnass*, of which we have this Description in *Domesday-Book*. At the Entrance of the *Norman Conqueror*, one *Besy* a *Saxon*, was Lord of this Manor of *Witewelle*, which was then taxed to the Geld at one Carucate, but the Land was three Carucates. Afterwards at the Time of the Survey, when *Domesday-Book* was drawn

up, one *Herbertus* held here in Farm of Countess *Judith*, the Conqueror's Niece, one Carucate of Land, with six Villains and four *Bordarii*, who had two Carucates. There were also here at that Time a Church, and a Priest, twenty Acres of Meadow, and one Mill, of the Value of twelve Pence; as also a Pasture-Wood (*silva per loca pastilis*) of six Furlongs, and six Perches in Length, and three Furlongs and thirteen Perches in Breadth; all which were then valued at forty Shillings.

Judith the Countess displeasing her Uncle the Conqueror, was stript of the vast Estate he had given her, and it was settled on her Daughters, *Maud*, *Alice* and *Judith*, but to which of them this Manor fell, we know not, and so are at no Certainty in whose Hands it was, till the Reign of King *Edward II.* when the Prior of the Hospital of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* is said to be Lord of this Manor of *Whitwell*, but who gave it that Order, we are not fully informed. These Hospitalers were also called Knights of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and are now called Knights of *Malta*. Their Order was dissolved in *England*, by a Statute made in the 32d Year of King *Hen. VIII.* when it seems that this Estate was granted to the *Harringtons* of *Exton*, in which Family it continued several Successions; for in the Reign of *Q. Mary*, Anno 1. Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. died seized of it, which he held of that Queen in Capite, by Knight's Service, and so in like Manner, 13 Jac. I. *John Lord Harrington* the Elder died seized of it, and left it to his Son *John Lord Harrington*, who dying without Issue, his Sister *Lucy*, married to *Edward Earl of Bedford*, was his Heir; but being a very profuse Lady, sold it to Sir *Baptist Hicks*, Knt. by whose Heiress and Daughter *Julian*, it passed by Marriage to the Family of *Noels*, afterwards Viscounts *Camden*, and now Earls of *Gainsborough*, in whose Possession it is now, as we suppose, but in a younger Branch.

The Family *Flore*, or *Flower* (a Name of great Note anciently in this County) had a Seat in this Town, with an Estate

of Freehold thereunto belonging, viz. two Messuages, twenty Acres of Meadow, and one Water-Mill, which they held of the Prior of *John of Jerusalem* in England, as of his Manor of *Whitwell*, by the Rent of 7 Shillings per Ann. and Suit of Court, as was found by an Inquisition taken at *Ketton* in this County, 15 Hen. VIII. after the Death of *Richard Flower*, Esq; who left it, with other Estates, to *Roger Flower* his Son. This Family of *Flore*, or, as they wrote their Name, *Floure* and *Flower*, was of so great Antiquity, Eminency, and Continuance in this County, that we can't but take a particular Notice of it, as Knight's of the Shire; who were *William Flore*, 6 Rich. II. *Roger Flore*, 20 ditto, and 1 and 4 Hen. IV. *John Flore*, 6 Hen. IV. the former, or another *Roger Flore*, 2 Hen. V. who was also Speaker of the House of Commons in the 4th, 5th and 7th Years of that King, and 1 K. Hen. VI. but they officiated much longer in the Office of High Sheriff for this County; for *William Flore*, 6 Rich. II. *Thomas Flore*, 9 Hen. VI. as also the 20th and 29th ditto, and the 5th and 10th of *Edward IV.* *Richard Floure*, 22 Hen. VII. and *John Floure*, 11 and 19 of Q. Eliz. bore that Office. There were also certain Lands in this Town, formerly belonging to the Hospital of *Burton St. Lazarus* in *Leicestershire*, which were given by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 36. to *John Dudley*, then Viscount *Lisle*, and afterwards Earl first of *Warwick*, and then of *Northumberland*, upon a reserved Rent of forty-nine Shillings per Annum.

The Rectory of this Church is valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* and the Patron is, or lately was *Mr. Noel*, a younger Branch of the *Gainsborough* Family, who is Lord of the Manor. In the 32d Year of the Reign of King *Edward I.* Friar *William de Tolehall*, Prior of the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*, presented to this Church of *Whitwell*; and 'tis probable, that after the Manor came to the Family of *Harringtons*, the Advowson passed along with it, and so came into the Family of *Noel*, who now have it.

In this Church was, before the Suppression, a Chantry in our Lady's Chapel, founded by *Richard Wightwell*, Priest, one of the Canons of the Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*; and the Particulars of it being surveyed by certain Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. were thus certified by them, viz.

' That this Chantry was founded for the Maintenance of one Priest, to sing there for ever, and that it hath been long to it of Lands and Tenements, lying in divers Places in the Counties of *Rutland* and *Lincoln*, to the yearly Value of 107 Shillings and a Penny, of which there is in Rent resolute 3*s.* 4*d.* so that there remaineth to the Chantry Priest clear 103 Shillings and nine Pence, out of which he payeth Tenths to the King 9*s.* 11*d.* yearly. He is named *Sir Robert Suckling*, aged 46 Years, of honest Conversation, and hath always heretofore been exercised in the Education of Youth in Learning, but is unable to serve a Cure, because he is purblind. At the Suppression in the said second Year of King *Edward VI.* there was found in it, and belonging to it one Chalice weighing 20 Ounces of Silver, which was delivered into the Jewel-house, and the Ornaments, Goods and Chattles were valued at 13*s.* 11*d.*

The Lands and Tenements belonging to this Chantry, and mentioned in our Books, are, 1. One Tenement, situated at the East End of the Town of *Normanton*, towards *Empingham*, with one little Croft or Pightel at the North End of the same, and divers Lands in the Fields of *Normanton*, then in the Tenure of *John Shorwood*, at the Rent of eleven Shillings per Ann. 2. One Tenement in *Great Hambleton*, situate over against the Church-yard, called the Chantry-house, with a small Parcel of Land on the North-side of the same. 3. A Close in *Nether Hambleton*, with certain Lands thereunto belonging, demised to *William Fowler*, at the yearly Rent of twenty-two Shillings and eight Pence; all which Lands and Tenements King *Edward VI.* by his Letters

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ters Patents, bearing Date 16 Feb. Reg. 3. granted to *Edward Warner* and *John Goswilde*, who by their Deed dated 20 Feb.

of the same Year, conveyed over the same to *Robert Harbottle*, his Heirs and Assigns for ever.

This County hath given the Titles of Earl and Duke to divers Families, and the first was to some of the Royal. viz.

Edward the eldest Son of *Edmund of Langley*, the fifth Son of King *Edward III.* who was created Earl of *Rutland*, 25 Feb. 13 Rich. II. but to enjoy that Title no longer than his Father's Life, being, after his Death, Duke of *York*. With his Honour he obtained a Grant of the Castle, Town and Lordship of *Okeham*, with the Shrievalty of this County, and many other Preferments and Estates. He was after made Duke of *Albemarle* by the said King *Richard*; but *Henry Duke of Lancaster* assuming the Title of King soon after, he was stripped of that Honour, and reduced to his Earldom of *Rutland* and *Corke*; but afterward so far recovered King *Henry's* Favour, that he was restored to his hereditary Title of Duke of *York*. He left no Issue; so that his Nephew, the Son of *Richard Earl of Cambridge*, viz.

Richard Plantagenet was found to be his next Heir. He was Heir also by his Mother to *Edmund Mortimer Earl of March*, being the Son of *ANNE*, the Daughter of *Roger Mortimer Earl of March*, and Sister of *Edmund*, the last Earl of *March* of that Name, who died without Issue, 3 Hen. V. He was descended by his Mother from *Cicely*, the only Daughter of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, and as of the elder Family claimed the Throne against *Henry VI.* in which Quarrel he lost his Life at the Battle of *Wakefield*, but leaving many Children, *Edward* his eldest Son carried on the Contest for the Throne, and became King, and then

Edmund his next Son was created Earl of *Rutland*, but enjoyed the Honour but a little while, being barbarously stabbed by the Lord *Clifford* presently after the Battle of *Wakefield*, being then but 12 Years old, Anno Domini 1460. Thus this Title expired in the Males of the Royal Family, but after some Time revived in the Descendants from the Female Branch; for *Anne*, the eldest Daughter of *Richard Duke of York* above-mentioned, marrying Sir *Thomas St. Leger*, had by him one sole Daughter and Heir *Anne*, who became the Wife of *George Maners Lord Roos*, who dying in the fifth Year of K. *Henry VIII.* left Issue by the said *Anne*

Thomas Maners Lord Roos, who, in Consideration of his high Descent, was, on 28 June 17 Hen. VIII. advanced to the Title and Dignity of the Earl of *Rutland*, with an Entail to himself, and the Heirs Males of his Body, and an Augmentation of two Flower de Luce's, and a Lion passant-gardant to his Arms. He being forward in promoting the Divorce of Queen *Catharine* from that King, was much in his Favour, and got thereby a large Share of the Lands and Lordships of divers dissolved Monasteries in several Counties. He died 20 Sept. 1543. and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Botiford* (near *Bekwaire Castle* his Seat) in *Leicestershire*, where a Monument for himself and his Countess *Eleanor* is still remaining. He left a numerous Issue, viz. five Sons, and six Daughters, of which

Henry

Henry his eldest Son inherited his Honour and the Bulk of his Estate. He having behaved himself well in the *Scotch Expedition*, 1 *Edw. VI.* was made Constable of *Nottingham Castle*, and Chief Justice of *Shirwood Forest*, 2 *Edw. VI.* Warden of the East and Middle Marches towards *Scotland*, 3 *Edw. VI.* and Captain General of all the Forces then about to pass the Seas into *France*, 3 & 4 *Phil. & Mary*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Rutland*, 1 *Eliz.* and lastly, Lord President of the Council for the Northern Parts of the Realm, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He died 17 Sept. 1563. 5 *Eliz.* and left

Edward his eldest Son and Heir his Successor. What was most memorable of him in his Life is graved on his Tombstone at *Botsford*, *viz.* That he was Captain in the Expedition into the North against the Earls of *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*, who were in Rebellion, 11 *Eliz.* That he was Lieutenant, and of the Counsel to *Thomas Earl of Sussex*, at that Time Generalissimo of that Queen's Forces; that he was Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Lincoln*, and Knight of the Garter. He departed this Life, 14 April 1587, without Issue Male, which considering, that his Title of Lord *Ros* after his Death, would pass to his Heir General, because it came to his Family by the Mother Side, but the Earldom was entailed on the Male Issue, he settled his Estate so, as both Honours might be supported; *Elizabeth* his Daughter, who married *Sir William Cecil Lord Burghleigh*, carrying the Barony into that Family; and *John* his Brother obtaining the Earldom of *Rutland*, as the next Heir Male. He was a Traveller in his younger Years, but coming to an Age fit for Action. He was a Colonel of Foot in the *Irish Wars*, Constable of *Nottingham Castle*, and Lord Lieutenant of *Nottinghamshire*; and lastly, was sent an Ambassador into *Denmark* to the Christening of that King's Son. He died 15 Feb. 1587. To him succeeded

Roger his Son and Heir. He was Lord Lieutenant of *Lincolnshire*, Constable of

Nottingham Castle, and Chief Justice of *Shirwood-Forest*; he was sent with the Order of the Garter to the King of *Denmark*. He died without Issue 26 June 1612, leaving

Francis his Brother the Heir of his Honour and Estate. He travelled young, and had great Favours shewed him in all the Courts of *Europe*. Returning home, he was knighted at the Coronation of King *James I.* and after his Brother's Death made Lord Lieutenant of *Lincolnshire*, Justice in Eire of all the King's Forests, and Chases on the North Side of *Trent*, Knt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter. He was one of the Lords who were specially appointed to attend his Majesty in his Journey to *Scotland*, and had the Command of his Majesty's great Ships and Pinnaces, which were sent to fetch Prince *Charles* out of *Spain*. And because he was concerned that the Title of Lord *Ros* was gone out of his Family by the Marriage of the Heir general into that of the *Cecils*, and was made use of by them; he procured a Patent bearing Date 22 July 14 Jac. I. whereby it was declared, That in Consideration that he was possessed of the Land and Barony of *Hamlake*, he should thenceforth be accepted and called Lord *Ros* of *Hamlake*, and that his Son and Heir should enjoy the same Name and Title, but he died without Issue Male, 17 Decemb. 1632, 8 Car. I. His Brother

Sir George Maners obtained the Earldom, as the next Heir, which he enjoyed near ten Years, but died without Issue, 29 Mar. 1641, and so the Title of Earl fell to

John Maners, Esq; who was then seated at *Haddon* in the County of *Darby*, as next Heir Male, descended from *Thomas Maners*, the first Earl of *Rutland*, by *John Maners* his second Son, who by *Dorothy* the Daughter of *Sir George Vernon* of *Haddon* had *Sir George Maners*, who was the Father of this *John*, to whom the Earldom now came. His Son *John*, who was called Lord *Ros* in his Father's Life-time, was summoned to Parliament 31 Car. II. by the Title of *John Lord Maners of Haddon*, but his Father dying

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the same Year, he became Earl of *Rutland* in 1703, by the Name of

John Maners, the second Earl of that Name. He was farther advanced by her Majesty Queen *ANNE*, to the Titles of Marquess of *Granby*, and Duke of *Rutland*, which Titles his Successors enjoy. He was married thrice, viz. 1. to the Lady *ANNE Pierpoint*, eldest Daughter to *Henry* Marquess of *Dorchester*, by whom he had two Sons, but their Mother dying, divorced by the Court Christian, her Children were disabled from inheriting, and the Earl was allowed again to marry, which he accordingly did. 2. To *Diana*, Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*, Widow of *Sir Seymour Shirley*, Bart. whom he survived, and having no Children by her, married, 3. *Catharine* the Daughter of *Baptist* Viscount *Cambden*, by whom he had two Sons, *John* who inherited the Earldom, and Lord *Thomas Baptist Maners*. He died in an advanced Age in 1711, leaving this fair Character behind, viz. That he was a Man of unblemished Morals, generous and hospitable, without the least Appearance of Vanity; a loyal Subject, a

worthy Patriot of his Country, a Lover of the Church, and a liberal Patron to its Clergy. He was courteous to his neighbouring Gentry, an indulgent Father to his Children and Grand-children, generous and kind to his Servants, and very bountiful to the Poor, of which, besides his daily Alms, he gave a lasting Proof, by enlarging, a little before his Death, the Hospital first founded by his Ancestors, and endowing it with a sufficient Maintenance for more poor Brethren, and being full of good Works, died in a good old Age.

John his Son succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, and is the present Duke of *Rutland*. He took for his first Wife *Catharine*, the second Daughter of *William* Lord *Russel*, and Sister to the late Duke of *Bedford*, by whom he had four Sons, and as many Daughters, viz. *John* Lord *Ros*, and after his Grandfather's Death Marquess of *Granby*, *William*, *Edward* and *Thomas*. She died in Childhood in the Year 1711, and in the next Year this Duke married *Lucinda*, Sister of *Bennet* Lord *Sherard*, but by her has no Child as yet.

BARONETS of this County are

S IR <i>Edward</i> Nel of <i>Brooke</i> , Knt. created 22 May 1611, since become Viscount <i>Cambden</i> ,	} N ^o 34 N ^o 43 N ^o 107 N ^o 768
<i>Sir James</i> Harrington of <i>Ridlington</i> , Knt. Ditto,	
<i>Thomas</i> Mackworth of <i>Normanton</i> , Esq; 4 June 1619,	
<i>Abel</i> Barker of <i>Hambleton</i> , Esq; 9 Sept. 1665,	

The Natural History of this County.

Nature hath been bountiful to this small Shire, because what is Plenty here, would be Scarcity in other Shires of larger Extent. Here are no waste Commons, quaggy Marshes, or barren Places, but all fruitful and profitable; every Element affords Man as much Benefit almost as can be expected from it; for,

1. The Air is sweet, pleasant and healthful, the Country being free almost from all the unwholesome Fogs and Mists, which arise from Ditches, Moors, and large Rivers, there being in the whole County but one Stream that deserves the Name of a River, and that is the *Guaſh*, or *Waſh*, as it is commonly called, tho' there be diverse Rivulets and Brooks, which run from most Parts of the County into it, by which the Inhabitants are supplied with as wholesome Waters as Air.
2. The Water here is as plentiful as good. The River *Guaſh* with a full Stream crosseth the County from West to East, almost in the Middle, supplying many of the Towns with excellent Water for their Family Uses, and affording good Plenty of Fish. Most of the other Towns and Villages, upon which the *Guaſh* touches not, have pretty Rivulets and Brooks which pass by them. *Okeham* is almost compassed with them, and *Uppingham* on two Sides is washed with them. The *Welland*, tho' it be not in the County, yet with a circling Course so parts it from *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*, that almost all the Southern and Eastern Parts have good Supplies of Fish as well as Waters from it. Here are no Mineral Waters as far as we can find.
3. The Soil of this County is very fruitful both for Corn and Pasture, on which are fed many Cattle, but especially Sheep. The Vale of *Catmos*, in which *Okeham* stands, being so fruitful in both Corn-ground and Pasture, that were not it for its small Extent, it might vie with the Vales of *Whitehorse* or *Belvoir*. As to the Nature of the Soil, namely that it is so red, that it tinges the Fleeces of the Sheep that lie upon it, we have rejected it as a Mistake from the Authority of Mr. *Wright*, who we suppose made a particular Inquiry into it; but since Dr. *Fuller* tells us, that there were a Sort of poor Men called *Raddlemen*, or *Reddlemen*, peculiar to this County, who went up and down the neighbouring Parts, carrying Packs of Red-stones, or Oker, which they sold to the Country Farmers and Jobbers for the Marking their Sheep; and it would be well nigh, as discernable and lasting as Pitch brands, and less hurtful to the Fleeces; it is more than probable, that the Red-lands in this County, at least in some Parts of it, were of a clear different Nature from those in other Counties, partaking something of the Oker-redness, and so might make the Sheeps Fleeces reddish, especially in folding upon Lands broken up by the Plough, which might touch the Oker-mines. Upon *Witchley-beath*, between *Ketton* and *Tineawell* in *East Hundred*, we find some Marks or Pits in our Maps, called the Quarries, which we suppose were Holes in the Earth, out of which formerly some Sort of Building-stone hath been dug; but the Vein being long since exhausted, we have no Account of any such Quarries herceither by Mr. *Wright* or any other Historians, who treat of this County.
4. Fire is as necessary for human Life, as Water, or Corn and Cattle, and therefore it ought to be reckoned as a great Part of the Plenty of this County, that

it produces an Abundance of Wood for Firing, which is a great Convenience to the Inland Counties. It is very probable that Wood was more plentiful in ancient Times here, than now it is, because we have Reason to think that Oakham is now seated where Oaks once grew, and the Valley of *Catmos* (if Mr. *Cambden's* Derivation be true, that it comes from *Caet-Matrs*, i. e. a Field full of Woods) was but a large Wood, but however that be, (for such Derivations are not much to be depended upon) we may justly believe, that that Extent of Land called *The Forest of Rutland*, or *Leyfield*, and *Old Forest*, which took up the greatest Part of *Okeham* Hundred, and Part of *Martinsley* Hundred, was once all Wood, tho' now they are in a great Measure destroyed, and some Towns built within the Purview of that Forest. On which Account, because some Towns enjoy divers Privileges, and others adjacent may falsely pretend to the same, we have thought it convenient to set down the Bounds and Limits of *Lifield* and *Beaumont* Forest, according to a Survey late in the Possession of *Baptist* Viscount *Cambden* deceased, and transcribed by Mr. *Wright* in his *History of Rutlandshire*, viz.

Beginning at *Flitteresh* Corner in the Field of *Oakham*, it goes Westward, taking in all *Braunston* high Meadows, the *Wisp*, and *Witcot* Sail, and so proceeds taking in *Bittlewell* Sail, and *Cockly* Sail, and so to *Steerwood*, and then taking in *Tinford-Bridge*, it takes in *Belton* and *Wardly* Towns, and so proceeds to *Beaumont* Sail and *Preston-Underwoods*, and so about to *Long-Bridge* by *Caldecot*, taking in *Caldecot* and *Snelston* Fields, and so up to *Liddington*, taking in all *Uppingham-Brand*, and the *East-Field*, and so taking in all *Ayston* common Fields, it proceeds by *Ridlington* to *Brooke*, and then up to *Brook-Mill*, and so to *Fliterish*, where the Circuit or Perambulation began, containing within the said Limits these following Towns, viz. *Brook*, *Braunston*, *Belton*, *Wardly*, the Manor of *Leigh*, *Ridlington*, *Uppingham*, *Ayston*, *Stoke*, *Liddington*, *Snelston* and *Caldecot*.

Having finished the *Natural History* of this County, we shall add *Draiton's* Encomium of it to grace our Description, in which his Muse thus speaks to *Rutland*:

Love not thy self the less, altho' the least thou art,
What thou in Greatness want'st, wise Nature doth impart,
In Goodness of thy Soil, and more delicious Mould,
Surveying of the Isle, the Sun did ne'er behold.
Bring forth that *British* Vale, and be it ne'er so rare;
But *Catmos* with that Vale for Richness may compare.
What Forest Nymph is found, how brave soe'er she be;
But *Lifield* shews her self as brave a Nymph as she.
Whatever River rose from Bank, or swelling Hill,
Than *Rutland's* wandering *Gwash*, a delicater Rill.
Small Shire, that canst produce to thy Proportion good,
One Vale of special Name, one Forest, and one Flood.
O *Catmos*, thou fair Vale, come on in Grass and Corn,
That Beaver ne'er be said thy Sisterhood to Scorn.
And let thy *Okeham* boast to have no little Grace,
That her the pleased Fates did in thy Bosom place.
And *Lifield*, as thou art a Forest, live so free,
That every Forest Nymph may praise the Sports in thee.
And down to *Welland's* Course, O *Gwash*, run ever clear,
To honour, and to be much honoured by this Shire.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of this County.

THIS County did anciently belong to the See of *Lincoln*; but upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, King *Henry VIII.* erecting six new Bishopricks, turned the great Abbey of *Peterborough* into a Cathedral, and having placed a Bishop and six Prebends there, took this County and *Northampton* from the Bishop

of *Lincoln*, and made them a See for the Bishop of *Peterborough*, as they continue to this Day. In this See there is but one Archdeacon, viz. That of *Northampton*, who hath the Jurisdiction of this County. There are but 48 Parish Churches in this County, and of them twelve are impropriate.

The Monasteries of this County.

OKEHAM, an Hospital dedicated to St. *John* and St. *Anne*, erected in this Manner: King *Richard II.* Reg. 22. granted a License to *William Dalby* of *Exton*, to found and establish a certain Hospital at *Okeham*, to consist of two Chaplains, whereof one of them to be a perpetual *Custos*, and the other removable, and twelve poor Men, to pray for the good Estate of the said King, and *Isabel* his Queen; and after their Decease, for their Souls, and for the Soul of *Anne* his late Queen deceased; and for the late Kings and Queens Souls, and for the good Estate of the said *William Dalby* and *Agnes* his Wife; and after their Decease, for their Souls and the Souls of all the Faithful deceased; with License to the said *William Dalby* to give and assign to the said Hospital one Messuage and two Acres of Land in *Okeham*; with a License also to give and Assign the Advowson, Patronage, and Collation of the said Hospital to the Prior and Convent of St. *Anne* of the Order of *Carthusians* at *Coventry*, being of the said King's Foundation; With a License also to the said Prior and Convent, to give

and assign out of their Possessions a yearly Rent of 40 Pounds to the *Custos* of the said Hospital, for the Maintenance of the said *Custos* and twelve poor Men and their Successors for ever, where-ever they are pleased to assign.

After this, in the Year 1421, 1 Hen. V. *Roger Flore* of *Okeham*, Esq; (who had married *Catharine*, the Daughter and Heiress of the said *William Dalby*) reciting the Foundation of the said Hospital according to the above-specified License, in a certain Place called *Chamberlain's Croft*, within the Parish of *Okeham*; reciting also, that the said *William Dalby* had reserved Power to himself, and the said *Roger*, who now by his Death was become Patron of the said Hospital, to declare, correct, reform, and add to the Statutes of the said Hospital; he therefore the said *Roger*, with the License of King *Henry V.* *Richard* then Bishop of *Lincoln*, and all others at that Time concerned, made several Alterations and Additions to the former Statutes constituted by *Dalby*, and among others these most remarkable ones, viz.

1. That in case his Heirs or Successors should be at any Time negligent and remiss in bestowing the respective Places of *Custos*, Chaplain, or twelve poor Men, (any of the said Places being void by Death, Removal, or otherwise) that then the Power for that Turn of conferring the said Places, shall devolve to the Vicar of the Parish Church of *Okeham*; and so also, in case the Heirs of the said *Roger* the Patron, shall at that Time happen, by reason of their Nonage, to be in Ward.

2. That in case the said Vicar of

To the <i>Custos</i>	_____	_____	_____	6	13	4	per Ann.
To the Chaplain	_____	_____	_____	5	0	0	per Ann.
To each poor Man ten Pence Half-penny a Week,	}			27	6	0	per Ann.
which is							
To the Vicar of <i>Okeham</i> 3 s. 4 d. for a Composition	}			0	3	4	
lately made with him, and confirmed by the Bishop							
The remaining 16 s. 8 d. to be laid out in Repairs				0	16	8	
				40	0	0	

4. That the *Custos*, Chaplain, and poor Men at their several Admissions, be sworn in the Presence of the Patron or his Deputy, and the Vicar of *Okeham* in the Form following, viz.

I A. B. the which am named into a poor Man to be received into this Hospital after the Form of the Statute and Ordinances ordained in the same Hospital, shall truly fulfill, and observe all the Statutes and Ordinances of the said Hospital, in as much as they longen and touchen me to my Power from henworthwardys, during my Time in the said Hospital, without any fraud. So help me God, and my Welydome, and by these holy Evanges

Okeham be negligent, or in the Parts beyond the Seas, then the said Power to be and remain for that Turn in the Abbot and Covent of *Westminster*, who are the Proprietors of the said Church of *Okeham*; and in case at that Time the Abby of *Westminster* be void of an Abbot, the said Power shall be and remain in the Abbot of *Ouston* in *Leicestershire*.

3. That the above-mentioned forty Pounds per Ann. be thus distributed among the Inhabitants of the said Hospital, viz.

lies, the which I touch, and my Hand is upon.

In the 26th Year of King Henry VIII. this Hospital was valued at 12 l. 12 s. 11 d. per Ann. but is not valued in Speed's Catalogue, by what Omission, we know not. It is still in Being; but the present Governors pretend, that it is of a new Foundation, and consequently of a different Patronage, but without any good Ground, as may be judged by this: That *William Dalby's* Arms are still seen in the Hall Windows with those of *John Baxter* Chaplain, and *William Sylbande*, and *Robert Thorpe*, *Custodes*; under the Arms of which are these Words:

Et si mors in dies accelerat, vivet tamen post funera Virtus.

In the Chapel Windows, on the North-side, are these Inscriptions:

Orate pro bono Statu Williel. Grafford & Ellene Consortis sue.

Orate pro bono Statu Henrici Bell & Isabella Consortis sue.

This

This Hospital is usually called the *Old Hospital*, to distinguish it from another called

The *New Hospital*, built about the Year 1584, by Mr. *Robert Johnson*, Parson of *North-Luffenham* in this County, and Arch-deacon of *Leicester*, by certain charitable Contributions, and endowed out of certain concealed Lands, which he begged of Queen *Elizabeth* for that Purpose, giving it the Name of *CHRIST'S HOSPITAL*. He also built and endowed a Free-School at the same Time out of the same Money; and for the better Regulation of both, made certain Statutes and Ordinances, which so far as concerns the Hospital, we shall here subjoin, (having already mentioned in *Okeham* those that particularly concerned the Free-School) viz.

1. That there be twenty-four Governors, of which the Bishops of *London* and *Peterborough*, the Deans of *Westminster* and *Peterborough*, the Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and the Masters of *Trinity* and *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*, be perpetual, and without Election, the rest to be chosen, &c. as in the Statutes for the School above.

2. That the Schoolmaster of the Free-School be Warden of the Hospital, and for his Care and Trouble to receive six Pounds *per Ann.* more than his School-Salary; and the Usher be Sub-Warden in the Hospital, and read Prayers twice a Week in the Chapel, for which Service he shall be allowed three Pounds a Year more than his Usher's Salary.

3. That there be in the Hospital fifteen poor Men, and one Woman, of which eight shall be Townsamen of *Okeham*, and their Stipend each to be three Pounds *per Ann.*

4. That there be a Receiver of the Revenues, &c. who shall have 5 Pounds a Year for his Labour, and there be two Audits a Year, &c. as above in the School of *Oakham*.

BROOK, the only Monastery of either Sex in this County. They were Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, and a Cell to the Abby of *Kenilworth* in *War-*

wicksbire, given to the Monks there with the Manor, Wood-grounds and Easements of the said Town, by *Hugh de Ferrarys*, Son of *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, the first Baron of *Okeham*, which Gift was confirmed to the said Abbey by *William* his Brother, and *Walkelin* his Nephew, in these Words. *Eleemosynam, quam Hugo Frater meus Priori, & Canonicis de Kiningword, dedit, libenter concedo*; and so his Nephew. The same Gift was confirmed to the said Monks by King *Henry II.* by his Charter, containing among other Things these Words, *Confirmo Canonicis de Kenilworth terram de Broch sicut Hugo de Ferrarys concessit, &c.* In the 19th Year of King *Henry III.* on the Friday before *Pentecost*, the Prior of *Kenilworth* presented Friar *Richard de Ludington*, one of the Canons of *Kenilworth*, to be Prior of the House of *Broc*, which *Richard*, *Robert Grossthead* then Bishop of *Lincoln*, invested into the said Office, by delivering into his Hands the Book of the said Priory, after which Manner his Successors were invested till the Dissolution.

The Estates of this Monastery given by several Benefactors, and lying in *Brook*, *Braunston*, *Knauston*, *Okeham*, and *Langham*, all Towns adjoining were these, *Walkelin de Ferrarys*, Lord of *Okeham*, *Langham*, *Brook*, &c. gave to God and the Church of *St. Mary* at *Brooke*, and the Canons there, the Homage and Service of *Jordanus de Saxonis*, with all the Right he had in him, and his Tenement; as also the Tithes of the Profits arising from the Fair of *Okeham*, held upon the Feast of the Decollation of *John the Baptist*, 29 Aug. and of the Mills of the said Towns of *Okeham* and *Langham*; which Gifts were confirmed afterward by *Henry de Ferrarys*, Sone of the said *Walkeline*, and *Isabel de Mortuomari*, Sister and Heir of the said *Henry*; who also afterward granted to the Prior and Canons of *Brooke*, a Tenement in *Langham*, which *Gilbert Carecorius* held of her, and ordered *William Hampton*, her Bailiff at *Okeham*, to deliver to the said Prior full Seisin of the same.

As to what they held in *Braunston* we find, that *Reginald* the Son of *Roger de Branteston*, gave to God and the Sacristy of the Church of the Blessed *Mary of Broc*, the yearly Rent of 12 Pence, which the Canons did use to pay yearly to the said *Reginald* as Capital Lord of *Braunston*, for one Bovate of Land holden of him, which said Rent he did appoint for the Maintenance of the fourth and fifth Lamp at the high Mass, and at our Lady's Morning Mass. As to their Estate in *Knauston* and *Braunston*, we observe only, that *Robert Orwell* Prior, and the Convent of this House, did by their Lease demise to *Robert Reeve*, Joan his Wife, and *John* his Son, dwelling in *Knauston* in *Leicestershire*, a mesne Place, and four Yard-lands, with all the Houses, Messuages, Pastures, Commons and Liberties lying in the Town and Fields of *Knauston* and *Braunston*, for their several Lives, at the yearly Rent of 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* under the usual Covenants; besides, a special Agreement to set and Plant an hundred Ashes upon the said Lands within 5 Years after the Date, 12 May 23 Hen. VIII.

At the Time of the Dissolution of this House, *Roger Harwell* was Prior, and upon his Resignation of his Monastery into the King's Hands, had a Grant from the King of ten Pounds *per Ann.* for his Maintenance, until he should be otherwise provided for by some Ecclesiastical Preferment; but the Prior of *Kenilworth* was displeased at his Resignation, calling it (in his Letter to Secretary *Cromwell*) an unjust and undue Demeanour and Behaviour of his Canon, which he had sent for the Governance and Rule thereof, &c. but this Complaint was of no Force, the Priory stood dissolved, and accordingly was granted the same Year, viz. 28 Hen. VIII. 1536, to *Anthony Cope*, Esq; of *Hardwick* in the County of *Oxford*, under the Name of the late Priory of Canons of the Blessed Virgin *Mary of Brooke* in *Brooke*, in the County of *Rutland*, together with the Manor of *Brooke*, and all its Appertinances, to hold of the said King *in Capite*, by

Knight's Service, at the yearly reserved Rent of 4 Pounds 13 Shillings and 11 Pence, payable at *Michaelmas*; which Grant to him bears Date 9 Sept. in the 28th Year of King *Henry VIII.* 1536.

This *Anthony Cope*, Esq; who was soon after knighted, being thus in Possession of this Priory, and the Lands thereunto belonging, confirmed the forementioned Lease to Mr. *Robert Reeve*, &c. but sold the Reversion of the said Lands, and the rest of the Lands in the said Towns of *Knauston* and *Braunston*, to *John Burton* of *Braunston*, except some Lands held *in Capite*, which were not sold till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when by License obtained of that Queen by *Anthony Cope*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Anthony*, they were conveyed to *William Burton*, the Son and Heir of the said *John Burton*. As to their Estate in *Brooke*, Sir *Anthony Cope*, Knt. having obtained a License of King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. alienated the Manner of *Brooke* to *Andrew Noel*, Esq; his Heirs and Assigns for ever, who erected a very fair House in the very Place where the Priory of *Brooke* formerly stood, and made it the Place of their Residence, as it continued many Years. Here it was that that charitable Lady *Julian* Viscountess *Campden*, one of the Coheirs of Sir *Baptist Hicks*, and Relict of *Edward Noel* Viscount *Cambden*, lived and died, making it a Seat of great Hospitality and Bounty; besides, what she did for the Enlargement of her Father's Hospital at *Cambden* in *Glostershire*, the Endowment of which, tho' liberal at first, she much increased. She died 25 Nov. 1680, *etat.* 100.

MANTON, a College or Chantry founded here for the Maintenance of one Master or Governor, and two stipendary Brethren to celebrate Divine Service there for ever. They had Lands and Tenements in *Pikewell* in the County of *Leicester*, of the yearly Value of 6 Pounds and 16 Shillings, besides other Possessions Spiritual and Temporal in this County, and others, which were valued at the Suppression at 26*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* out

ent of which they being obliged to pay Rents resolute, 36 Shillings; Procurations and Synodals, ten Shillings and five Pence; Pensions, 3 s. 4 d. and Alms to the Poor, thirty Shillings and five Pence; there remained clear to them no more than 22 l. 18 s. 6 d. This House was surveyed 2 Edw. VI. by certain Commissioners, who found, that the Pension of the Master, named Sir *John Gorle*, aged 78 Years, of honest Reputation, but unable to serve a Cure, was 13 l. 10 s. 6 d. out of which he paid yearly to the King for Tenths 2 l. 4 s. 10 d. He was also Vicar of *Aynsford* in *Oxfordshire*; the Pension of Sir *William Smith*, Brother of the College, was 9 l. 8 s. He served the Cure of the Parish for 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. a Year, and his Diet. The Plate belonging to this College at the Suppression, which was 7 Ounces, was delivered to the Jewel-house. The Ornaments, Household-Stuff, and other Goods and Chattels, were prized at 27 l. 3 s. 4 d. which being seized into the King's Hands, the Commissioners certified, that there ought a Vicar to be instituted and endowed to serve the Cure, (which was before supplied by one of the Brethren of the College) and the Rectory was appropriated to the College) because the Number of the Houling People (or Communicants) within the Cure, is an Hundred.

This College or Chantry being thus suppressed, King *Edward VI.* was pleased to grant it with the Lands and Estates thereunto belonging, to *Gregory Lord Cromwell*, and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, under the Name of the College or Chantry of *Manton*, with the Site of the same, and all the Buildings, Gardens and Orchards thereunto belonging; as also all the Lands and Tenements appertaining to it in *Manton*, then valued at 20 Pounds and eight Pence per Ann. as also the Profits of the Rectory of *Manton*, then valued at 10 l. per Ann. to have and to hold the Premises during their two Lives, and the Life of the Survivor, *si tam diu Regi placuerit, i. e.* if it be the King's Pleasure to permit

it. This Grant was dated 15 May 2 Edw. VI. 1549; whether they enjoyed it so long, we know not; but take Notice, that Queen *Elizabeth*, Reg. 5. granted the said Estate and Tithes belonging to this Chantry, to *Robert Dudley Lord Dudley*, and soon after created Earl of *Leicester*, being then a great Favourite of the Queen's.

MORCOT, where is a small Hospital erected for six poor People, Men or Women unmarried. Their Provision is six Pounds per Ann. a-piece. It was founded in the tenth Year of King *James I.* by one Mr. *George Filson*, a Roman Catholick, (but some say, a Priest) for the Maintenance of which he settled certain Lands at *Scredington*, or *Skrekington* in *Lincolnshire*, (let at that Time for the Sum of 40 l. 13 s. 4 d. a Year over and above all Reprises) on certain Trustees and their Heirs, for the sole Use and Behoof of the said poor People, twenty Shillings only being yearly deducted for the Church-Wardens of the Parish, in Consideration of the Trouble they shall be at in collecting and quarterly distributing the said Rents to them. This Gentleman Mr. *Filson*, built also at the same Time another Hospital more considerable than this at *Ashby-fallows* in *Leicestershire*, which we thought fit to mention here, because we had no Account of that Charity, when we wrote the Description of that Shire; nor indeed do we find any such Place there in our *Villages*, and therefore suppose it must be mistaken for *Ashby-folville*, or *Ashby-flamvill*.

But notwithstanding we have picked up so many Hospitals and Colleges, and one Cell or Priory, it will not cease to be wonderful, as well in other Mens as Dr. *Fuller's* Apprehension, that in this County, which is really so pleasant and fruitful, and that almost in the Middle of *England*, never had so much as one absolute or entire Abbey within it, producing only (besides the Hospitals before mentioned) two small Appertinances of inconsiderable Value to Convents in other Counties, viz. *Okeham* to the Priory of

of *St. Anne* by *Coventry*, for two Chaplains and twelve poor Men, receiving only 21 *l.* per *Ann.* and *Brooke* a Cell to *Kenilworth* for Black Canons, valued at the Dissolution at 43 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per *Ann.* as *Mr. Speed* says; but at but 40 *l.* as *Sir William Dugdale*, who goes by a prior Valuation, 26 *Hen. VIII.* whereas *Speed's* was taken at the Suppression. The like cannot be paralleled in *England*, choose so great a Parcel of good Ground, where you please, shew me (says the Doctor) so fair a Bunch of sweet Grapes,

which had so few Flies to suck them. Nor can any probable Reason be given, why it escaped the Monks Eyes, but this, that King *Edward* the Confessor, by his Will, gave all *Rutland* to the Church of *Westminster*, which tho' the Conqueror made null, yet other Convents perchance might be scrupulous to accept what once belonged to another Foundation, and might be thought unjustly taken from it by the Monks in general.

MARTYRS in this County.

WE find none in the Martyr-Book, who are by Name said to be Sufferers for the Gospel, that were of this County; but since we find so great a Number of Persons accused, and doing Penance, and dying at the Stake for the pure Doctrines of the Gospel, under the Bishops of *Lincoln*, *William Smith* and *John Longland*, in whose Diocese this County then was, and the Persons so suffering are very few of them named of what County or Town they were of, it is highly probable that some of them were Inhabitants of this County; and so much the more, because *Lutterworth*, the Place where the Original of those Doctrines, *John Wickliff* was Minister, was situate in the next Shire, viz. *Leicestershire*. His Doctrines, which the Popish Church persecuted as Heretical, spread much farther in other Parts; and 'tis not without Reason judged, that they were believed and received here; and

if so, those fierce and prying Bishops would not fail to persecute them in those Times, and the more, because *Rutlandshire* borders upon *Lincolnshire*, and is therefore under the Bishop's Eye, and the more subject to the Artifices of Accusers, tho' Bishop *Longland* needed no such Men, because he had a Way by Terrours and Menaces to make the *Lollards* (as they were then called) to accuse one another, the Father the Children, and Children their Fathers; the Husband the Wife, and the Wife the Husband, &c. as will be observed by any that will be at the Pains to view the long Catalogue of such as recanted and suffered in this Diocese of *Lincoln*, set down at large in the Martyr-Book, from Page 751 to 766; and 896 to 905. We do not presume to guess at any who might be supposed to suffer in this County, because without their Names it will appear what they suffered.

The CHARITY-SCHOOLS of this County are

E*mpingham*, where a Gentleman hath left ten Pounds *per Ann.* for teaching the poor Children of that Town, and fifty Pounds a Year more for teaching the poor Children of five other Parishes in this County, besides twenty Pounds in Money for the same Use.

Exton is one of the five Parishes which is appointed by the said Gentleman to receive a Part of the said fifty Pounds, and receiveth ten Pounds a Year out of it, for the teaching the poor Children of that Place.

Gretham is another of them, and the Inhabitants here have twenty Children taught for the ten Pounds, which is their Share of it.

Langham is a third of those Parishes, and receives ten Pounds yearly for the Instruction of the poor Children of that Parish, as the Gentleman orders it.

Oakeham, where was a School opened

about *Michaelmas* 1711, for the Teaching of twelve Boys, and as many Girls, all Cloathed; and there is one Pound four Shillings and Six-pence a Week allowed for their Diet, A noble Lord gives fixty Pounds *per Ann.* towards the Upholding this School; and has promised to continue the same Benefaction yearly. The Girls learnt to sew, knit and spin. The aforesaid Gentleman hath also left ten Pounds *per Ann.* out of the 50 *l.* above-mentioned, to put out the poor Children of this Town and School; which is the fourth Town appointed by him to receive it.

Thistleton is the last of those Towns, which is to receive its Part of the 50 *l.* and accordingly receives yearly ten Pounds, to be employed in teaching the poor Children of their Parish to read and learn their Catechism.

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
A Shwell	Alstoe	R. Alstoe	20	16	3	
Ayfton	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	8	7	8	
Barlethorp	Okeham	an Hamlet in Okeham				
Barrowdon	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	14	13	1	
Barrow, or Berk	Alstoe	an Hamlet in Coteſmore				
Beaumont	Martinſley	a Village in Lyfield-Foreſt				
Belmſthorp	East	an Hamlet of Ryhal				
Belton	Okeham	a Chapelry to Ridlington				
Bisbrook, or Piſbrooke	Wrangdike	V. Wrangdike	6	0	5	31 8 4
Braunſton	Okeham	a Chapelry to Hameldon				
Brook	Okeham	a Chapelry to Okeham				
Burley	Alstoe	V. Alstoe	10	13	1	
		a Rural Dea-				
Thomas Burley	Alstoe	nery in Mar-	0	6	8	
		tinſley				
Caldecot	Wrangdike	an Hamlet in Liddington				
Caſterton Mag.	East	R. East	11	2	11	
Caſterton par.	East	R. East	6	15	5	
Clipſam, or Kilpſam	Okeham	R. Okeham	10	0	5	
Coteſmore	Alstoe	R. Alstoe	25	16	3	
Edyweſton	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	14	7	6	
Egleton	Okeham	an Hamlet in Okeham				
Empingham	East	the Preb. East	25	6	5	
Empingham	East	V. East	7	14	9	39 0 0
Exton	Alstoe	V. Alstoe	8	7	8	40 0 0
Ezenden	East	a Chapelry				
Glaifton	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	12	16	10	
Greetham	Alstoe	V. Alstoe	5	3	9	
Hambleton	Martinſley	V. Martinſley	10	17	1	
Hardwick	East	an Hamlet in Empingham				
Horn, or Hornfield	East	Alſt. a <i>Sine-cure</i> .	1	6	8	
Ingthorp	East	an Hamlet to Tinwell				
St. John's Hoſpital	Okeham	Hoſp. Okeham	12	13	1	
at Okeham						
Kelthorp	Wrangdike	an Hamlet to Ketton				
Ketton	East	the Preb. East	29	10	2	
Ketton cum Tixover	East	V. East	8	0	0	42 3 4
Langham	Okeham	a Chapelry to Okeham				
Leigh	Okeham	a Town anciently, but now a Lodge only.				
Luttenham South	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	12	12	6	
Luttenham North	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	17	0	5	
Lydington	Wrangdike	the Preb. Wra.	20	0	10	
Lyding, cum Caldecot	Wrangdike	V. Wrangdike	8	2	1	43 12 7
Lynden	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	6	17	1	
Manton	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	8	19	7	
Manton	Martinſley	V. Martinſley	0	0	0	10 0 0
Market-Overton	Alstoe	R. Alstoe	14	11	3	
Martinſ-thorp	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	6	0	5	

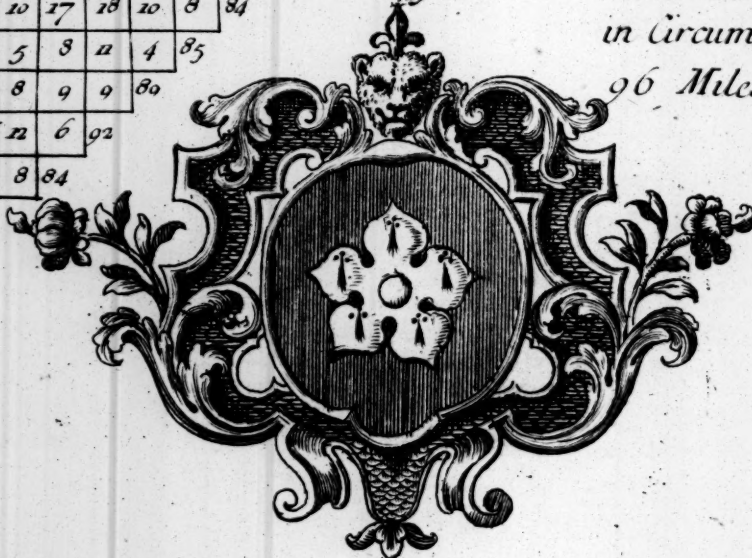
Morcot

Parishes.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Morcot	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	10 19 7	
Normanton	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	5 4 7	4 6 10.
OAKHAM	Okeham	V. Okeham		
		with the Chapels	28 3 1 ½	
Pickworth	East	R. Okeham	4 0 0	
Pilton	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	4 17 3 ½	31 6 8
Preston	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	9 17 6	
Ridlington	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	10 1 3	
Ryhal	East	V. East	13 17 1	31 10 0
Seaton, or Seyton	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	20 7 6	
Stoke-dry.	Wrangdike	R. Wrangdike	11 2 1	
Stretton	Alſtoe	R. Alſtoe	7 17 1	
Thisſleton	Alſtoe	R. Alſtoe	3 11 0 ob	
Thorp	Wrangdike	an Hamlet in Seaton		
Tickencote	East	R. East	6 5 10	42 3 1
Tighe	Alſtoe	R. Alſtoe	14 2 11	
Tinwell	East.	R. East	12 10 5	
Tixover	Wrangdike	an Hamlet in Ketton		
Tolthorp	East	had a Chapel, but is now demolished		
UPPINGHAM	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	20 0 10	
Wardley	Okeham	V. Okeham	10 15 11	46 15 3.
Whitwell	Alſtoe	R. East	5 0 0	
Winge	Martinſley	R. Martinſley	7 5 5	
Wiſſenden	Alſtoe	V. Alſtoe	7 1 0 ob	46 0 0.

LEICESTER & RUTLAND With other Confining TOWNS	Leicester	Bosworth	Alibby de la Zou	Loughboro	Mount Sorel	Milton Mobray	Waltham on y ^e W	Okeham	Uppingham	Hallaton	Harboro	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Dunningto Cast	Lamworth Staf	Atherston War	Nun Eaton War	Rugby War	Bever Cast	Stamford Lane	Milbourn Ca De	Hogsnorton	Heather
Swarston N.W.	15	11	5	9	12	10	21	24	27	23	27	23	15	3	13	14	16	24	22	32	2	9	8
Cold Orton E.	11	18	21	14	10	5	6	3	5	6	12	16	17	20	28	23	22	19	11	9	22	22	19
Buckminster E.	15	23	24	16	14	6	4	6	10	12	17	22	23	23	23	27	26	25	7	9	24	26	23
Heather N.W.	9	4	3	8	9	17	20	21	22	18	20	25	8	7	9	6	8	17	22	28	7	4	70
Hogsnorton N.W.	12	5	5	12	12	20	23	24	25	20	22	15	8	10	5	5	7	17	25	31	9	73	
Melbourn Cast. D. N.W.	14	10	4	8	11	18	40	24	26	23	28	11	15	4	12	13	15	24	22	31	95		
Stamford Lin E.	21	27	30	22	21	13	12	7	7	12	15	22	26	30	33	31	20	25	16	30			
Bever Cast. N.E.	17	23	23	14	14	8	5	12	16	17	22	25	24	20	30	27	28	29	30				
Rugby War S.W.	13	14	20	20	18	22	24	20	18	14	10	4	10	25	20	14	11	70					
Nun Eaton War S.W.	11	6	11	15	14	21	25	23	23	18	18	9	4	14	9	4	83						
Atherston War S.W.	13	5	8	14	14	22	25	25	25	18	18	13	6	13	5	86							
Lamworth Staf. N.W.	17	9	9	17	18	26	29	30	29	25	26	18	12	14	93								
Dunningto Cast. N.W.	14	11	6	7	10	17	19	23	25	23	26	21	15	25									
Hinckley S.W.	7	5	11	13	11	17	20	19	19	15	15	7	83										
Lutterworth S.W.	9	11	18	17	14	18	21	17	15	11	9	72											
Harborow S.E.	12	18	23	19	16	15	18	12	8	6	66												
Hallaton S.E.	9	16	21	15	12	10	12	6	5	70													
Uppingham Rut. S.E.	13	11	25	18	15	10	12	4	69														
Okeham Rut. E.	13	20	23	16	13	7	7	75															
Waltham on y ^e W. N.W.	14	20	21	12	11	4	85																
Milton Mobray N.W.	10	17	18	10	8	84																	
Mount Sorel N.W.	5	8	11	4	85																		
Loughboro N.W.	8	9	9	89																			
Alibby de la Zou N.W.	12	6	92																				
Bosworth N.W.	8	84																					



Leicester



LEICESTERSHIRE
sends
IV Members
to Parliament
contains
XII Towns
and 192 Parishes
is divided into
VI Hundreds
containing
560000 acres
18702 Houses
and 12212 Inhabitants
in Circumference
96 Miles.



Shropshire.



SHROPSHIRE, called in the *Saxon* Time by the Writers by these several Names, *Scinyp-rcýne*, *Shpobbe-rcýne*, and in the *Saxon Annals* *Scrobbes-byrig-scyre*, and *Scrobbscire*, and by later Authors *Scropscire* and *Salopscire*, which are now all passed into *Shropshire*, termed by the *Latins*, *Comitatus Salopiensis*. It is an Inland County, counted by some the biggest of the Kind, and inclosed on the East with *Staffordshire*; on the South with *Worcestershire*, *Heredfordshire* and *Radnorshire*; on the West with *Montgomeryshire* and *Denbighshire*; and on the North by *Cheshire*, being in Compass 134 Miles, and containing within it, being almost circular, 890,000 Acres of Land, and 23284 Houses, 15 Market-Towns, and 170 Parishes. It is Part of it in the Diocese of *Heresford*, and Part in the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. It was the Frontier between *England* and *Wales*, when they were distinct Kingdoms, and on that Account had more Castles in it than any other County in *England*; and on the West Side they stood so thick, that Dr. Fuller (in his History of the *Worthies* of this Shire) says, that it might seem divided from *Wales* with a Wall of continued Castles; and Mr. Speed tells us, that besides several Towns strongly walled upon that Occasion, there were two and thirty Castles in this Shire.

This County was one of those five, which, since the Division of *England* into Counties, are said to have been contained in that Part of it, which in the Times of the *Britains* was inhabited by the *Cornavii*, of whom we have nothing at this Distance memorable, but the Battle fought in the Western Parts of this County by *Ostorius* the Roman General, and *Caractacus* the stout *British* King, both of equal Fame for military Valour and Conduct, of which we shall give a short Account. *Aulus Plautius* the Pretor, and the first Lieutenant sent by the Roman Emperors into *Britain*, being recalled upon some important Occasion, Pub. *Ostorius Scapula* was sent in his Room, who finding all Things in Confusion, and the *Britains* every where in Arms, and infesting the Roman Conquests, resolved to render himself terrible by some speedy Action, and accordingly with such Cohorts as were next at Hand, sets out against them, and having routed some scattered Parties placed Garrisons upon the *Avon* and *Severn*, and then bent all his Force against the *Cangians*, wasting all the Country as far as the Sea of *Ireland*, with little or no Opposition. The *Iceni* and *Brigantes* were not pleased with this Success of *Ostorius*, and therefore made some faint Attempts to divert him, but were soon repressed. But the *Silures*, a People hardy and valiant in themselves,

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selves, were resolved not to bear the Roman Yoke without some Struggle, in which they placed great Hopes of preserving their Liberty, by reason of the Valour and warlike Skill of their Prince *Caractacus*, whom many prosperous Victories had made the most eminent General of the *Britains*. *Caractacus* was as willing to head them against the *Romans* as they were to fight, and therefore knowing himself to be of Strength inferior to his Adversaries, adds Policy to his Courage; and that he might encounter them with all possible Advantages, removed the War into the Country of the *Ordovices*, which is now *North-Wales*) where he was immediately joined by all those who feared the Roman Power, or cared not to be subject to them. Here he chose a Place to encamp his Army upon the Top of an Hill, (Mr. *Cambden* conjectures it to be that which is still called *Caer-Caradoc*) in it self almost inaccessible, yet where he saw any Possibility of getting up to it, he fortified it with Heaps of Stones in manner of a Rampire, and set Guards of Men to defend them; besides which, there was a River very dangerous to ford, before the Enemy could come at them, where he also set a Troop of his best Soldiers to oppose the Enemies Passage. *Ostorius* with his Army drew near, and *Caractacus* having animated his Officers and Leaders, by telling them, that this was the Day and Place to defend their Liberty or die free, was ready to receive them. *Ostorius* admired their Resolution, and commanding his Men to pass the River, began the Fight. The *Britains*, as soon as they came in Reach, poured upon them Showers of Arrows, Darts and Stones, with which they slew and wounded many *Romans*, but they gaining Land, at length came to close Strokes with the *Britans*, and throwing down their poor Fortifications,

soon vanquished them, with a great Slaughter, taking *Caractacus's* Wife and Daughter, himself escaping to *Cartimandua* Queen of the *Brigantes*, who, contrary to her Faith given him, delivered him bound to the *Romans*, by whom he was carried in Triumph at *Rome*; but behaving himself with so much Courage, as *Claudius* was amaz'd at him, was pardoned, and set at Liberty with his Wife and Children, at the Emperor's Command, to whom and *Agippina* the Empress, having given Thanks, they departed,

After the *Romans* Departure from this Isle, the *Saxons* invited by the remaining *Britains* to assist them against the *Picts* and *Scots*, got Possession of this Part of *Britain*, and in some few Years cantoned it into seven Kingdoms, of which the *Mercian* was the largest, and this County made no inconsiderable Part. Under the *Mercian* Kings and Earls we meet with nothing particularly relating to this County, saving that *Edwy* the last Earl of *Mercia* had large Possessions in this County, of which we shall give as full an Account as we have met with under the several Manors and Towns of which it consisted; as also of such Manors as *Morcar* Earl of *Northumberland*, *Ethelfleda* Countess of *Mercia*, and *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, held before the Conquest.

The *Norman* Conquest not only deprived the *Saxon* Monarchs of their Power, but the Generality of the People of their Estates and Rights, the Conqueror being obliged to gratify his great Commanders, not only with Honours, but large Estates, which could not be done but by depriving the most potent and wealthy of the *Saxons* of their Lordships and Degrees; and accordingly we find most of the Manors of this County thus disposed of, viz.

- To Roger de Montgomery, his Kinsman (whom he created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury in this County) very near all the County, except Shrewsbury, }
 To William Pantolf, } 29 Lordships,
 of which Wemm was the Chief, which therefore became the Head of his Barony, but he held them all of Roger Montgomery.
 To Roger Lacy, the Son of Walter Lacy, who came with him into England, to hold of himself, and Roger de Montgomery, } 23 Manors.
 To Ralph de Mortimer, another of his Captains, } 50 Manors.
 of which he held nineteen of Roger de Montgomery afore-mentioned.
 To Guarine de Meez, a Branch of the House of Loraine, } 1 Manor.
 To Osborn Fitz-Richard, } 9 Manors.
 To Roger Fitz-Corbet, which he held under Roger de Montgomery, } 24 Manors.

So that we must account this whole County to belong to Roger de Montgomery as the Supream Lord, and all others that had Lordships, as Dependents upon him, at least at the Time when Domesday-Survey was made, and for sometime after. What Alienations were made in the Ages following to this Time, so far as they are come to our Knowledge we shall particularly account for, in the several Villages and Towns; but we must bespeak the Reader's Candor, not to expect such full Relations of Things in this County as we have given in some others, because we have no Writer of this County, but Mr. Camden; nor can we obtain any Information from Gentlemen or Clergymen of Things observable, and worthy of History, even in the Places where they live, tho' it might be done with very little Pains, and a very compleat History might so, and cannot otherwise, be composed without almost infinite Expense and Labour. We shall proceed under our former Heads of laying down the Hundreds, and under them treating of the Towns, Villages and Hamlets, with what is most remarkable in them, so far as it is come to our Knowledge.

The Hundreds of this County are fifteen, viz.

1. Shrewsbury,
2. Bradford-North.

3. Pimhill.
4. Bradforth-South,
5. Brimstry.
6. Wenlock.
7. Condover.
8. Oswestrey.
9. Forde.
10. Chirbury,
11. Clunne.
12. Purflaw.
13. Munstar.
14. Overs.
15. Stottesdon.

I. SHREWSBURY Hundred.

The Hundred of Shrewsbury (with which we begin, because the Town of Shrewsbury, the Metropolis of the County, is situate in it, and gives Name to it) lies almost in the Middle of the County, and is encompassed on the East, with the Hundred of South-Bradford; on the South, with the Hundreds of Condover and Forde, on the West, with the Hundred of Pimhill, and on the North with North-Bradford Hundred. Our Maps call it the Liberty of Shrewsbury, and on that Account it may probably be under the Jurisdiction of the Town, it being an ancient Corporation, and so not unlike to have the Liberties and Privileges of it extended through the whole Hundred, which is not great. The chief Town of this Hundred (for there is no City in it) is

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SHREWS-

SHREWSBURY, a Town pleasantly seated upon the *Severn*, and is supposed to have risen out of the Old *Uriconium*, now called *Wroxeter*, a Village about 4 Miles distant from it. In the *Saxon* Times it was called *Scnobbey-býpig*, because the Hill it stands on was very woody, and for the same Reason the *Welsh* call it *Penguerne*, that is, a Brow of Alders, where likewise was a noble Palace of the same Name. How the *Normans* upon their Settlement here

came to give it the Name of *Scropesbery*, *Sloppesbury*, and *Salop*, in *Latin* *Salopia*; Mr. *Cambden* declares himself ignorant, unless they took those Names from the old Word *Scrobberig*, awkwardly wrested. It is now a Days more smoothly and softly called *Shrewsbury*. It is situated upon an Hill of reddish Earth, and is almost quite encompassed by the River *Severn*, over which there are two fair Bridges laid, which *Leland* our Poet and Antiquary thus describeth:

Edita Pinguerni late vestigia splendent, &c.

In *English* thus:

Shrewsbury far its lofty Turrets shows;
Which *Severn* in its Bosom doth enclose.
On a small Hill it stands, and o'er the Stream,
Two Bridges lie, but *Alders* give it Name.

Under the *Saxon* Kings we find little said of this Town, but in the Reign of King *Ethelred* we meet with this Relation: That the *Danes* being grown intolerably insolent in oppressing his *Saxon* Subjects, and yet so powerful, that he could neither by Law or Force redress his Subjects Grievances, the King thinking fully to effect that by Policy which he could not by Strength, contrived to destroy the *Danes* at one Blow; and to that End sent a secret Commission into all Towns and Cities to fall upon the *Danes*, and kill them at a Time therein appointed, viz. on *St. Erice's Day*, 13 Nov. 1002, which was executed with Rigour. The *Danes* hearing of this Massacre of their Brethren, were not slack to revenge it speedily, and Year after Year, under *Swain* their King, invaded the Nation, miserably killing the Inhabitants, and burning or carrying away their Goods. King *Ethelred* happened to lie at this Town when the *Danes* landed in the *Isle of Wight*, and from thence coming into the Nation, harrassed *Hampshire* and *Berkshire* horribly; and being greatly troubled for the Sufferings of his People, consulted with his Nobles what was best to be done. False *Edrike*

Duke of *Mercia*, advised to give the *Danes* 30 Thousand Pounds to purchase a Peace, which they accepted, and departed for the Presents but soon returned again, and never left destroying till they so weakened the Nation, as to set up a King of their own here, viz. King *Kanute*, the Son of *Swain* before-mentioned.

When the *Normans* first settled in this Nation, 'twas a well-built and populous Town; for it appears by *Domesday-Book*, that in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign it paid Geld according to two hundred Hides of Land; but in the Conqueror's Time it paid yearly seven Pounds sixteen Shillings to the King. There were reckoned two hundred and fifty-two Citizens, of whom twelve were bound to keep Guard, when the Kings of *England* came at any Time hither, and as many were obliged to attend him when he went a Hunting, which Custom Mr. *Cambden* supposeth to have been first occasioned by one *Edrick Striona*, a *Mercian* Duke, but a profligate Villain, who had (as *Florence of Worcester* tells us) not long before way-lay'd Prince *Alf-helm*, and slain him as he was hunting, Anno Chr. 1006. At which Time (as appears

appears from the same Book, viz. *Domesday-Book*) there was a Custom (tho' at this Time there are not the least Footsteps of it) in this City, That in what Manner soever a Woman married, if a Widow, she should pay the King twenty Shillings, but if a Virgin, ten Shillings.

With the greatest Part of this County did the Conqueror bestow this City of *Shrewsbury* to *Roger de Montgomery*, one of his chief Commanders, who was not only one of his Counsel, about his Expedition into *England*, but led the main Body of his Army in the victorious Battle at *Hastings* in *Sussex*; and made him Earl of it, that it might be particularly under his Care, tho' he did not reside in it, as was the Custom of the Earls before him, for he was also created Earl of *Arundel* and *Chichester*, and had the Honour of *Eye* in *Suffolk* added to them. He was a very prudent and moderate Man, and being very much guided by the Counsels of three Clergymen, viz. *Godebald*, *Odele* and *Herbert*, was always prosperous in all his Undertakings. The Government of this City he committed to *Warine* the Bald, a Man of a small Stature, but of a great Spirit; and gave him in Marriage his Niece *Aimeria*. By his Valour and skilful Conduct he kept the *Welch* in Aw, and the whole County in Peace, but with the Assistance of some other principal Persons, who under him were employed in the Affairs of the County, viz. *William Pantolf*, *Picold de Say*, and his own two Sons *Roger* and *Robert*, by whose Courage and Wisdom he managed all Things so well, that he became much respected among the Nobles.

This Earl *Roger* was a firm and loyal Subject to his bountiful Master all his Reign, so that when *Robert Curthose* rebelled against his Father, he zealously opposed him, yet by his Interest with the Conqueror, brought them to a peaceable Agreement; but when *William Rufus* set himself up as King, he was as zealous to maintain the Succession, and restore *Robert* to his Right, which to effect he joined with *Odo* Earl of *Kent*, *Robert* Earl of *Moreton*, and some other Noble-

men, and to that End marched from this Town with a great Power of his *Saxons*, *Welch* and others, to *Worcester*; but by the Courage and Resolution of *Wolstan*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, he was routed with all his Forces, and King *William* interposing with fair Words and Promises, so prevailed with this Earl, that he laid down his Arms, which so discouraged his Confederates, that they all either submitted or fled, and so the King for the present was easy in his Government, tho' that Serenity did not last long.

After this, Earl *Roger* took this Town more into his Thoughts, and made great Improvements in it; for he erected many useful Buildings both publick and private; and not only fortified it with Walls on the Land-side, but built a strong Castle upon that Neck of Land, which lies between the Stream of *Severn* on each Side. He also founded and endowed most amply a large Abbey dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, as also a Church dedicated to *St. Gregory*, ('tis thought to be dedicated to *St. Giles*, which still remains, tho' ruinous, but of *St. Gregory's* Church there is no Remembrance) upon these Conditions, (as the private History of the Monastery relates) That when the Prebendaries thereof should die, the Prebends should go to the Monks of *St. Peter's* Abbey. This Bequest begat a great Controversy between the Monks and Seculars. For the Prebendaries Sons sued the Monks to succeed their Fathers in those Prebends. For at that Time the Clergy in this Nation were not obliged to Celibacy; but it was customary for Ecclesiastical Benefices to descend hereditarily to the next of Blood; but this Controversy was fully determined in the Reign of King *Henry I.* by a Statute then enacted, That Heirs should not inherit Ecclesiastical Benefices; and about the same Time other Laws were made, obliging the Clergy to live unmarried. This Earl having obtained of King *William* a Permission to gain what he could from the *Welch* by Force of Arms, invaded

ded *Powis-land*, and won the Castle and Town of *Baldwin*, which he fortified, and called it after his own Name, *Montgomery*; but Age coming upon him, he laid aside all military Thoughts, and betook him to a Religious Life; for having by the Hands of *Reginald*, the Prior of his Monastery, obtained from the Monks of *Clugny* in *Burgundy*, the Coat of *St. Hugh*, sometime Abbot there, for himself to put on, he caused himself to be shorn a Monk in the Abbey of *Shrewsbury*, of his own Foundation, with the Consent of his Wife, where he spent the Remainder of his Life in Devotion, and more especially three Days before his Death, which happened 1 Aug. A. C. 1094, he was honourably interred in the Church of the same Monastery.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, Anno 3. *Alan* the Son of *Hathald*, having married the Daughter and Heir of *Warine*, Sheriff of this County, in the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, had in her Right the Baronies of the said *Warine*. When divers of the Nobles armed themselves in Behalf of *Maud* the Empress, against King *Stephen*, his Son *William Fitz-Alan*, then Governor of this Town, and Sheriff of the County, joined with them, and held out the Castle of *Shrewsbury* against that King, until it was taken from him by Assault, and then being forced to fly, left this City and all his Estates in that King's Hands, still keeping close to *Maud*, till her Son King *Henry II.* came to the Throne, and then he was restored to his Shrievalty, and continued in the same to his Death.

In the Reign of King *Henry III.* when *Richard Marshall* Earl of *Pembroke*, and other great Men, much disgusting the King's Actions, thro' the Counsel and advice of *Peter de Rupibus* Bishop of *Winchester*, first took upon them to reprove the King openly for his Doings, as prenicious and dangerous to the State of the Realm, and afterward broke out into open Rebellion, for which they were all proclaimed Traitors; *Richard Marshall* and his Confederates fled into *Wales*, and joined with *Liolin* Prince of

Wales, who was always at War with the *English*. Being thus furnished with an Army, they waited and robbed all the Marches between *Wales* and *Shrewsbury*, of which Town they burnt a Part. King *Henry* was then at *Glocester*, and being much troubled in Mind for the Miseries of his People called his Counsel together to advise with them how to redress those Discontents. Opinions were various, but at last 'twas thought most expedient to appease the Rebels with gentle Offers of Pardon and Mercy, and to banish the Bishop of *Winchester* and *Peter de Rivalis*, by whose Counsels all publick Affairs had been managed to their Dislike, and putting away all Strangers from his Service, take in the *English*; which being complied with, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *Chester* and *Rocheſter* were sent into *Wales*, with Offers of Peace and Pardon of all Injuries past, if they would return to their Obedience, which being accepted, all Things became quiet, and all Persons satisfied. Anno 1376, 21 Rich. a Parliament was then called, and sat at *Shrewsbury*, and King *Richard* appeared in it with his Crown on his Head; and according to his immense Bounty to *Thomas Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, who had been that King's Instrument in taking of his Father-in-Law, the Earl of *Arundel*, and others, was advanced to the Title of Duke of *Exeter*, and made Lieutenant of the Tower, and Governour of the Marches.

In the Reign of King *Henry IV.* *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* having spent great Sums of Money in defending of the Marches of *Scotland*, required the Payment of them, and receiving no good Answer, became much discontented, which being taken Notice of by *Henry* his Son, (surnamed *Hotspur*, from his eager audacious Spirit) and *Thomas Percy* Earl of *Worcester*, his Brother, they joined together in a Rebellion to dethrone and destroy King *Henry*; and to justify their unwarrantable Gathering of Soldiers, they gave out, that they raised Forces only for the Safeguard of themselves, and to rectify certain Disorders in Government.

vernment, which were, that the Taxes raised for the Defence of the Realm, were diverted to other Uses; that thro' the Instigations of their Enemies, they could not be admitted into the King's Presence; and at last added, that King *Richard* was alive, and with them, and that in his Name, and on his Behalf, they took up Arms. The King, to answer these fictitious Pretences, by his Proclamation, satisfied his Subjects, that the Earl of *Northumberland* had received the greatest Part of the Money granted by Parliament for the Defence of the Marches, and that they might have free Access to his Presence; and that it was nothing but their head-strong Insolence in Contempt of his Royal Favour, that prompted them to rebel, and to March toward *Shrewsbury*, that they might have the Assistance of *Owen Glendour* and *Edmund Mortimer*, with their *Welch* and *Cheshire* Men. The King finding no good Effects of his Condescension, hasted to over-take them, before they got into *Shrewsbury*, which he luckily did, and *Hotspur* hearing of the King's Approach, prepared for a Battle, which was fought on the Eve of *St. Magdalen's Day*, Anno 1403: No Courage was wanting on either Side, but the Victory fell to the King's. *Hotspur* with many of his Followers being slain, and Earl *Douglas*, and the Earl of *Worcester* being taken, which last was for his Treason soon after beheaded in this City, and his Estate by the King's Favour, was given the Earl of *Northumberland*, who disavowing his Son's Rebellion, was pardoned Life, and restored to his Estate.

In the Year 1551, there was the Sweating-Sickness in this Town, which spread it self thro' the whole Kingdom, and was particularly fatal to middle-aged Persons; such as had it, either died or recovered in the Space of four and twenty Hours; but there was at that Time a speedy Remedy found out, viz. that those who were taken ill in the Day-time should immediately go to Bed in their Cloaths; and those that sickened in the Night should lie out their four

and twenty Hours in Bed; but were not to sleep at all. The most eminent Physicians were puzzled about the Cause of the Distemper. Some ascribed it to the chalky Grounds in *England*, which are not to be found here. These say, that in some moist Constitutions, the Steams of that Sort of Soil infect the animal Spirits, or the *Serum* of the Blood; but all this is uncertain Conjecture, tho' 'tis past Doubt, that there is some Analogy between this Disease and the subtle Parts of the Blood which occasions the Expiration of the Patient or Disease in so small a Space as twenty-four Hours. Mr. *Cambden* seems not satisfied with this Opinion, but tells us that he had observed this Disease to have been thrice rife in the Age before him, and to have gone thro' the Kingdom, and did not doubt but it had been so before, tho' our Chronicles mention it not, viz. in the Beginning of King *Henry VIIth's* Reign, Anno 1487, and again in King *Henry VIIIth's* Reign, Anno 1518, at which Time also it was rife in the Low Countries; and in King *Edward VIth's* Reign, Anno 1551, all of them after a Conjunction of the Planets in *Scorpio*.

When King *Charles I.* through the tumultuous Behaviour of the Parliament and People, found it necessary to raise an Army in his own Defence, after he had set up his Standard at *Nottingham*, went into *Derbyshire* to lift Men; and being at *Derby*, received Information that this Town was well affected to him; he thereupon marched thither with all Speed, and there arrived 20 Sept. 1642. A better Reception could not be given than he found there, nor a Place fitter for his Majesty's Turn; for it was very commodious in all Respects, being strong in its Situation, and by Reason of the Neighbourhood of the *severn* and *North-Wales*, yielding excellent Provisions of all Kinds, so that the Court and Army for the present were well accommodated. The Gentry also about it, and the adjacent Counties came in freely, and some of them undertook to raise both Horse and Foot for his Service at their own

Charge

Charge. The People before his Coming had been poisoned with an odious Character of the King, as if he were a Monster of a Man; but when they saw his obliging Behaviour, and heard his candid and kind Speech, they laid aside their Prejudices, and were strangely enamour'd with him, insomuch, that some lifted for Volunteers, others brought in their Money and Plate to the Mint the more readily, because they saw the King's go first. Prince *Rupert* met the King here, which brought to him a greater Conflux of Gentry. The University sent him a great Sum of Money, and almost all their Plate, which was immediately coined. The Lords *Newport* and *Littleton*, with other Gentlemen, offered to keep the Town for the King; so that all Things had a fine Aspect.

The Wars going on between the King and Parliament, the King, after the Revolt of *Lancashire* from him to the Parliament, thro' the Inactivity of the Earl of *Derby*, sent the Lord *Capel* to this City of *Shrewsbury* to raise some Recruits, which having done, and gotten a good Body of Horse and Foot, he much annoyed *Nantwich*, and kept those Parts from sending any Aids to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, or the Earl of *Essex*.

When King *Charles II.* after he had been crowned in *Scotland*, came into *England* with an Army of *Scots* to recover his Right, and having passed thro' *Lancashire*, came into *Shropshire*; he went to this City, which was then kept by a small Garrison, under Col. *Machworth*, for the Parliament; not doubting but that upon Summons it would surrender to him; but refusing, he could not stay to lay a Siege to it, and so marched forward to *Worcester*, which received him joyfully, and proclaimed him King. Of which more in *Worcester*.

Many Discontents arising in the Nation after *Cromwell's* Death, and displacing his Son *Richard* from the Protectorship, partly against the new Settlement of the Government under a Counsel of Officers, and partly for recalling the Rump-Parliament; the Royalists and

secluded Members united in their Endeavours to restore the King, *Charles II.* and to that End this City, among others, was seized by the Lord *Newport*; but their Conspiracy being discovered by Sir *Richard Willis*, many of the Conspirators were apprehended and punished, which much disappointed the King, who was then at *Callis*.

Shrewsbury, at this Time, was a fine large City, well inhabited, and maintaining a considerable Trade with the Cloth-Manufacture, and *Welch* Flannels. The People are partly *English* and partly *Welch*, by whom both Languages are used. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, forty-eight Common Council-Men, and a Recorder, Steward, Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers, and as such, sends Burgesses to Parliament. It hath three Markets every Week, viz on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* for all Sorts of Provisions; and on *Thursday* for *Welch* Cotten, Freezes, and many other Sorts of Commodities, which are brought hither as to a common Mart for both Nations; and great Quantities of them are bought up here to be carried up to *London*; and yearly 4 Fairs, upon 22 *June*, 1 *Aug.* 29 *Sept.* and upon *Ascension-Day*. Here was anciently a strong Castle, and great Abbey, built both of them by *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*; but now there are only some Ruins of them to be seen.

Here is also a famous School for the Education of Youth; near the Time of its Erection thought to be the best and most numerous in *England*; one Mr. *Thomas Aston* being then the head Master. It is a fair stately Stone Building, erected and endowed by Queen *Elizabeth*, for one head Master, and three Ushers, or Under-Masters; and hath a very good Library belonging to it. The Buildings of both are not inferior to many Colleges in either University, besides the convenient Houses allotted for the Dwellings of the School-Masters. To this School belongs another School-House, built of the same white Stone,
at

at a Place called *Grinsbill*, at about 4 or 5 Miles Distance from this Town, whether the Masters and Scholars are allowed to repair, in case any contagious Distemper, or any other accidental Cause should render it unsafe for them to tarry in this Town. This School hath a good Share in Mr. *Edward Carewell's* Charity, viz. four Scholars to be maintained at the University, as is at large shewed in *Bridgnorth*.

Here are five Churches. 1. *St. Chadd's*, a Collegiate Church, having a Dean and ten Prebendaries. 2. *St. Mary's*, erected for a Dean and nine Minor Prebendaries. 3. *St. Alkman's*, a Vicarage valued in the King's Books at 6 l. 4. *St. Julian*. 5. *Holy-Cross*, or *Abbey-Foregate*, valued in the King's Books at 8 l.

Near this Town is an ancient Seat, called *Patshul*, belonging to the worthy Family of the *Ashleys*, which is adorned by common Report, with the finest Gardens in the Nation, having in it all Sorts of curious Water-works, Fountains and Images, together with wonderful Canals, &c. In the Midst of the Garden is a Fountain, that causes three hundred Pipes to send out Water with Violence, at two Minutes Warning. There are also precious Flowers, and dainty Fruits, which cause it to be resorted to for its Rarity, by Nobles, Gentry and Commons, who many of them come many Miles to see it.

This Town hath long given the Titles of Dukes and Earls to some Families, viz. *Roger de Montgomery*, who being one of the chief Leaders in the Norman Army, when the Conqueror invaded England, and brought it into Subjection to him, was rewarded, as soon as he was made King, with the Earldoms of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He was a Person of great Prudence and Valour, of which having given some Account above, we shall now mention only some particular Acts of his great Devotion, as it was accounted at that Time; besides, such Instances of it as he shewed in this Town, viz. He founded three Religious Houses in Normandy at *Sais*, *Troam* upon *Dyve*,

and *Almanacha* for Nuns. He was a great Benefactor to the Abbies of *St. Stephen's* at *Caen*, and *Utica* in Normandy, and the Monks of *St. Peter* at *Cluni* in Burgundy; and besides built a Church at *Quadford* near *Bridg-North* in this County, the Place where his Lady *Adeliza* met him after she had escaped Shipwrack, upon her making a Vow to build a Church to *St. Mary Magdalene*, in the Place she met the Earl. He died, and was bury'd, as is abovesaid, leaving *Robert de Belesme*, the Heir of his and his Mother's great Inheritance in Normandy, but

Hugh de Montgomery his second Son, (for he left three more Sons, viz. *Roger of Poitou*, *Philip* a Priest, and *Arnulph* a Soldier of Fortune) his Successor in his Earldoms of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. The Welch called him *Hugh Goch*, because he had red Hair. He was one of those Lords, who conspired with *Robert de Moltbray* to murder *William Rufus* in Northumberland; but being discovered, saved his Life, (which others lost) by paying a large Fine of three Thousand Pounds. After this he stood fair in the Favour of King *William*; and being in this City, when the Welch invaded the Marches, committed many Outrages and Depredations, he raised the Power of this County, and with the Assistance of *Hugh Earl of Chester*, marched into *Anglesey*, and there made not only a miserable Destruction, but committed barbarous Cruelties upon the Inhabitants, by cutting off their Hands and Feet, and Privities, and plucking out their Eyes, especially upon one *Kenred* a Priest, whose Advices the Welch chiefly followed in their late Enterprizes; but Providence did not suffer these strange Cruelties to go unrevenge long; for within a little Time after, *Magnus King of Norway*, coming upon the Coasts of *Anglesey*, with an Intention to ravage the Country, was there met by our *Hugh*, who indeed hindred his Landing, but approaching near the Shore, was shot with a random Arrow, and soon after died. He was carried to *Shrewsbury*, and buried in the Cloyster of his Father's Abbey, H h h h leaving

leaving no Issue; and so his eldest Brother

Robert de Belesme inherited his Honour of Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He was in great Esteem with the Conqueror, who conferred on him much Honour and large Possessions, but after his Death stood up for *Robert Curthose's* Succession to the Throne against *William Rufus*; but being reconciled by his Father's Means, (who was then living) he was made General of all that King's military Forces, and his chief Architect for building of Castles. Upon the Death of his Brother *Hugh*, he petitioned that King for his Earldom, and having paid three thousand Pounds, became Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*. He built a strong Castle at *Bridgnorth* in this County, and obtained the Honour of *Blythe* in *Nottinghamshire*, (which he claimed as his Inheritance) for a large Sum of Money. In this State Things continued with him, till King *William Rufus* died, and then he renewed his Attempts for *Robert Curthose*, having his two Brothers to join with him, and *William Warren* Earl of *Surrey* and others; but King *Henry* soon routed him out of all his Castles and Holds, and reduced him and his Confederates to such Straits, that he was forced with all Humility to implore the King's Clemency upon his Approach to *Shrewsbury*; and acknowledging his Treason, offered him the Keys of the Town, which the King graciously accepted, giving him Leave to go safe to the Sea Coast, and so pass out of the Land, but seizing upon all his Honours and Possessions, as he did also of those that adhered to him. He left one Son named *William*, surnamed *Talvance*, to whom the King granted his Father's Lands in *Normandy*, but never restored him to his Earldoms, and so they were vacant many Years.

Sir John Talbot, Knt. whose great and heroick Achievements had before made him the Wonder of the World, was at Length for a Reward for his great Services, created Earl of *Shrewsbury*, 20 *Hen. VI.*

He had married *Maud* the Eldest of the two Daughters of *Sir Thomas Nevil*, Knt. by *John* his Wife, sole Heiress of *William* Lord *Furnival*, in whose Right being become Lord *Furnival*, he was summoned to Parliament, 11 *Hen. IV.* and so continued all that Reign; but in the first Year of King *Henry V.* was imprisoned in the Tower, but for what Cause it doth not appear; and if we should suppose it for none, it can't seem much amiss, when we observe, that in little more than two Months after he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in which Office while he continued, he took *Donald Mac-murche* Prisoner, and brought him into *England*, where he was committed to safe Custody in the Tower. From *Ireland* the King commanded him into *Normandy*, where he became engaged in the Wars against *France*, and was in many Battles and Sieges for almost 24 Years together, so successful, that his very Name was a Terror to the *French*, whom it scared from the Siege of *Burdeaux*. He was again made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Earl of *Wexford* and *Waterford*; but had not been long there when he was recalled, and sent with four Thousand Soldiers against the *French*, who were then besieging *Chastillon*. He hearing it, secured *Burdeaux*, and marched to *Chastillon* to raise the Siege, but there met his Fate, being shot 17 *July* 1453, with a Canon Bullet from the Walls, and his Son *Sir John Talbot* with him. This brave Captain being dead, his Army was presently routed, and from that Time *France* was soon taken out of the Hands of the *English*. His Body was not long after brought into *England*, and buried at *Whitchurch* in this County, under a Monument, with an Inscription, which will be properest to mention there. In his Earldom he was succeeded by his Son

John Talbot, his Heir, being his eldest Son by his first Wife, (for his Son *Sir John*, who was slain with him, was his eldest Son by his second Wife). He was not of full Age at his Father's Death, yet obtained Livery of his Father's Land.

Some

Some Years after he was made Chief Justice of *North-Wales*, and had a Commission to arm all Persons in able Body, and sufficient in Estate in this County, *Staffordshire*, and the Marches thereof, for the Defence of the Country against the unlawful Assemblies at that Time common in these Parts. He was also 12 *Edw. IV.* a Commissioner to treat with Commissioners from *Scotland*, about some Grievances committed by the *Scotch* Borderers, but died the next Year young, leaving

George, his eldest Son and Heir, Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was but 5 Years old at his Father's Death, but grew up to be a Man of Eminency, and in Favour with his Prince; for 1 *Hen. VII.* he was one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and had the Command given him the next Year, of the King's Army in the Battle of *Stoke* near *Newark* upon *Trent*, against the Rebels then in Arms, and vanquished them. In the 5 *Hen. VII.* he was one of the Chief of those Commanders that were sent into *Flanders* with a powerful Army to assist the Emperor *Maximilian* against the *French*. In the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* he was constituted one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Steward of that King's Household, and one of his Privy Council. He commanded the Vantguard of the King's Army at the Siege of *Therouenne*, and was present at the Interview of King *Henry* and *Francis* King of *France*, between *Guisnes* and *Ardres*. In the Rebellion, called the *Pilgrimage of Grace* (occasioned by the Dissolution of the lesser Monasteries) he was constituted the King's Lieutenant, and empowered by Force to subdue, or offer Tenders of Mercy to quiet the Commons, if they would submit. He died at *Wingfield* in *Derbyshire*, and by his last Will and Testament, ordered his Body to be buried at *Sheffield* in *Yorkshire*, in the Parish-Church there, by his first Wife, and a Marble Tomb to be laid over him.

Francis Talbot, his eldest Son and Heir, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was summoned to Parliament among the Barons in his Father's Life-

time; and the greater Monasteries happening to be dissolved, just when he came to the Earldom; he obtained from the King in Exchange for the Manor of *Farnham-Royal* in *Buckinghamshire*, the Inheritance of the Site of the Priory of *Worsop* in *Nottinghamshire*, and *Kings-Mead* in *Derbyshire*, with divers Lands belonging to the Abbies of *Beauchief* and *Roucester* in *Staffordshire*. He was Leader in the Army that went against *Scotland* twice, the last of which plundered *Leith*, and burnt and spoiled *Edinburgh*, 36 *Hen. VIII.* In King *Edw. VIth's* Reign, he was sent with an Army to relieve *Haddington*, which he performed, and victualled it, and then returned; whereupon he was made Justice of the Forests beyond *Trent*, 1 *Maria*, and President of the Council in the North. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign he was still of her Privy Council; but in 2 *Eliz.* in the Parliament then held, he and Viscount *Montacute* were the only Peers who opposed the Bill for the abolishing the Pope's Supremacy and Reformation of Religion. He departed this Life 21 *Sept. 1559.* 2 *Eliz.* leaving his only Son

George Talbot, Heir of his Honour and Estate. He had the Command of three thousand Soldiers in the Expedition into *Scotland*, when his Father was the General, and relieved the Earl of *Northumberland*, who was in Danger at *Lovick*. The Custody of the Queen of *Scots* was committed to him, 11 *Eliz.* and he held it 15 Years. Upon the Arraignment of the Duke of *Norfolk*, he was made Lord High Steward of *England* for that present Service, and after the Death of that Duke he was constituted Earl Marshal of *England*. He was buried at *Sheffield* aforesaid by his Ancestors, where, in his Life-time he had erected a noble Monument for himself, with a long Epitaph, containing his Pedigree, Preferments, and warlike Actions, but without Date, because he knew not the Day of his Death, and his Executors were not careful to put it on after his Decease, which happened 18 *Nov. 1590.*

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This

This noble Earl, by his last Will, dated 24 June 1590, appointed, that the Sum of two Hundred Pounds should yearly be employed for ever, for the Benefit of the poorest Artificers of the Town of Pontefract in Yorkshire, for the Increase of Trades and Occupations; and thus to be distributed: The Mayor of the said Town, and his Brethren, or the greatest Number of them with the Mayor, shall meet upon Monday in Whit-sun-Week, and by and with the Assent of the Earl of Shrewsbury, for the Time being, pay and lend to every poor Artificer of the said Town, so far as the said Money will extend, the Sum of five Pounds for three Years next following, every one of them giving good and sufficient Security, for the Repayment thereof at the Time fixed. He also gave five Hundred Pounds to the Town of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, to set up Tradesmen, who had no Stock to begin with. He was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by his Son

Gilbert Talbot his second Son, Francis his eldest Son, tho' married, dying in his Life-time, and without Issue. He sat in Parliament as a Baron in his Father's Life-time, and was sent by Queen Elizabeth Reg. 15. into France, once to confirm the League, and at another Time an Ambassador. In the Reign of King James I. he was constituted Guardian, and Chief Justice of all the Forests beyond Trent, and departing this Life 8 May 14 Jac. I. 1616, was buried with his Ancestors at Sheffield above mentioned, leaving no Heir Male; whereupon (tho' the greatest Part of the Estate went to his three Daughters) the Honour devolved upon his Brother

Edward Talbot, who then became Earl of Shrewsbury, but he dying the next Year without Issue, the direct Line was quite spent, and the Title of Honour and Estate descended to a collateral Branch, viz.

George Talbot of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, lineal Heir of Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Knt. Ban. second Son of the famous John, the first Earl of

Shrewsbury of this House, to whose Issue Male the Earldom was limited; his Posterity enjoyed this Honour for many Descents. The Manor of Grafton came to this Family by the Gift of King Henry VII. whom Sir Gilbert assisted in the Battle in Bosworth Field; after which he was employed by the same Prince in divers important Affairs; for he was commissioned to go into Flanders in the Expedition on the Behalf of Maximilian the Emperor, against the French, in the 5th Year of King Henry VII. He died unmarried, and

John Talbot, the Son of John Talbot of Longford in this County of Salop, Esq; the onely Brother of the last Earl George, succeeded in the Earldom. This Earl, by his first Wife, had several Sons, viz. George, Francis, Edward and Gilbert; George died without Issue in his Father's Life-time; and so his next Son

Francis Lord Talbot succeeded him in his Honour, but was unfortunately killed in a Duel by the Duke of Buckingham. This Lord lived in the Time of the Civil Wars of this Nation; and tho' we do not find him engaged in the Royal Cause, yet his Brothers Edward and Gilbert espoused it with much Zeal. The first of these was slain at Marston-moor Fight in Yorkshire; and the later was taken Prisoner, with two hundred more of the King's Party at Tiverton. Many others of this Family of Talbots attended the King's Fate, and were great Sufferers, as Sir Henry Talbot, and Col. James Talbot, and Sherington Talbot of Salwarpe in Worcestershire, Esq; whose Estate was damaged by the Parliament's Party above 2000 Pounds. This Earl Francis married Anna-Maria Daughter of Robert Earl of Cardigan, by whom he had

Charles Talbot, the late Duke of Shrewsbury, the last of that Name and Line that inherited this Honour. He was in all the Changes of his Time a great Patriot of his Country, and an earnest Espouser of the Protestant Interest, for observing what King James II. aimed at in all his Management, and what

what would be the necessary Consequence of it; he left this Place of Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and quitted a Regiment of Horse, which he commanded under that King, and mortgaging his Estate, went over to the Prince of Orange, and by his Example carried over divers other Persons of Honour, for which, and many other good Services, he was made, upon that Prince's Advancement to the Throne of these Realms, Principal Secretary of State, and a Knight of the Garter. He after some Time left his Secretary's Place, but soon resumed it again, being in the sixth Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, Anno 1694, created Marquess of Alton and Duke of Shrewsbury, and the same Year installed Knt. of the Garter. But being at length disabled by a Fall from his Horse, to undergo the Fatigue of the Secretary's Place, he resigned it a second Time, and his Majesty King William was

pleased, in lieu of it, to make him Lord Chamberlain, which was a Place of much easier Management; but being under many Indispositions, he resigned that Office also to the Earl of Jersey, and went into France and Italy to drink the Waters for the Recovery of his Health. In his Travels in Italy he married the Lady Adelaida, Daughter of ----- Politi of Bologna, descended by her Mother's Side from Sir Robert Dudley, a Duke of the Empire. Being returned into England, he was restored to his Place of Chamberlain of the Household, by her Majesty Queen ANNE, Anno 1710, and was at the same Time made one of her Privy Council. In the Year 1713, at the confirming the Peace, he was sent an Ambassador Extraordinary into France, and on his Return from thence, was sent Lord Lieutenant into Ireland; after his Return from whence he lived not long.

Men of Eminency born or inhabiting in Shrewsbury.

Richard Plantagenet, second Son to King Edward IV. and Elizabeth his Queen, was born at Shrewsbury, Anno 1472. He was created by his Father Duke of York, and affianced to Anne the Daughter and Heir of John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk. He was murdered (as our Historians generally agree) with his Brother King Edward V. in the Tower of London, by the Instruments of his cruel Uncle Richard Duke of Gloucester, to make his Way to the Throne; tho' a Report, that he was conveyed away to his Aunt Margaret, Dutchess of Burgundy, and was alive after King Richard's Death, was a Ground for some Malecontents to set up Perkin Warbeck, under his Name and Person to claim the Throne, when Henry VII. had got Possession of it, which

caused that King some Danger, but more Trouble to suppress it.

George Plantagenet also his Brother, the youngest Son of the said King and Queen, was born here. He died in his Infancy.

Robert of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bangor, in the Reign of King John, Anno 1197. That King making War upon Leoline Prince of Wales, imprisoned this Bishop in his own Cathedral, and for his Ransom obliged him to pay 300 Hawks, a Bird tho' scarce in this Nation for many Ages past, we may suppose were then plentiful. He wrote the Life of St. Winifred, and relates many Miracles done by her, at the Request of the Men of Ruthin in Wales. It is remarkable of him, that at his Death he ordered

dered by his Will, that his Body should be buried not in his Cathedral, which might be thought the properest Place, but in the Middle of the Market-place of this Town of *Shrewsbury*, where he was born. Dr. *Fuller* desires us not to impute it to his Profaneness, but either to his Humility, as not worthy to lie in Holy Ground, or to his prudent Foresight; that in those warlike Times Churches were more likely to be disturbed than Market-Places. Anno 1215. he departed this Life.

Ralph of *Shrewsbury*, so called from his Birth-place. He was in the Reign of King *Edward III.* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; but because he was consecrated without the Pope's Knowledge, he was forced to pay a large Sum to expiate for his Presumption. He was a great Benefactor to his Cathedral, giving not only a large Sum to it, but a strong Chest with Iron Bars to keep it in, which yet some Thieves broke open in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, but how, is unknown. He erected and endowed a spacious Structure for the Vicar's Choral of his Cathedral, to inhabit together; and with great Expence enlarged the Bishop's Palace, beautifying and fortifying it Castle-wise. He sat Bishop 34 Years, and dying 14 Aug. 1363, lieth buried in his Cathedral, and on his Tomb is his Statue done to the Life.

The Family of *Talbots* hath produced many eminent Men, besides those that have successively born the Honour of Earls of *Shrewsbury*, viz.

Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, who was the Son of *John Talbot*, the second Earl of *Shrewsbury*, of that Name; he was the High Sheriff of *Shropshire*, 3 Rich. III. and in the Time of his Shrievalty, Henry Earl of *Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry VII.*) marching with his Men to bid Battle to King *Richard III.* was met at *Shrewsbury* by Sir *Gilbert*, with two thousand Men well armed, most of them Tenants of his Nephew *George* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, then in his Minority; and with them he so increased the Earl's Army, that coming to a Battle in *Bosworth* Field, he

was Victor. For these great Services the Earl, when he was made King, rewarded him with a fair Estate in Lands at *Grafton* in *Worcestershire*, made him Governor of *Calis*, and Knight of the Garter, and from him the Earls of *Shrewsbury* from the 14 Jac. I. are descended. While he was Governor of *Calis*, King *Henry VIII.* fearing least that important Place should be surpris'd by the *French*, sent to him to fortify it well; but this stout Man sent him Word again, That he could neither fortify, nor fittify without Money, of which the King sent him none. Of his Family was

Robert Talbot, a Person very much esteemed in his Time, viz. in the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* for his singular Knowledge in the Antiquities of *England*, and his Care in preserving and collecting ancient Books and Monuments. *Leland*, *Bale*, *Ortelius* and *Cambden*, abound in his Praises; and the last thus styles him, *Vir antiquitatis bene peritus*, viz. Meaning of the *Iceni*. He was Fellow of *New College*, *Oxford*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Treasurer of the Cathedral of *Norwich*, where he resided, and composed his Notes on *Antoninus's Itinerary*, never printed, but much made use of by *Cambden* and *Burton*. He hath other Writings and Collections dispersed in Libraries, but none printed, and therefore more valued. He gave three Acres of Land in *Lakenham* in *Norfolk*, to the Dean and Chapter of *Norwich*, 27 Aug. 1558, and soon after died, and was buried in the Cathedral Church there. There was also one

Thomas Talbot, living about the same Time with *Robert*, and of the same Family, as we suppose. He was called for Distinction, *Limping Talbot*, from his Lameness. He being promoted to be Clerk of the Records of the Tower of *London*, became so good a Genealogist, that *Cambden* in his *Britannia* doth acknowledge that he helped him in the Successions of the Earls of every County since the *Norman Conquest*. He left choice Collections behind him, which Sir *Robert Cotton* purchased many of, and put them into

into his Library, as valuable Monuments.

Col. *Richard Talbot*, who was familiar with King *Charles II.* but more in Favour with King *James II.* was of this Family. He was employed by this last to model the Army in *Ireland*; and accordingly made great Alterations in it, by putting out Protestant Officers and putting in Papists, which Dr. *Oates*, some Years before, had in his Narration foretold. Having done this, he came over into *England* to give an Account of what he had done, and was both well received and rewarded, being made Earl of *Tyrconnel*, with a Design that he should return into *Ireland* in Quality of Lord Lieutenant, to which Office he had been recommended by Bishop *Tyrel*; but upon Advice the Earl of *Clarendon* was sent Lord Lieutenant, and *Tyrconnel* Lieutenant-General, in which Place he and his Brother *Peter Talbot*, reputed Archbishop of *Dublin*, fought to promote Popery, till the Revolution broke all their Measures.

Sampson Price, the Son of *Thomas Price*, sometime Vicar of *St. Chad's* in *Shrewsbury*, was born in that Parish. He

received his University Learning in *Exeter College, Oxford*, where he took all his Degrees in Divinity, being made a Doctor in 1617. He became a smart University Preacher; and from a Lecturer of *St. Martin's Church* in *Oxford*, was made the same at *St. Olaves* in *Southwark*, Chaplain in Ordinary to King *James I.* (and so continued to King *Charles I.*) and Vicar of *Christ Church, London*. He was a ready and frequent Court Preacher; and being zealous against the Popish Doctrines, was much resorted to and admired, being usually stiled by his Hearers, *The Mawle of Hereticks, i. e. Papists*. He hath 7 Sermons in Print, and lies buried under the Communion Table in the Chancel of *Christ Church*. He died in 1630, and was succeeded in the Vicarage of *Christ Church* by Mr. *Edward Finch*, Brother of Sir *John Finch*, afterward Lord *Finch of Fordwich*.

Thomas Churchyard, was born in this Town. He wrote a Book in Verse of the Worthies of *Wales*. Mr. *Cambden* in his Remains tells us, what his Epitaph made by himself was, by which it seems that he was as poor as Poets usually are. The Epitaph was this:

Come *Alecks*, lend me the Torch,
To find a Church-yard in a Church-Porch;
Poverty and Poetry his Tomb doth enclose,
Wherefore good Neighbours be merry in Prose.

He died (as is conjectured) about the Eleventh of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, 1570.

Edward Wolley, Dr. of Divinity of *Oxford*, but educated at *Cambridge* in *St. John's College*. He was one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to King *Charles I.* and adhering to his Majesty's Cause in the Grand Rebellion, retired with the King to *Oxford* to attend on him, and preach sometimes before him there. When his Majesty's Cause declined, he suffered, as the other Royalists did, and attended King *Charles II.* in his adverse Fortune, enduring much Misery in his Service. After the Restoration of his Master, he was made Rector of *Fin-*

chingfield in *Essex*, to settle the Inhabitants there in loyal Principles, and invalidate the Doctrines of the leading Independent, Mr. *Stephen Marshall*. In 1665, he was promoted to the Episcopal See of *Clonsfort* and *Kilmacogh* in *Ireland*, to which he was consecrated at *Tuam*, 16 Apr. and sat there some Years, being held in great Veneration for his admirable way of Preaching, and exemplary Conversation. Among several Things that he hath in Print, these are, 1. *Eulogia*, shewing the pious Practise of Parents giving, and Children asking their Blessing. 2. *Eudoxia*, a Model for private Prayers. 3. *The true Royalist*.

Col. *Benlow*, a great Royalist, and very active in King *Charles II*'s Cause at the Battle of *Worcester*, was shot to Death in this Town, *Octob.* 1651.

Mr. *Thomas Challoner*, of this Town, a most admirable Greek Scholar, and School-master in the King's School here. This Part of the Kingdom was very much beholding to him for keeping up the Principles of Loyalty, which he instilled into a vast Company of young Gentlemen bred up by him in Learning, for which, falling under the Frowns of the Rebel Powers, he was fined sixty Pounds. Near this City the River *Severn* hath many Turnings and Windings, making a kind of *Peninsula*, the inmost Part of which is called, *The Isle of Hall*, where is a Chapel for religious Worship, and at the Neck stands

Rossal, a little Village, famous for nothing in Mr. *Cambden*'s Time, but a Sort of old fashioned Boats, called in *Latin*, *Rates*, i. e. Flotes made of Planks of rough Timber, joined together with light Ribs of Wood, which the Inhabitants here make use of to convey Burthens backward and forward upon the Stream of the *Severn*. The Use and Name of them was originally brought by the *English* from the *Rhine* in *Germany*, where they bear the Name of Flotes; but this Sort of Vessels are now almost quite out of Date here; but instead of them the Fishermen have gotten a small Vessel called a *Coracle*, which they use to the same, or better Purpose, as well, or rather more to be taken Notice of than the former; for one Man sitting in it will row himself with incredible Swiftness with one Hand, while with the other he manages his Net, Angle, or other Fishing-Tackle. It is of a Form almost Oval, made of split Sallow Twigs interwoven, (round at the Bottom) and on that Part next the Water covered with an Horse-hide. It is about five Foot in Length, and three in Breadth, and is so light, that when the Fishermen or Rowers come off the Water, they can take them on their Backs and carry them home.

There are many Villages more in this Hundred, which being so near the chief Town of the Shire, have doubtless many Things memorable in them; but for want of Information we must omit them, and so go on to another Hundred, viz.

II. NORTH-BRADFORD Hundred.

This Hundred lies in the most Northern Part of the County, and is bounded on that Side and the East with *Cheshire*; on the South, with *Bradford South*; and on the West, with Part of *Flintshire* in *Wales*, and the Hundreds of *Pimhill* and *Shrewsbury*. The Fee of this Hundred, we suppose to be in the King, and under the Government of the Sheriffs; but the Bailiwick of it was for some time in the Family of the *Ferrers* of *Okeham*; *William de Ferrers* dying possessed of it, 44 *Edw.* III. and *Henry de Ferrers*, 11 *Rich.* II. his Widow *Joan*, after his Death, having her Thirds in it, and leaving it at her Death to her Grandson *William*, the Son and Heir of *Henry*. It hath three Market-Towns in it, *Drayton*, *Wemm*, and *Whitchurch*.

Drayton, whose Market is weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fairs yearly on the Translation of *St. Edward*, 13 *Octob.* and on the *Wednesday* before *Palm-Sunday*. We find nothing memorable concerning this Town in our Histories, but the Battle fought near it upon *Blore-heath*, between the Adherents to the *York* and *Lancastrian* Title to the Crown, in the 37th Year of King *Henry VI.* *Nevil* Earl of *Salisbury* being the Leader of the *York* Party, and *James Touchet* Lord *Audley* of the *Lancastrians*. The Earl had with him about 5 Thousand Men, and the Lord *Audley* ten, which put him in Hopes that he should over-power the Earl, and take him, and therefore he pressed the more unadvisedly upon the Earl's Party, before his own was in a Readiness, and fit for an Attack. *Salisbury* was sensible that he was over-nimbred, but resolved not to fly, and so joined Battle. The Fight was long and bloody; but the Earl's Men having nothing

nothing to trust to but their Valour, fought like desperate Persons, and at length vanquished the Lord *Audley* and his whole Army, killing him and many of his Captains, who being dead, the Army in Confusion fled. There were killed in the Combat, and after the Fight, above two Thousand Men, of which the greatest Part were *Obeshire* Men, because the Lord *Audley* had gathered most of his Men out of that County. The Earl of *Salisbury* marched from hence to *Ludlow*, where *Richard* Duke of *York* was gathering Forces; and upon Consultation it was from this Time agreed to aim at obtaining the Crown. This Town is supposed by some Antiquaries to be the *Caer-Darithou*, which *Ninnius* mentions among the twenty Cities of *Britain*, which *Henry* of *Huntington* calls *Draiton*. The Family of the *Corbets* had a Seat here, of which it is observable, that some of them were Sheriffs of this County, from 33 *Hen. III.* in most of the succeeding Reigns to 11 *Car. I.*

Wem, another Market-town in this Hundred, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on *St. Martin's Day*, 10 *Nov.* It is situate near the Head of the River *Rodan*; and in it there was anciently a Castle began to be erected, but not being finished, there is nothing now to be seen of it, but an Hill upon which it is supposed the Foundation was laid. About the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, this Town was the Barony and Seat of *William Pantolf*, who at the Time of the Survey, was found to have had twenty-eight Lordships more in this County, which he held of *Roger de Montgomery*, to whom, as is above said, the greatest Part of this County was given by the Conqueror. From his Posterity, of whom *William de Pantolf*, the Son of *Ivo de Pantolf*, was the Heir Male, it passed by his Daughter and sole Heir *Maud de Pantolf*, by Marriage to *Ralf Boteler* of *Oversey* in *Warwickshire*, 17 *Hen. III.* In his Family it continued some Years; but *William Boteler* dying without Issue Male, sometime before 49 *Edw. III.* and leaving

Elizabeth his only Daughter and Heir; Sir *Robert Ferrers*, a younger Son of the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, by Marriage with her, came into the Possession of this Barony, *Oversey*, and the rest of her Inheritance, and was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, by the Title of *Robert Ferrers* of *Wem*, Chevalier. All her Estate upon her Marriage, was entailed upon the Heirs of their Bodies; and for want of such, to her right Heirs. *Robert* died, and left an Heir *Robert*, who also died before his Mother, leaving two Daughters Coheirs, viz. *Elizabeth* married to *John* Lord *Greystock*; and *Mary* to *Ralph Nevil* Earl of *Westmorland*; *Elizabeth* their Grandmother yet living, and marrying to Sir *Thomas Molington*, Knt. styling her self Baroness of *Wem*. After her Decease this Barony passed to *John* Lord *Greystoke*, who married her eldest Grand-daughter *Elizabeth*, and continued in that Family till Issue Male again failing, 22 *Hen. VII.* *Elizabeth*, the Heir general of *Ralph* Lord *Greystoke*, carried this Lordship by Marriage to *Thomas* Lord *Dacres* of *Gillesland*, beyond which Family we can't trace it.

In the Reign of King *James II.* the Title of Baron of *Wem* was conferred by that Prince upon *George* Lord *Jeffreys*, then Lord High Chancellor of *England*, not so much because he had purchased the Manor, as because he had been particularly serviceable to his Designs in bringing in Popery. He died upon the Coming of King *William III.* into *England*, more thro' Fear of Punishment than Disease or Age, and left his Honour and Estate to his Son, who became Baron of *Wem*. He was a promising young Man, but died soon, and so the Honour became extinct.

Sir *Thomas Adams*, Knt. so made by King *Charles II.* when he was sent to the *Hague* a Commissioner for the City of *London*, was born in this Town. He was bred a Draper in *London*, where God so blessed his Industry, that he became Lord Mayor in 1645, having been Sheriff about 6 Years before. He was a great Sufferer in the Times of the Rebellion,

tion, but bore his Troubles with a perfect Submission to God's Pleasure, and Chearfulness. He gave the House of his Nativity in this Town to be a Free-School, for the Education of Town-born Children, and liberally endowed it. He lived some Years after the Restoration, and saw, no doubt, with great Comfort, the Benefit of his Gift to this Town, in the good Education of their Children in Learning and Piety.

Whit-church, or *de Albo Monasterio*, called also *Blackmere*, because the Manor-house of this Town stands upon a large Mere, which, from the Blackness of the Water, was called *Blackmere*. This Manor was the Estate of the Family of *Blancminster*, or *de Whit-church*; the last of which Family leaving only 4 Daughters and Heirs, this Manor by one of them, passed in Marriage to *Robert Le Strange*, (whose Family was so named, because they were Strangers brought into England by King Henry II. and soon after far spread and propagated) whose Son *John Le Strange* was called *Le Strange* of *Blackmere*, from his Seat near the Mere, of which before. This Manor continued some Successions in the Family of *Le Strange*, and *John Le Strange*, the Grandson of the above-mentioned *John*, being in Favour with K. Edw. III. obtained a Charter for free Warren of the said Prince for his Manors of *Whitchurch*, and other Lordships in this County. He died seized of this Manor, and left it to his Son *Fulke*, whose Descendant and Nephew by his Brother *John*, coming into Possession of this Lordship, obtained of King Edward III. a Charter for a Fair to be held yearly at *Whitchurch*, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feast of the Apostles of S. S. *Simon* and *Jude*, 28 Octob. This *John* left a Daughter for his Heir, but she dying without Issue, her Aunt *Ancharet* became her Heir, being then 22 Years old, and married to

Sir *Richard Talbot*, Knt. she brought it into his Family, in which it continued long, as will presently appear.

Sir *Richard Talbot* being possessed of this Manor, died seized of it, 20 Rich. II. leaving it to his Son *Gilbert Talbot*, who dying 7 Hen. V. left a Daughter named *Ancharet* his Heir, then but two Years old, *Beatrix* his Wife surviving him, who tho' she was a *Portuguese*, and illegitimate, the King accepted as a free Denizen, and confirmed to her this Manor, with the Advowson of the Church, and some other Estates, which had before been settled on her for Term of Life. *Ancharet*, the Heir of *Gilbert*, died about two Years after her Father, and *John* her Uncle became her Heir. He was so famous for military Exploits, that he was made Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the World's Wonder. He was killed before *Chatillion* in France, by a Canon-shot, and was brought to this Town to be buried, leaving this Manor, and other great Estates to his Son and Heir *John*, whom he had by *Maud* his first Wife, one of the Heirs of Sir *Thomas Nevill* Lord *Furnival*. This *John* left this Manor to his Son of the same Name, as did also this *John*; but *Christopher Talbot* his fourth Son, Archdeacon of *Chester*, was Rector of this Church. We find no farther Account of this Manor, and so suppose it continued in the *Shrewsbury* Family, till it was extinct in the last Duke, as we have shewed above.

The Church here is a Rectory valued in the King's Books at 26 l. 4 s. 4 d. ob. in the Patronage of the *Shrewsbury* Family till lately. In it are several Monuments for the *Talbots*; but the most remarkable is for our English *Achilles*, *John Talbot*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury* of this Family. It stands in the South-Wall of the Chancel, and deserves our Notice for the Plainness of it, according to the Custom of the Age.

Orate pro anima Pranobilis Viri, DOMINI
IOANIS TALBOT, Quondam Comititis Salopie
Domini Talbot, Domini Furnival, Domini Verdon,
Domini Strange de Blackmere, & Mareschalli
Francie Qui obiit in Bello apud Burdewes.
VII IVLII MCCCCLIII.

Pray for the Soul of the Right Honourable Lord, JOHN TALBOT, some Time Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Talbot, Lord Furnival, Lord Verdon, Lord Strange of Blackmere, and Marshal of France, who died in Battle at Burdewes.
the VII of JULY MCCCCLIII.

This Town is famous for several eminent Men, who were born, or lived in it.

1. *Nicholas Bernard*, Chaplain to the Learned Dr. *James Usher*, Primate of Ireland, and afterwards Dean of *Ardagh*. He was reputed a Person of such Learning and Judgment, that that Learned Prelate much entrusted him to make Observations and Collections for him. He continued in Ireland in the Time of the Rebellion, and not only was stripped of all his Estate, but was often in Danger of his Life, which drove him into England with his Lord the Primate. Soon after his Arrival here, he was made Rector of this rich Church, (which was given him by the Earl of *Bridgewater*) Chaplain to *Oliver* Lord Protector, and one of his Almoners, and Preacher to the Honourable Society of *Greys-Inn*. After the Restoration of King *Charles II.* if he would have returned into Ireland, 'tis more than probable he might have regained his Deanery, and perhaps been a Bishop; but he had so ill an Opinion of the State of that Nation, that he would not trust himself there; but contenting himself with *Whitchurch*, remained there to his dying Day. He wrote some Things remarkable, as. 1. The penitent Death of *John Atherton*, Bishop of *Waterford*, who was executed at *Dublin* Dec. 5. 1640, with a Sermon preached at his Burial the Night after. 2. The

Siege of *Drogheda*, in which he was present, and several Times in Jeopardy of his Life there. (3.) The Life and Death of Dr. *James Usher* Bishop of *Armagh*, &c. in a Sermon at his Funeral 17 Apr. 1656. (4.) The Judgment of the said Archbishop concerning the Extent of Christ's Death, of the Sabbath, &c. answered by Dr. *Heylin*, with whom this Doctor had some Dispute about those Points, by Letter, &c. He died in this Place, and was buried in the Church in the Winter, Anno 1661, leaving a Son *James Bernard*.

2. *Abraham Whelock*, a noted Person for his Learning, was born in this Town. He was bred up in University Learning in *Clare-hall*, Cambridge, where he was Fellow, Library-Keeper, Arabick Professor, and Minister of St. *Sepulchres*. He was admirable for his Industry, and no less for his great Knowledge in the Oriental Tongues. He translated the *New Testament* into the *Persian* Language, with Hopes, that in Time it might tend some way or other to the Conversion of that Countrey to Christianity. It is true, his Labour was ridiculed at that Time; but whatever the Effect was then like to be, his Design was pious and commendable, and who knows but that it may hereafter produce some good Fruit. He was one of those learned Men, whom Dr. *Brian Walton*, afterwards Bishop of *Chester*, made use of in putting out his *Polyglot Bible*; and among the Western Tongues

Tongues he was well versed in the *Saxon*, as he shewed by the fair and true Edition, which he put out, of *Bede's Works*. He died in 1654.

Adderley, or *Atherley*, the Lordship and Estate of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, 9 *Edward II.* who obtained of that King a Grant for a Market every Week upon *Thursday*, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Apostles *S. S. Peter and Paul*, 29 *June*; as also a Charter of a free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Place. He left it to *Giles* his Son, with other large Estates, and the Advowson of the Church, who died without Issue Male, and his Sisters were his Heirs, of which *Margery* was married to *William Lord Ros of Hamlake*, and had this Lordship for Part of her Division of the Estate; and so it was found that this Lordship belonged 7 *Rich. II.* to *Thomas Lord Ros of Hemlake*, in whose Family it continued divers Successions, till *Thomas Lord Ros*, being a firm Adherent to the *Lancastrian* Family in the Wars of King *Henry VI.* and King *Edward IV.* was after the Defeat of the *Lancastrians* in *Towton-field*, attainted by the first Parliament of King *Edward IV.* and his Estate confiscated, and with the rest this Manor came into the King's Hands, and was by him granted to *John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester*, at that Time King *Edward's* Chamberlain, who had married *Philippa*, that Lord's Sister, together with the Advowson of the Church.

Arcole, or as we find it in ancient Records, *Akbul*, an Hamlet belonging to the Lordship of *Pullid* in this County, the Estate of *Edmund Mortimer*, the Ancestor of the *Earls of March*, who with the other Barons-Marchers, encountering the Army of *Leoline Prince of Wales*, routed the *Welsh* with great Slaughter, and slew *Leoline* their Prince, whose Head they cut off, and sent it to King *Edward I.* who ordered it to be set on a Pole on *London-Bridge*, crowned with Ivy. His Lady and Widow *Margaret*, among other Estates, had this Hamlet, with the Lordship of *Pullid*, settled on her after his Death,

which happened 32 of *Edw. I.* for her better Support and Maintenance, besides those Lordships, whereof she had been enfeoffed jointly with her Husband in his Life-time.

Bery, as it is now called from *Burgh*, a Spot of Ground scarce a Mile distant from *Red-castle*, where 'tis supposed a small City once stood, tho' at this Time the very Ruins thereof are almost imperceptible; but the *Roman* Coins that are often found there, with such Bricks as 'tis well known the *Romans* used in Building, are an Evidence of its Antiquity and Founders. The Inhabitants and Neighbours have a Tradition, that it was a famous City in the Days of King *Arthur*, to whom the common People are apt to ascribe every Thing that is ancient and strange, as believing *Britain* most flourishing in his Time.

Bradford, now a small inconsiderable Village, but probably the most considerable Place in those Northern Parts of the County, because the Name of two Hundreds seem to be taken from it, viz. this and *South Bradford*; and tho' it be sunk below its Dignity now, it pleads for some Regard in this Respect, that it gives the Titles of a Viscount and Earl to the Family of *Newport*, of which *Richard Newport* is now Earl of *Bradford*, Viscount *Newport* of *Bradford*, and Baron *Newport* of *High Ercal* in this County. This Family rose to this Honour by their Loyalty and good Services done for King *Charles I.* for Sir *Richard Newport* appearing in the Beginning of the Troubles in Defence of the Royal Cause, was rewarded by that King with the Title of a Baron, by the Name of Lord *Newport* of *High Ercal*; but his Majesty's Cause declining, he was forced to fly into *France* to escape the Usurper's Hands, and died at *Moulins* Febr. 1650. His Son *Francis*, who inherited his Estate and Honour, had signalized his Loyalty in his Father's Life-time, by taking up Arms for the King, and doing many valiant Acts in North *Wales* for his Majesty's Interest, till in 1644, he was taken Prisoner by the Parliament Forces. He obtained his Liberty

Liberty at length, and lived to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* who in Consideration of his personal Merits both in acting and suffering, made him Comptroller, and then Treasurer of the Household, and soon after Viscount *Newport of Bradford*; and since by King *William III.* and Queen *Mary II.* Reg. 6. Earl of *Bradford*, which Honour his Son *Richard* now inherits, and hath three Sons, *Henry, Richard* and *Thomas*.

Chefwerden, or *Chefwardyne*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, till King *Henry II.* gave it to *John Le Strange*, Brother of *Hamond Le Strange*, the Son of *Guy le Strange* a younger Son of the Duke of *Britain*. He held it of the King by the Service of one Knight's Fee and an half, as it was certified upon assessing an Aid for the Marriage of that King's Daughter. In this Family it continued several Successions, and another *John*, 7 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands here; but Issue Male in the direct Line failing upon the Death of another *John Le Strange*, the last Heir Male of this Family, *Sir John Leybourn* was found to be the next Heir, viz. Son of *Lucy* the Sister of the said *John*, and so it passed into that Family; but by other collateral Branches of the first *Guy*, are descended the Families of the *Le Stranges* of *Knocking*, *Avindeleggh*, *Ellismere*, *Blackmere*, *Lutheham*, and *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk*; but from that of *Knocking* (by the Death of *John Le Strange*, without Issue Male) his Inheritance descended to *Joan* his only Daughter and Heir, who marrying to *George Stanley*, the eldest Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Darby*, their Estate passed into that Family, who in their Titles retain the Name of Baron *Strange* of *Knocking*; and the eldest Son in the Father's Life-time, by the Courtesy of *England*, bears the Name and Title of Lord *Strange* in Memory of the Family, and Heiress, by whom they gained so considerable an Addition to their Estate.

Claverly, the Manor and Estate of the Family of the *Ferrers* of *Okeham* in *Rutlandshire*. *William Ferrers* descended of a

younger Son of *William de Ferrers* Earl of *Darby*, dying seized of this Manor, with divers other Estates, 17 *Edw. III.* He left it to his Son and Heir *William de Ferrers*, who was found possessed of it at his Death, 44 *Edw. III.* by which it came to his Son and Heir *Henry de Ferrers*. This Gentleman had an Augmentation to his Estate by the Death of *William de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, without Issue, for by his Mother, who was that Earl's Sister, he was found to be one of his next Heirs, 5 *Rich. II.* He being a Knight Banneret, attended the King in divers Expeditions into *France* and *Scotland*, and died 11 *Rich. II.* being then seized of this Manor and other large Estates, which his Son and Heir *Henry* inherited; but *Joan* his Wife surviving him, she held in Dower, among other Estates, a third Part of this Manor of *Claverly*, and of the Hundred of *Bradford*, which upon her Death returned to her Grandson *William*, his Father *Henry* being dead before his Mother. This Manor continued in this Family for two or three Successions more; but at length upon the Death of *Robert de Ferrers*, then of *Tamworth-Castle*, without Issue Male, his Estate was divided between his two Daughters and Heirs, *Elizabeth* the Wife of *John* Lord *Greystoke*, and *Mary* the Wife of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmoreland*; but to which it fell upon the Partition, we find not.

This Village boasts of the Nativity of *Sir Robert Broke* or *Brooke*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* He was the Son of *Tho. Brooke* of this Place, and having laid a Foundation of Literature at *Oxford*, proceeded to the Study of the Common Laws in the *Middle Temple*, where he became the compleatest Lawyer of his Age. He was chosen the Summer Reader in that House in 1542, and Double Reader in Lent 1550, and two Years after was called by Writ to be Serjeant at Law, after which he was the next Year made Judge, and about the same Time admitted to the Degree of Knighthood. He wrote an Abridgment of the Year-Books.

Books to *Q. Mary's* Time; certain new Cases adjudged in King *Hen. VIII.* King *Edward's* and *Q. Mary's* Reign, and his Reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558; and in his Will several Times remembers the Church and Poor of *Putney*. He obtained a fair Estate by his Profession and Studies, which he left to his Posterity, which still remain in this County, and in one or two Places in *Suffolk*.

Dodington, one of those many Manors of which *Edwin* the good Earl of *Mercia* was possessed in *Edward* the Confessor's Days, according to *Domesday-Book*; but we can't find to whom it descended after his Death, it no where appearing that he had any Wife or Issue. In whose Possession it was for many Years after, we can't discover, till in the 23d Year of King *Richard II.* it was found to be the Estate of *Richard Talbot*, who married *Ankaret*, the Daughter of *John Lestrangle* of *Blackmere*, and died possessed of it, the 20th of the same King, leaving *Gilbert Talbot* his Heir; but this Manor was divided for the present, and one third Part of it allotted to *Ankaret* his Mother for her Life, and at her Death came to him. He enjoyed it but a few Years; for about six Years after he died, and left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Ankaret*; but this Manor of *Dodington* was settled by Feoffment for Life, upon his second Wife *Beatrix*, an illegitimate Daughter of the King of *Portugal*, whom King *Henry V.* made Denizen, that she might enjoy it with other Estates; *Ankaret* died two Years after her Father, and her Uncle Sir *John Talbot*, the great Hero above-mentioned, was her Heir, and after *Beatrix's* Death, came into Possession of this Manor, and many other great Estates, which he increased and left to his Posterity, who from him became Earls of *Shrewsbury*, and flourished till the last Reign, in which the Line failed by the Death of the late Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who left no Issue Male.

Hodnet, a small Village, of no Note but for the generous Benefactions of Sir *Rowland Hill*, a Native here. The first of these was the Son of *Richard Hill*, an

Inhabitant here, and being bred a Merchant in *London*, arrived at that Wealth and Dignity, that he was made Lord Mayor of it in the Year 1549. But his Wealth increased his Goodness as well as his Honour; for being sensible from whose Blessing he received his Estate, he made his Returns by erecting some lasting Monuments for God's Glory; as, 1. He built a School at *Drayton* above mentioned, for the Education of the Children of the Place in Piety and good Learning, and endowed it with a good Maintenance for a Master. He also gave six Hundred Pounds to *Christ-Church* Hospital, *London*, besides divers other Benefactions. He also at his Death forgave all his Tenants in his Manors of *Aldersey* and *Sponely* in this County, a Year's Rent; and further enjoined his Heirs to make them Leases for twenty-one Years, for two Years Rent. Moreover for the publick Benefit he caused several Causeways to be made, and Bridges to be built (two of them of Stone, containing both of them eighteen Arches) in the publick Roads for the safe Passage of Travellers and Carriages, which was in his Time accounted a great Piece of Charity, and might be beneficial in these Times, if Posterity had kept them up.

Hopton, the Manor of *Roger Lord Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, who in the 14th Year of King *Edward I's* Reign, obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here.

Horton, the Estate of *Thomas Corbet*, one of the Barons-Marchers, which upon an Inquisition taken about the Bounds of the Forest, was found to be out of them.

Prees, a Village famous only for its Vicar Dr. *James Fleetwood*, who was, before the Wars with the Parliament, Prebendary of *Eccleshall*, in the Cathedral of *Lichfield*, Rector of *Sutton Coldfield* in *Warwickshire*, and Vicar here. He was Chaplain to Dr. *Wright*, the first suffering Bishop of that See, by whom he had his Prebend and this Vicarage given him. He was a very early Sufferer, for being forced out of his Vicarage, he fled to the Army, in which being

being made Chaplain to the Earl of Rivers Regiment, he continued in that Quality to the End of the War. He did good Service at the Battle of Edgill, and was on that Account made Dr. of Divinity, when the King held Oxford, and Chaplain to Prince Charles. Upon the Restoration he was the first Person that was sworn a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and was soon after constituted Provost of King's College in Cambridge, where he was twice Vice-chancellor, having at the same Time the Rectories of Anstey in Hertfordshire, and Denham in Buckinghamshire. He was consecrated Bishop of Worcester in the Year 1675, and died in 1683, *atat.* 81. His Loyalty was the more acceptable, because several of his Family were engaged on the Rebel Side, and one of them was one of the King's Judges, for which Crime his Estate was forfeited at the Restoration.

Red-Castle, called by the Normans *Castellum*, because it stands upon a Rock or woody Hill of reddish Stone, called *Rad-cliff*. It was anciently the Seat and Estate of the Family of *La Pole*, of which *Griffin ap Owen*, or *de la Pole* being the last Heir Male, it passed (being then called the Castle of *Pole*) with *Hawise* the Sister and Heir of the said *Griffin*, to *John de Cherlton*, to whom King Edward II. gave the said *Hawise* in Marriage. It was then a large Barony, to which nine Towns in the Marches belonged. The Family of *Cherlton* held it, till in the Reign of King Edward IV. the Male Issue failing in *Edward de Cherlton*, Lord *Powis* his two Daughters became his Heirs, and *Joyce* the youngest marrying Sir *John Tiptoft*, carried the Lordship of *Powis* into his Family, who from thence were summoned to Parliament under the Title of Lords *Powis*. The Castle was afterwards called *Red-castle*, and became the Seat of the *Audleys*, being given them by the Bounty of *Maud Le Strange*, or the *Stranger*. About Mr. *Cambden's* Time, there were some considerable Ruins of this Castle; but at present there are only some small

Tokens of it remaining. Who was the Founder of this Castle, we have no Discoveries of.

Sandford, a Village not far from *Draughton*, famous only for being the Habitation of the Family of *Sandfords*, of which *Nicholas de Sandford*, Esq; was High Sheriff of this County, 9 Ricb. II. from which Time they continued in this Place till the Reign of King Charles I. when we observe, that *Francis Sandford* of *Sandford*, Esq; compounded for his reputed Delinquency in the late Civil Wars, and paid four Hundred fifty and nine Pounds for his Composition. He was one of the Parents of *Francis Sandford*, a Person of wonderful Improvements. He was at the Restoration of King Charles II. created by Letters Patents Pursivant at Arms, by the Name and Title of *Rouge-Dragon*, and afterwards *Lancaster* Herald of Arms, which Office he held till the Year 1689, and then surrendered it up, being aged, but alive in 1692. He hath written several Things suitable to his Profession, as the Genealogy of the Kings of Portugal; the Order and Ceremonies used at the Duke of *Albemarle* George Monk's Funeral; the Genealogical History of the King's of England, &c. and the History of the Coronation of King James II. and Queen Mary.

Shenton, or *Shavington*, a Village standing upon the Northern Border of the County, a Seat of the *Needhams*, a Family of Note, and of late famous for Sir Robert *Needham*, Knt. who had a considerable Command during the Wars with Ireland, under Queen Elizabeth. He was afterwards Vice-President of the Council in the Marches of Wales, and created by King Charles I. Viscount *Kilmorey*. To him succeeded Thomas his Son, who built a noble House in this Place, and added a Park to it. He is succeeded in his Honour by Robert Viscount *Kilmorey* his Son.

Sponcley, the Manor of *Bartholomew* Ld. *Badlesmere*, who obtained a Grant for a Market weekly, at *Adderley*, upon Thursday, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of S S. Peter and Paul, 29 June, and

and a Liberty of free Warren in *Aderderley* and *Sponely*, with divers other Lordships. His Family held them several Successions; but at length this Manor *cum Aderderley* passed to the Family of the Lords *Ros* of *Hemlake*, of whom was *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, who being a firm Adherent to the *Lancastrian* Race of Kings, was deprived of this Estate and diverse other Manors, by King *Edward* IV. when he obtained the Throne; but having married *Philippa*, the Sister of *John* Earl of *Worcester*, who was at that Time Steward of the King's Household, he obtained a Grant of that King of this Manor of *Sponely cum Aderderley*, and some other Manors, for the Subsistence of her self and Children.

Stoke upon Tearn, so called, because it stands upon the River *Tearn*, was anciently the Manor and Estate of the Family of *Verdon*, in which it continued till the Reign of King *Edward* II. when Issue Male failing in *Theobald de Verdon*, his four Daughters were Heirs, and of them *Elizabeth* the second had this Manor for her Purparty; in the Division she married *Bartholomew de Berghersb*, by whom she had only one Daughter, named *Isabel*, who carried it by Marriage of *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby* into his Family. He died possessed of it 17 *Edw.* III. and left it, with other Estates in this County and others, to his Son *William*, as he also did to his Son *Henry*, who dying 11 *Rich.* II. his Widow surviving, she had the third Part of this Manor in Dower, and dying 18 *Rich.* II. left it to her Son and Heir *William Ferrers*. He was not married, and so his Heir was *Elizabeth* the Wife of *Edward* Grey, Knt. his Cousin, and next Heir; but the entailed Land of his Estate went to *Thomas Ferrers* his Brother, who marrying the Eldest of the three Heirs of *Baldwin Frewil* of *Tamworth-Castle*, Knt. had by her the Castle of *Tamworth*, and so his Descendents became the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth-Castle*, now or late in Being.

Wytheford, the Manor and Estate of *Alan de Cherlton*, 11 *Edw.* II. who was made by that Prince Governor of *Montgomery* Castle. He in 1 *Edw.* III. obtained a Licence to make a Castle of his Ma-

nor-house here. He married one of the Daughters and Heirs of *Alan de Zouch*, from whom the *Cherltons* of *Appley* in this County are descended.

III. The Hundred of PIMBILL, or ELLESMERE.

This Hundred of *Pimbill* lies collateral with *North Bradford*, which bounds it on the East, as doth the Hundred of *Shrewsbury*, on the South, the Hundred of *Oswestry* on the West; and Part of *Flintshire* in *Wales*, on the North. This Hundred was anciently called the Hundred of *Ellesmere*, from the chief Town of it, as we conceive, from an ancient Charter for free Warren granted to Sir *John Leybourne*, 7 *Edw.* III. wherein *Marton* in the Hundred of *Ellesmere* is one of the Manors, for which he procured it. How, or when the Name of *Pimbill* was given, we can't conjecture; for there is no such Town, so far as we can find, in this Hundred, from which it can be denominated, as is usual in other Hundreds both of this and other Counties. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff, because we find no private Person entitled to it. There is but one Market-Town in this Hundred, which is

ELLESMERE, whose Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fairs on the Tuesday in *Whitsun-Week*, and on the Assumption of the Virgin *Mary* 15 *Aug.* The whole Tract of Land, which is rich and fertile Ground, was, according to the *Chester Chronicle*, together with the small Castle, settled by King *John* upon *Legecellin* Prince of *North-Wales*, when he made up the Match between that Prince and his Natural Daughter *Jean*, which he had by *Agatha*, the Daughter of *Robert Ferrers*, Earl of *Darby*. Being thus placed in the Marches of *South-Wales*, she had an Opportunity of seeing and observing the treasonable Motions and Conspiracies, which the *English* and *Welsh* were carrying on against her Father, which she carefully gave him secret Intelligence of, like a dutiful

dutiful Child, and much prevented their ill Effects. How this Castle and Manor was alienated from *Lewellin*, we can't discover; but it is certain he held them not long, for the Custody of the Castle was, 33 *Hen. III.* in the Hands of *John Le Strange* of *Knockin*, and was continued to his Successors, as long as the Heirs Male of the *Knockin* Family lasted; but it seems that afterward the Manor of this Place was in the Crown; for *Hamond le Strange*, a collateral Branch of the same Family, continuing steddily loyal, when *Montfort* Earl of *Leicester*, with many other Barons, revolted from King *Henry III.* *Reg. 51.* the King, to reward his Fidelity, gave him this Manor of *Ellesmere* and *Stretton*, until he could otherwise bestow on him elsewhere Lands of an hundred Pounds a Year. It is probable that was done, and the Castle and Manor of this Place returned to the Crown; for it appears that *Oliver de Ing-ham*, who was a Person of great Action in his Time, and well deserved of the King for many special Services, was made Governor of the Castle here by King *Edward II.* *Reg. 14.* We observe nothing more of this Place, till we find *Thomas Egerton*, the great Lawyer, created Baron *Ellesmere*. He was the natural Son of Sir *Richard Egerton* of *Ridley* in *Cheshire*, Knight, and having studied the Law in *Lincoln's Inn*, became so famous for his Knowledge therein, that Queen *Elizabeth*, *Reg. 23.* made him her Solicitor General, and afterward *Reg. 34.* raised him to be her Attorney General, from which Advancements he was soon after for his Merits promoted by the said Queen to the Mastership of the Rolls, and the great Office of the Keeper of the Great Seal, which he held to that Queen's Death. King *James I.* found him in that Office, and was so highly pleased with his venerable Gravity (for he was hardly ever seen so much as to smile) and wise Management of his Place, that in the first Year of his Reign, he raised him to the Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ellesmere*, and then or soon after made him Lord High Chancellor of *England*;

and 14 Years after he was further dignified with the Honour of Viscount *Brackley*, which he had enjoyed but two Years, and then died at *York-house* in the *Strand*, *Anno 1617.* 15 *Jac. I.* *atat. 70.* His Posterity now are Earls of *Bridgewater*, and have a Seat at this Place as Head of the Barony. The Villages of Note in this Hundred are

Albrighton, the Manor of which was in the Reign of King *Edward I.* the Estate and Seat of Sir *Ralph de Pichford*, Knt. but hath long been in a Branch of the Family of the *Talbots*, descended from the Earls of *Shrewsbury*. Of this Family was Sir *John Talbot*, who was High Sheriff of this County in the nineteenth Year of King *Henry VIII.*

Forton, or *Forten*, a Member of the Barony of *Caus*, which *Peter de Corbet* held of King *Edward II.* *Reg. 15.* by the Service of five Knights Fees. His Wife *Beatrix* was enfeoffed jointly with him in this Barony, and the Manors thereunto belonging, that they might descend to the Heirs of their two Bodies, and for want of such Issue to her right Heirs; but they leaving three Daughters Co-heirs, the Barony of *Caus*, with all its Appertinances, of which this Manor was a Part, passed by Agreement to the eldest Daughter *Alice*, who was married to *Ralph Lord Stafford*, and so brought it into that Family.

Hordley, the Seat of the *Kinaftons*, of which Family *Roger Kinafton*, Esq; was High Sheriff of this County the 2d, 3d, 10th and 11th Years of King *Edward IVth's* Reign. They were much enriched by matching into the Family of *Hords*. Their Arms are, Argent a Lion Rampant Sable.

Kinton, or *Kniton*, the Manor and Estate of *Edmund Lord Mortimer*, who died possessed of it, 25 *Edward I.* and leaving his Widow *Margaret* alive, she was allotted, for her better Support, this Manor, and some others in this County and others, notwithstanding the several Lands and Estates wherewith she stood enfeoffed together with him, to be enjoyed by her for her Life.

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Lythe, or *Lythem*, the Lordship of *Edward Lord Cheriton*, who departing this Life, 9 *Hen. V.* left it, with divers others Estates, to his two Daughters *Joan* and *Foyce*, the one married to Sir *John Grey*, Knt. and the other to Sir *John Tiptoft*, Knt. but to which of them upon the Division this Manor came, we have not yet discovered.

Nesse, a small Village, over which there hangeth a craggy Rock, in which there is a Cave of some Note. This Place, together with *Cheswerden*, King *Henry II.* gave to *John Le Strange*, from whom are descended the Families of the *Le Stranges*, mentioned in *Cheswerden*. Afterwards this Manor of *Nesse* belonged to *John Fitz-alan of Clun*, who departing this Life, 24 *Hen. III.* *Hawise* his Relict and Daughter of *Blanch-Minster*, had this Manor assigned for Part of her Dowry, by *John L'Estrange* Sheriff of *Shropshire*.

Ployden, *Plowden*, or *Plowisdone*, a Village, the Manor of which, before the Conquest, was Part of the great Estate of *Edwin Earl of Mercia*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*; but in these later Ages hath been famous for nothing, but being the Birth-place of that eminent Lawyer *Edmund Plowden*, one who excellently deserved of our Common Law by his learned Writings thereon. Mr. *Cambden*, in his Life of *Queen Elizabeth*, gives this Character of him, That he was Second to none of the Men of his Profession in Honesty and Integrity of Life. He was Treasurer for the Society of the *Middle Temple* in 1572, when their magnificent Hall was built, and was a great Advancer of it himself. He lies buried on the North-side of the East End of the Quire of the Temple-Church in London, under a Stone with an Inscription, declaring his Birth-place to be here; his Studies in the Law, and his Age to be 67 Years when he died, 6 Feb. Anno 1584. From this eminent Person is derived a Proverb used in this County, and spread into others. *The Case is alter'd*, quoth *Plowden*, which some expound of his altering his Judgment,

upon the Emergency of new Matter, and different Circumstances; but others thus: That being trappann'd to hear Mass, he found that the Pretender to officiate was no Priest, but a meer Layman, whereupon he flew back and would not hear it, saying, The Case is altered. No Priest no Mass; which is the most probable Origination of it.

Shrawardine, or *Shrawerden*, or *Shrawurthin*, or *Schrawurthin*, or *Sreuardin*, by all which Names this Place is written in our Histories and Records. It was the Manor of *John Fitz-alan of Clun*, who dying, 24 *Hen. III.* his Wife *Hawise* was allotted her Dowry out of his Lands, (as is abovesaid in *Nesse*) but this Manor, *Clun* and *Blanck-minster* were reserved for the Heir *John* his Son, then under Age; and *John L'Estrange*, the High Sheriff of *Shropshire*, was by the King appointed to be Keeper of the Castles there, having an Allowance given him of 300 Marks per Ann. for guarding them. This *John* was the Son of *Isabel*, the second Daughter of *William de Albini Earl of Arundel*, and Sister and Coheir of *Hugh* her Brother; and upon the Partition of the Lands of the said *Hugh*, the Castle of *Arundel* was assigned to him, and so he became Earl of *Arundel*. Being come to Age, he was admitted to, and had Livery of this Manor, and his other Estate, upon the Payment of a thousand Pounds Fine, 28 *Hen. III.* his Mother-in-Law *Hawise* being dead; and afterward in the 38th Year of the same King, he obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands, of this Manor and several others in this County. This Manor continued long in this Family; for *Thomas Fitz-alan Earl of Arundel*, died possessed of it, 3 *Hen. V.* 1315. and *John Fitz-alan*, 13 *Hen. VI.* who left it to his Posterity, which continued to the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, Reg. 22. when *Henry*, the last of them, died, and was buried at *Arundel* in the Quire of the Collegiate Church among his Ancestors.

This Manor, in the same Reign, was alienated from the *Arundel* Family, and came into the Possession of Sir *Thomas Bromeley*,

Bromeley, who being a very learned Lawyer, was by *Queen Elizabeth* made first her Solicitor General; and upon the Demise of *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in which high Station he so demeaned himself, that *Bacon*, tho' thought incomparable, was not missed, while *Bromeley* sat in his Place. He happened to sit Judge upon the *Queen of Scots* Trial; and after he had answered her Protestation, that she was not subject to the *English* Laws, thus: That all Persons whatsoever that offend against the *English* Laws in *England*, are subject to them, and may be tried by them, and heard her Defence, he said, That his Sentence against her had three Things in it, Justice, Security and Necessity; but added withal, That it should no ways prejudice King *James* her Son's Title or Honour.

Sir Clement Edmonds's Nativity in this Parish is enough alone to make it famous, for he was a most learned Man, generally skilled in all Arts and Sciences, and eminent as well for military as politick Affairs, and therefore esteemed by all an Ornament to all the Places he officiated in, which were many, for he was made successively (by his Father's Interest at first, for he was Comptroller of the King's Household) Secretary for the *French Tongue* to *Queen Elizabeth* about 1601; Remembrancer of the City of *London*, Master of Requests, Muster-master at the *Brill* in *Zealand*, one of the Clerks of the Council, and a Knight. He wrote a Comment upon *Cesar's* Commentaries, *London*. 1600. He died in *St. Martin's in the Fields* near *London*, 12 Oct. 1622, and was buried in the little Chapel belonging to his Manor of *Preston* near *Northampton*, under a comely Monument, with a *Latin* and *English* Epitaph, setting forth his Learning, Industry and Piety. His Brother *Thomas* (bearing the Christian Name of his Father *Sir Thomas Edmonds*) was Treasurer of the Household in 1617, and sent by his Majesty King *James* I. Embassador to *Brussels*, and elsewhere.

Stanwardine, a Village of some Note

for the Birth of *Sir Roger Acheley*, the Son of *Thomas Acheley*, of this Town. He was bred a Draper in the City of *London*, and God so prospered him in his Business, that he was chosen Lord Mayor for 1511, in which Office he looked upon himself not only the chief Magistrate, but Provider; for Corn happening at that Time to be both scarce and dear, so that the Poor wanted the common Necessaries of Life; he like a second *Joseph* bought up great Quantities of Corn, which he repositied in *Leaden-Hall* (which was from thence called for a while the common Granary of *London*) and sold it to the Rich and Poor at such moderate and proportionable Rates, that he was highly commended by the Rich, and obtained a Blessing from the Poor for it.

Tetshull, or *Tashole*, the Estate of *Sir Hugh Burnell*, who died seized of it, 27 Nov. 8 Hen. V. with many other Lordships in this and other Counties, but most in this and the *Marches of Wales*. There are many other Villages in this Hundred, which we are forced to pass over unmentioned for want of proper Information, and therefore shall conclude these Northern Parts of the County with what we have observed in

IV. The Hundred of OSWESTRY.

This Hundred of *Oswestry* lies on the Western Side of the County North, and is encompassed on the East with the Hundred of *Pimhill*; on the South, with the *Severn* River, which parts it from the Hundred of *Ford*; on the West, with Part of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery* Shires in *Wales*; and on the North with the former Shire. The Fee of this Hundred was anciently in the *Fitz-alans*, Earls of *Arundel*, but now is in the Crown, and the Government of it is under the Sheriff and his Officers. The Name of it is taken from the chief Town of it, viz.

OSWESTRY, or *Oswaldestre*, in *Welsh* *Croix Oswalde*, a small Market-Town, inclosed with a Wall and Ditch, and fortified by a little Castle. The Market
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is on *Monday* weekly, and on it is a great Traffick for *Welsh* Cottons, especially those that are of a fine Thin, or if you will, slight Texture, of which great Quantities are here sold every Market-Day, to be carried into the further Parts of the Nation; and the Fair on the Feast of *SS. Philip and Jacob*, 1 *May*. It takes this Name from *Oswald* King of the *Northumbrians*, (for before it was called *Maserfield*) whom *Penda* the Pagan Prince of the *Mercians*, (after he had slain him in an hot Engagement) tore Limb from Limb with inhuman Barbarity; but his Death was soon after revenged upon *Penda*, by his Brother and Successor *Oswy*, who with a far less Army slew him, and discomfited his great Host, as a Poet of our own has elegantly expressed it. After this Battle, the Town was built (as is supposed) out of a superstitious Conceit of a peculiar Holiness in the Place, from the Blood of the holy Man *Oswald*, (whom the Christians of that Age admired living, and revered dead) which Opinion was much confirmed, as *Bede* tells us, by many famous Miracles, which were wrought in the Place where he was killed. *Caradocus Lancabernenfis* assures us, that it was built by *Madoc* the Brother of *Mereduc*, of whom we have no further Account.

After the Conquest, *Alan* the Son of *Flatbald*, or *Flauld*, obtained by the Gift of the Conqueror the Town and Castle of *Oswaldstow*, with the Territories adjoining, which belonged to *Meredyth ap Blethyn*, the *Britain*. *William Fitz-alan* was his Heir and Successor in this Manor, and his other Estate; and in 33 *Hen. II.* 1188, gave a large Entertainment in this his Castle of *Oswaldestow* to *Balouin*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in his Journey into *Wales*. He was High Sheriff of *Shropshire* from 2 *Rich. I.* to the 3d of *John*. He died 16 *John*, and was succeeded in his Estate by his Son *William*, a Minor, for whom *John de Mareball* was appointed Governor of this Castle of *Oswestry*; but he dying soon after, was succeeded by his Father's Brother *John*. He obtained a Charter 12

Hen. III. for a Fair to be kept yearly on this his Manor on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Andrew*, and two Days after. He died 24 *Hen. III.* and left his Estate to his Son *John*, who as Heir to *Hugh de Albini* Earl of *Arundel*, was upon the Death of that Earl assigned for his Purparty the Castle of *Arundel*. He upon paying a Fine of a thousand Pounds, was admitted to the Possession of his Castle here, 38 *Hen. III.* and died the 54th of the same King, leaving *Richard Fitz-alan* his Heir, then 5 Years old, whereupon the Custody of this Castle was committed to *John de Oxenden*, and after to *Bogo*, or *Bevis de Knovill*; and the Wardship of his Person to *Roger de Mortimer*; but his Mother *Isabel* obtained both, 8 *Edw. I.* yet with some Opposition from *Edmund de Mortimer*, who, two Years after, procured a Grant of the same King for them, and held them till *Richard* was out of Ward. He had the Title of Earl of *Arundel* without Creation, because as the Act of Parliament, 11 *Hen. VI.* declareth, All that had been possessed of the Castle and Honour of *Arundel*, were Earls thereof, without any other Creation. This Manor and Castle continued long in the *Fitz-alans*; but at length in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it became extinct. Some of this Family walled it about.

Mr. Camden tells us, That it is very observable, that the Eclipses of the Sun in *Aries* have been very fatal to this Town; for in the Years 1542 and 1567, when the Sun was eclipsed in that Planet, it suffered very much by Fire, viz. the first two long Streets, with great Riches, were wholly consumed; and by the later, two hundred Houses, viz. seven Score within the Walls, and threescore without in the Suburbs, besides much Corn, Cloath, Cattle, &c. and all destroyed in the Space of two Hours, to the great Admiration of all People.

The Church here is a very fair Building, covered with Lead, and dedicated to *St. Oswald*, but it stands without the *New Gate*, so that there is no Church within the Town. It was anciently a Church

Church to the Monastery, called *Blanchminster*, or the *White Minster*, and was upon the Dissolution of the Monastery turned into a Parish Church. Mr. *Wynne*, Uncle of the late Bishop of *Hereford*, was Vicar of this Parish in the late Times, and was sequestered from it. He lived to be restored, but his Church was burnt down by the Rebels.

John Swinnerton, the Son of *Thomas Swinnerton* of this Place, being bred up a Merchant Taylor in *London*, was so successful a Trader, that he was Lord Mayor of that City in 1612.

Halton, or *Halghton*, the Manor of *Alan de Cherlton*, a younger Branch of the Family of *Cherltons*, Lords *Powis*, which *Alan*, 11 *Edw. II.* had a Charter of free Warren granted him in all his demesne Lands in this his Manor of *Halghton*, and some others in this County.

Knockin and *Cnukin*, the Lordship of the Family of the *L'Estranges*, or *Extranei*, who built the Town, and fixed their Seat there, taking from it the Name of the *L'Estrange* of *Knocking*. *Guy le Strange* was the Founder of this Family, which hath flourished ever since King *Henry II.*'s Reign, and spread into divers Counties; being many of them eminent in their Generations; for *Guido Extraneus*, or *L'Estrange*, was High Sheriff fourteen Years together, in the Reign of *K. Henry II.* and *John Extraneus* was High Sheriff in the second of *K. Edward II.* and another *John Extraneus* of *Erkelaw*, was Knight of the Shire the 1st and 2d of the same King. *Guy Le Strange* Lord of *Knockin*, was succeeded by *Ralph* his Son, who leaving no Issue, this Manor passed to *John L'Estrange*, his Father's younger Brother, who obtained the King's Precept to the High Sheriff of *Shropshire*, for Aid to rebuild Part of his Castle of *Knocking*, 3 *Hen. III.* which had been ruined by the Civil Wars in the preceding Reign of King *John*; and repair all the rest. This *John* was one of the Barons-Marchers. His Posterity, Lords of *Knocking*, enjoyed the Castle and Manor of this Place, to the Reign of King *Edward IV.* when *John L'Estrange* Lord of *Knocking*, leaving no Male Issue, his

Estate passed with his sole Daughter and Heir *Joan*, by Marriage, to *George Stanley*, Son and Heir apparent to *Thomas Stanley*, the first Earl of *Darby*. Thus the *Knockin* Family ended; but divers collateral Branches sprang up and settled in other Places in this and other Counties, as at *Alvetbeley*, *Ellesmere*, *Blackmere*, *Lutheham*, and *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk*; yet is the Title of the *Stranges* of *Knockin* kept up in the *Darby* Family, the eldest Son being called Lord *Strange*. Of this Family in the last Century, *Hamon L'Estrange*, and Sir *Roger L'Estrange*, were accounted Men of Wit, and much engaged in the political Controversies of their Times.

Llamanah or *Llanamonach*, a Village of this County bordering upon *Montgomeryshire* in *Wales*, famous only for the Minister of it, Mr. *Matthew Griffith*, Canon of *Asaph*. He was ejected by the Parliament Committee from all his Preferments, but by his Writings did his Majesty and the Church good Service in these Parts all the Time of the Usurpation, disputing with Dissenters, and keeping up the Offices and Discipline of the Church. He lived to the Restoration; and in Consideration of his Merit, was by King *Charles II.* made Bishop of *St. Asaph* in 1660, and held the Archdeaconry of *St. Asaph*, in Commendam with it. In the Convocation in 1662, he concurred effectually with the rest of the Clergy in drawing up the Act of Uniformity, and making certain Alterations in the Common Prayer then set out; and 'tis thought the Office of baptizing them of riper Years was of his composing. He died 28 of Nov. 1666. and was buried in the Quire of the Cathedral Church of *St. Asaph*, and over his Grave was an handsome Monument soon after placed, &c.

Porkington, a Village famous only for Birth of *Meredith Hanmer*, Son of *Thomas Hanmer*, commonly called *Gintu Hanmer*, an Inhabitant there. He was descended of the *Hammers* of *Flinshire*; and having had his Education in *Corpus Christi College, Oxford*; became at length Vicar of *St. Leonard's Shoreditch, London*. Weaver.

Weaver charges him with pulling the Brasses from divers ancient Monuments in that Church, and selling them for his own Advantage. A great Fault, if the Charge be not false; however he did not stay long in the Parish after; but having taken his Doctor's Degree, went into *Ireland*, and was there made Treasurer of the Church of the *Holy Trinity*, now called *Christ-Church* in *Dublin*, which he kept to his dying Day. He was esteemed an exact Disputant, a good Preacher, a learned *Grecian*, and excellent for Ecclesiastical and Civil History. Some Writings passed between him and Father *Campion* the Jesuit, in which he shews the original Progress, Hypocrisy, Superstition, Doctrines and Positions of that Order. He also wrote a Chronicle of *Ireland*, an Ephemeris of the *Irish* Saints, and some other Things. He died suddenly of the Plague in *Dublin* in 1604, and was buried in the Church of the *Holy Trinity* there.

Sutton, *Sughton*, or *Sudton*, one of those many Manors, of which *Morkar* Earl of *Northumberland* died possessed in King *Edward* the Confessor's Time, but he leaving no Issue, we can't discover to whom it passed, till the Conquest, when we suppose it was given to *Roger de Montgomery*, and was inherited by his Posterity, with the other Manors of this County, which were many.

Whittington was the Estate of *William de Peverell*, and descended from him to *Pain Peverell*, whose Son *William* having only two Daughters, and being a valiant Knight himself, resolved to marry his eldest Daughter *Mellet*, to none but a Knight of great Prowess; and to that End appointed, that some noble young Men should meet at *Peverell's* Place in the Peke of *Darby*, and he that performed best should have his Daughter *Mellet*, with the Castle of *Whittington*. When *Guarine de Meez*, a Branch of the House of *Lorraine*, Sheriff of this Shire, and one of the chief Counsellors of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, heard it, he went thither; and fighting with a Son of the King of *Scotland*, and a Baron of

Burgoine, vanquished them both, having a silver Shield and a Peacock for the Crest. Whereupon *Mellet* was given him by her Father to Wife, and he seated himself at *Whittington*. Residing here, he often made War upon the *Welsh*, who under their Prince *Foreward*, did frequently make Inroads into his Territories, and at length worsted them. His Posterity after this enjoyed their Patrimony quietly for some Successions; but *Fulke*, who lived in the Reign of King *Richard I.* was forced to give a Fine of 40 Marks to the King for Livery of the Castle here; but after the Death of King *Richard*, *Maurice* the Son of *Roger*, who had this Castle given him by the Prince of *Wales*, was made Warden of the Marches by King *John*, and obtained a Confirmation of it under the Great Seal, having sent to the King then at *Montgomery* Castle, a Courser well trapped.

Fulke and his Brethren being thus deprived of their Inheritance, desired Justice of the King to restore it to them; but not prevailing, they quitted their Fidelity, fled to *Winchester*, and afterward into *Britanny*. The King sent Men twice to apprehend them, but they encountering them were killed, which much incensed the King; but upon the Death of *Maurice*, the Prince of *Wales* restored *Whittington* to him, which when King *John* had Notice of, he privately sent to *Lewellin*, then Prince of *Wales*, to fall upon him and his Brethren by Surprise, and cut off their Heads. *Hugh* got Information of it by *Lewellin's* Wife, and fled first into *France*, and then into *Barbary*, to save himself; but being weary of Banishment, he returned again into *England*, and at length thro' the Mediation of *Ranulph* Earl of *Chester*, and some others of the Nobility, and *Hubert* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he obtained Restitution of his Castle of *Whittington*, upon his giving two hundred Marks, and two Coursers to the King, as his hereditary Right; and the King gave Command to the Sheriff of *Shropshire* to give him Possession of it accordingly. This is that famous *Fulk Fitz-guarine*,

warine, whose strange and various Fortune in War was so much admired by our Ancestors, and on whom the Poets of that Time bestowed such large Encomiums. He was slain in the Battle of *Lewis* in *Sussex*, leaving *Fulke* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter named *Eve*, who was married to *Levellin* Prince of *Wales*; she was his second Wife.

This *Fulke* having made Proof of his Age, 1 *Edw. I.* obtained his Inheritance, and attending the King in the Expedition he made into *Wales*, merited so well by his Service, that the King forgave him a Debt of two hundred Pounds which he owed to the Exchequer, and granted him a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Place. He afterwards went on divers Expeditions into *Gascoigne*, *Flanders*, *Scotland*, and *France*, where, because he abode some Time, *Eleanor* his Wife was permitted to have Livery of this Manor of *Whittington*, till his Return into *England* to perform his Homage. Upon his coming back from *France*, *Edmund* Earl of *Kent*, who was convicted of endeavouring to restore King *Edward II.* to his Throne, giving out that he was alive, charged him that he had promised him his Assistance in so doing; whereupon the King seized upon this Castle of *Whittington*; but being satisfied the next Year, that he was falsely accused, he was restored to the Possession of it, and died seized of it and the Manor, 23 *Edw. III.*

His Son and Heir *Fulke* was but seven Years old at his Death; but arriving at full Age had Livery of his Lands, and became an active and warlike Man; for he attended the Black Prince into *Gascoigne*, *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick* into *Flanders*, and being one of the Barons Marchers was with others appointed to restrain the Incursions of *Lewellin* Prince of *Wales*, but died that Year, being the 47 *Edw. III.* being then seized of this Castle and Lordship. He left *Fulke* his Son and Heir, who dying soon after he came to his Inheritance, left it to his Son *Fulke*, who being under Age, the Custody of this Castle was committed to

James Aldisbley, till he came to Age; which having attained, and Livery of his Lands, he soon after died, having bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Whittington*, and ordered a Tomb to be set upon his Grave. He left *Fulke* his Son and Heir, then but three Years old, who arriving at full Age, and having no Heirs, gave all his Lands and Tenements to his Mother *Elizabeth*, to be disposed of for the Health of his and his Parents Souls, &c.

Wolston, or *Wolstanton*, the Manor and Estate of the *Burnels*, an ancient Family. Sir *Robert Burnel*, Knt. an eminent Person in this Shire, living in the Conqueror's Days, *Reg. 20.* Of his Descendants was Sir *Edward Burnel*, who died possessed of this Manor, and left a Widow *Aliva*, who held this Manor in Dower for Life; and after her it came to his only Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth*, who marrying to *John de Handlo*, carried it into his Family, in which it continued till by Female Heirs it passed into other Families, 8 *Hen. V. viz.* that of the Lords *Lovel*; for *William* Lord *Lovel* in 33 *Hen. VI.* and his Son *John* Lord *Lovel* in 4 *Edw. IV.* died possessed of this Manor. *Francis* the Son of *John* forfeited all his Estate to the Crown, in opposing the Accession of King *Henry VII.* to the Crown, who seized it, but how it was disposed of after, we have not discovered.

Wotton was another Manor that belonged to the Family of *Handloes*, and passed to the Female Heirs, as *Wolstanton* did; but we do not find that it came from the *Burnels*, as that Lordship did. This is all we find of the Villages of this Hundred.

V. The Hundred of SOUTH-BRADFORD.

This Hundred of *South-Bradford* extends to the Middle of the County, and is bounded on the East with *Staffordshire*; on the South, with the Hundreds of *Brimfry* and *Wenlock*; on the West, with the Hundreds of *Sbrewsbury* and *Cusdo-*

ver; and on the North with *North-Bradford*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in Crown, because we find no private Owner of it. There are two Market-Towns in this Hundred, viz. *Newport* and *Wellington*.

NEWPORT, whose Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fairs on *Palm-Eve*, and *Holy-Cross Day*, 14 *Sept.* if we mistake not, there being so many Places of the same Name in other Counties, which are not distinguished in our Catalogues of Fairs. This Town was, 9 *Rich. II.* the Estate and Manor of *Nicholas Lord Aldisbley*, or *Audley*, and his Descendants, about 21 of *Edw. III.* having no Issue Male, *Margaret*, the only Daughter and Heir of *Hugh Lord Audley*, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Ralph Lord Stafford*. Near this Place is the Heath, called *Blowebeath*, where the Battle between *Richard Nevill Earl of Salisbury*, for the House of *York*, and *James Lord Audley* for the House of *Lancaster*, was fought, (as is above mentioned) and the later was routed, and himself killed.

Alice Dutches of *Northumberland*, so made by King *Charles I.* at her Petition, because her Husband *Sir Robert Dudley* being in foreign Parts, bore the Title of Duke of *Northumberland*, as his Ancestor *John Dudley* had done in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* (tho' he is not numbered in our Lists of the Dukes and Earls of that Place, because he was created by the Emperor's Patent, 9 *Mar. 1620.*) among many other large and singular Benefactions, gave to the Poor of this Parish ten Pounds, to be paid out of the Rents of her Lands first due after her Death.

This Town is worth our Notice further, for being the Birth-place of *William Adams, Esq;* *Haberdasher* of *London*, where he traded so prosperously, that he fined for Alderman of that City. For God gave him a liberal Heart and Hand proportionable to his Estate, so that he founded in this Town of his Nativity a School for the Education of the Children of it in the Form following, viz. 1. The Building was of Brick, and

Windows of Free-stone. The School was threescore and ten Feet in Length, and two and twenty Feet in Breadth and Height; and, 2. Over it he erected a fair Library, and stocked it with Plenty of choice Books. 3. At the South End of the School he built an House for the Master, whose Salary he appointed to be sixty Pounds *per Ann.*; and at the North End he erected Lodgings for the Usher, whose Stipend he ordered to be thirty Pounds *per Ann.* 4. Before the Front of the School he built a stately *Crypto-Porticus*, or fair Walk, all the Length of the School, with Pillars to bear up the leaden *Terraz* which was made over it, and fenced in with Rails and Ballisters. 5. At a little Distance from the School he also erected two Alms-houses for some poor People, to whom he allowed a competent Maintenance. 6. To the Masters Houses he annexed a Garden, each of near an Acre of Ground; and gave two Acres to the School for the Boys to play in. 7. And put a Year's Rent before hand into the Trustees Hands, that there might be no Failure of Payment either to the Schoolmasters or Alms-People in case of Casualties. He designed further to settle some Exhibitions upon the School for the Maintenance of such Scholars as were sent to the University from this School, whose Parents could not spare them a sufficient Maintenance; but whether he lived to perfect his good Intention that way, we have had no Information.

WELLINGTON, whose Market is on *Thursday* weekly, and Fairs on the Feast of *St. John Baptist*, 24 *June*, and on the Feast of *St. Martin* 10 *Nov.* The Manor of this Town was, 6 *Rich. II.* the Estate of *Sir John Handlo*, who came into the Estate of the *Burnells* by the Marriage of *Maud*, the Heir of *Sir Edward Burnel*. In this Family it continued till the Reign of King *Edward III.* when this Manor, it seems, was in that King's Hands; for *Thomas Erdington* being then Chamberlain to the King, obtained from him a Grant of this Manor of

of *Wellington*; but how long it continued in his Family, we do not observe, nor any Thing of it, till we find *Roger Leigh* descended from the ancient Family of *Leighs* of *High Leigh* in *Cheshire*, Lord of this Manor, and fixing his Seat here. His Son *Thomas Leigh* being bred a Merchant of *London*, became a Lord Mayor there, and left a great Estate, by which his Son *William* was qualified to marry *Mary* the Daughter of *Thomas Lord Ellesmere*, then Lord High Chancellor of *England*, by whom he had a Son named *Francis*, who was created first a Baronet, and then Lord *Dunsmore*; after which, manifesting his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* in a signal Manner, he was by Letters Patents, dated at *Oxford*, 3 June 1645, advanced to the Title and Degree of the Earl of *Chichester*, with a Limitation to the Heirs Male of his Body; and for want of such Issue, to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, who married *Francis* his eldest Daughter.

In the Beginning of the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and the Parliament, after all Methods to reconcile Differences offered by the King, were rejected by the Parliament, and Preparations were making for War on both Sides. The King hearing that *Shrewsbury* was well affected to him, hastened thither, and in his Way rendezvouzed at this Place, where he published his military Orders for strict Discipline, and made a Protestation, That he would defend the established Religion, govern by Law, and preserve the Liberty of the Subject; and if he conquer'd, would maintain the Privileges of Parliament; and if he failed in his Promises, he desired neither the Assistance of Heaven nor Men. This Protestation animated his Army, and pleased the People of the Counties of *Derby*, *Stafford* and *Salop*, through which he passed to *Shrewsbury*, which he entred 20 Sept. 1642.

Apley, the Manor and Estate of *Alan de Charlton*, a younger Branch of the Family of the *Cherltons*, Lords *Porwis*, who in the 11 Edw. II. obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands

in this Town, and further procured a Licence to make a Castle of his Manor-House here. From him the *Cherltons* of this Place are descended.

In this Village is the magnificent Seat of the Family of the *Whitmores*, Baronets, the first Baronet of which Family was Sir *William Whitmore*, who was created a Baronet by *Charles I.* Anno 1641. Reg. 17. He was succeeded by his Son Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, and he by Sir *William Whitmore*, who departed this Life soon after the Beginning of this Century, without Heirs, and so the Title became extinct; but the Estate and Seat is now, or late was in the Possession of *William Whitmore, Esq.*; another Branch of the same Family, who is the Patron of both the Churches at *Bridgnorth*.

Atcham, a Village famous for nothing but being the Place where *William Burton*, the Father of *William Burton*, who wrote the Comment upon *Antoninus's Itinerary*, so far as it concerneth *England*, dwelt, when the later *William* was born. He at 16 Years of Age was so good a *Grecian*, that by the Procurement of the learned Mr. *Allen*, he had the *Greek Lecture* in *Glocester-Hall* conferred on him, and kept it so long as he continued in the University. In 1630, he became Usher to Mr. *Tho. Farnaby*, the famous Schoolmaster of *Kent*, with whom having staid some Years, he was elected Schoolmaster at *Kingston upon Thames* in *Surrey*, where he continued till within two Years of his Death, and then went up to *London*, being disabled by the dead Palsy, to follow the Business of a School. While he adode, he saw the greatest Part of his *Itinerary* printed. He was a good Latinist, Linguist, Critick, and Antiquary, and much beloved by Archbishop *Usher*, and divers other learned Men. He died 28 Decem. 1657, and was buried in the Vault under the Church of *Clement Danes*, leaving behind him several Collections of Antiquities, MSS. and Coins.

Ambaston, the Manor and Estate of *Nicholas Handloe*, alias *Burnel*, because he was the Son of *Maud*, the sole Daughter
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and Heir of *Edward Lord Burnell*, whom his Father *Sir John Handloe* had married, and had by her several great Estates. He had no Issue Male, and so his Estate was divided among his three Cousins and next Heirs, *Joan, Margery, and Catharine*, the Daughters of *Edward Burnell*; but to which of them this Manor fell in the Division, we know not.

Berwike, the Estate and Manor of *Sir John Leiburne*, Knt. who, 7 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here, and dying possessed of it, 22 *Edw. III.* left it for want of Issue, to *Beatrice* his Wife, and her Heirs, which *John de Beauchamp* of *Somersetshire* her Cousin was found to be.

Bildas, or *Buldewas*, the Lordship of *William Fitz-Alan*, which he bestowed upon the Monastery of this Place, of which we shall give an Account in our Church History.

Brocton, a Village famous for being the Habitation of the Family of *Peryn*, which were descended of an ancient and gentile Family in *Derbyshire*.

Cherlton-Castle, anciently the Manor-House of the *Cherltons*, Lords *Powis*, of which Family the first that we find is *John de Cherlton*, who in 1 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Town, and in the tenth Year of the same King, procured a Licence to make a Castle of his Manor-House here. He was possessed of this Manor, till the 3d of King *Henry IV.* when he departed this Life, and left it with other great Estate, to his Brother and Heir *Edward de Cherlton*, who dying without Issue Male, left it to two Daughters, *Joan* and *Foyce*, but to which of them this Manor passed in the Partition of them, we find not, but the Barony of *Powis* fell to the youngest, who married *Sir John Tiptoft*, who thereupon became Lord *Powis*.

Crugeton, or *Crudgington*, the Manor and Estate of *Edwyne Earl of Mercia*, before the Conquest, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, called *Domesday-Book*; but he rebelling against King *William I.* his great Estate was seized by that

King at his Death as forfeited, and given to his great Favourite *Hugh de Montgomery* above mentioned.

Delaley-Castle, the Estate of *Richard Earl of Arundel*, which, upon his Banishment, was taken from him by King *Richard II.* who caused it by Act of Parliament, to be annexed to the Principality of *Chester*, which he had about that Time erected.

Edgmond, or *Egmundon*, of which Manor *John Tuchet Lord Audley* died possessed of a third Part, and left it to his Son *James Tuchet Lord Audley*, in whose Family it may possibly continue, who are now Earls of *Castlehaven* in *Ireland*.

Evelln, anciently the Habitation of the Family of the *De Evelyns*, who in later Times removed into *Surrey* with the *Onslow*s and *Wotton*s, who all seated themselves one near the other there; and have continued flourishing Families there ever since; *Sir John Evelyn* and the Lord *Onslow* being descended of those Families.

Eudon, or *Eyton*, a Lordship of the Family of *Burnells*, for which *Philip Lord Burnell*, 9 *Edw. I.* procured a Charter of free Warren for all his demesne Lands there. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor for some Successions after him, and from them it was called *Eudon Burnell*. *Edward* the last Lord *Burnell* died without Issue, and left his Estate, with this Manor, to his Sister and Heir *Maud*, then the Wife of *John de Handloe*, who from that Time became Lord *Burnell*. By *Maud* he had a Son named *Nicholas*, who inheriting his Mother's Estate, obtained the Livery of it after his Death, by the Name of *Nicholas Burnell Lord Burnell*. He left it to his Son *Sir Hugh Burnell*, whose Son *Edward* dying before him, left three Daughters, which became his Heirs, *Foyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*, all unmarried, so that we can't discover to what Family this Manor passed, after the Division of his Estate among them.

Haghmon, the Manor and Estate of *William Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, who founded there an Abbey for Canons regular of *St.*

St *Augustine*, of which we shall speak more fully in our Ecclesiastical History. In later Times here dwelt Mr. *Barker*, who having married the Sister of Sir *Rowland Hill*, a rich and wealthy Merchant of *London*, who had no Issue of his own, the said Sir *Rowland* made his Daughter *Alice* his Heir, marrying her to Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Knt. who had been bred up under him, and became also very rich, and was Lord Mayor of *London*, 1 Eliz. 1558.

Helgot, *Holgod*, *Holgot*, or *Halefcote*, an ancient Town and Castle possessed in the Reign of K. *John* by *Thomas Mauduit*, who then had the Reputation of a Baron; but he joining with the rebellious Barons, and having appeared in Arms with them, this his Castle was seized into the King's Hands, and given to *Hugh de Mortimer* for the present. But he afterwards returned to his Obedience, and obtained a Restitution of it. In the Reign of King *Henry III.* he procured a Charter for a Market there every Week upon *Thursday*. How long after this, this Town and Castle continued in the Family of *Mauduit*, we can't find; but 'tis certain that it was some way alienated, for it appears, that *Philip Lord Burnel* was the Lord and Owner of it, 19 *Edw. I.* for he that Year obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands here. He died 22 *Edw. I.* and left this Manor and Castle, with other his Estates, to his Sister and Heir *Maud*, then the Wife of *John Handloe*, who became thereupon Lord *Burnell*. *Edward Burnell* Lord *Burnell* died possessed of it, 27 Nov. 8 *Hen. V.* but leaving no Issue Male, his Cousins above mentioned became Heirs, and to whom they married, we find not; and so observe nothing of this Town and Castle, till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* when *Jasper Duke of Bedford*, Son of *Owen Tudor* Prince of *Wales*, and *Catharine*, Widow of King *Henry V.* and Daughter of *Charles VI.* King of *France*, obtained a Grant in special Tail of this Lordship and Castle of that King, being Part of the Possessions of *Francis Viscount Lovell*, at that Time attainted. He died

without any legitimate Heir, and so his large Estate returned to the Crown, in which we suppose it remained, till *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Survey*, having merited highly King *Henry VIIIth's* Favour, by the Victory he obtained over the Scots in *Flodden-field*, with the Slaughter of their King, was for his Reward created Duke of *Norfolk*, had an Augmentation of his Arms made him, viz. on the Bend half a red Lion (the Arms of *Scotland*) pierced thro' the Mouth with an Arrow; and by Letters Patents obtained a Grant in special Tail of this Manor and Castle, and divers other Estates in this and other Counties. He was succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son *Thomas*, who with his Brother *Edmund* commanded the Vantguard in *Flodden-field*. He was also a Person of great Merit, and bore the Offices of the greatest Trust in his Time, being Deputy of *Ireland*, General of the King's Army, &c. He obtained a Grant in Fee of this Manor and Castle, with divers other Estates, and the Advowsons of the Churches; and tho' he was so unfortunate, as to fall under King *Henry VIIIth's* Displeasure, and lay a long Time in the Tower a Prisoner, he died in Freedom, and left his Estate to his Heirs.

Langford, one of the Manors of which *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia* was possessed in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, as the Conqueror's Survey recordeth; but being forfeited by his Rebellion, and seized by the King, was given to *Hugh de Montgomery*, &c.

Lilleshull, a small Village, of little Note, save for the Abbey, of which we shall hereafter say more in our Ecclesiastical History; and for the Share that the Poor of it had, and still have, in the Will of the late Lady *Leveson*, Relict of Sir *Richard Leveson*, Knt. a singular Example of Bounty and Charity to all Generations; for among many Legacies given to Persons and Places, she was a great Benefactor to this Town; for, 1. Having appointed an Hospital for twenty poor Widows, to be erected at *Lilleshull*.

Balsall, to be maintained out of her Manor there, as she had assigned, and all to be chosen out of the Parish of *Balsall*; she ordered, that if at any Time it happened, that there were not so many Widows in *Balsall*, that so many should be chosen out of this Place, *Long-Itchington* and *Trentbam*, as should make them up; each of them to have for their Maintenance 8 l. a Year, and a Gown of grey Cloth, with K. L. of blue Cloth fixed thereon. 2. To the Poor of this Town ten Pounds, to be distributed to them on the Day of her Funeral. 3. She gave a yearly Rent of one hundred and twenty Pounds *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of twelve poor Widows, whereof three of them to be of this Parish, to be chosen by the Minister, Church-warden and Overseers of the Poor in this Parish, and to each of them a Gown of grey Cloth, with the Letters K. L. affixed to them in blue Cloth. Likewise one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* more to be paid out of the Rents and Revenues of *Foxley*, for the placing out ten poor Boys Apprentices, two of them to be out of this Parish of *Lilleshul*. This pious Lady died at *Trentbam* in 1673, and was buried at *Lilleshul*, where her Husband Sir *Richard Leveson*, Knt. lay before interred. She was the Daughter of that pious and charitable Lady *Alice Dutcheffs Dudley*, of whom before in *Northamptonshire*.

Longdon, or *Langdon*, the Manor and Estate of *Edward Lord Burnell*, from whom dying without Male Heirs, it passed by the Marriage of *Maud* his Sister and Heir, to *John Handloe*, or *Handloa*, who in her Right became Lord *Burnell*; and his Son *Nicholas*, which he had by her, assumed the Name of *Burnell*, calling himself *Nicholas Burnell Lord Eurnell*. He in the 38 *Edw. III.* obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his Demesnes here. His Son and Heir was Sir *Hugh Eurnell*, who died possessed of this Manor and divers others in this and other Counties; but leaving only Heirs General, who were unmarried, we can't discover to whom this Manor and his

other Estates passed, till the Reign of King *Henry VII.* when we find *Jasper Duke of Bedford* above mentioned, to have obtained a Grant in special Tail of this Lordship and Manor, late the Estate of *Francis Viscount Lovel*, attainted. This Duke dying without any lawful Issue, the Estates above granted him returned to the Crown, and there rested, till King *Henry VIII.* bestowed this Manor and some other Estates upon *Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey*, whom he also made Duke of *Norfolk* at the same Time, as a Reward of his Courage and Conduct in conquering the *Scots* in *Floddenfield*. He left them all to his Son *Thomas*, who with his Brother *Edmund* led the Vantguard in that Battle; and he behaved himself so well in that King's Reign, that he bore most of the greatest Offices of the Kingdom, as Lieutenant of *Ireland*, General of the Army, &c. and obtained the Fee of this Manor and others in this County; but being thro' the Maligning of his Enemies brought under the Displeasure of his Prince, died in Discontent, leaving his Estate to Posterity entire, who still enjoy much of it.

Marchumley, or *Marchamleg*, the Manor and Estate of the Family of *Aldithley*, or *Audley*, for which *James Lord Audley* procured a Charter of free Warren, 37 *Hen. III.* and left it so privileged to his Posterity. *Thomas Lord Audley* enjoyed it, and left it with other Estates to his Son *Nicholas*; but *Eve* his Widow surviving him, this Manor was assigned to her as Part of her Dower, which came to him after her Death, and he left it to his Posterity, of whom *Nicholas* his Grandson died possessed of it in 9 *Rich. II.* but leaving no Male Heirs, his Sisters inherited; but which of them had this Manor, we know not.

Oaken-yate, a small Village, standing in somewhat a low Bottom near *Wrekin-Hill*, at this Time famous for nothing but for the much frequented Coal-pits. Of old Time, that it was *Usocona* (written in some Copies *Usocona* and *Uxacona*) a Roman Station mention'd in *Antoninus*,

is conjectured by *Cambden* for these Reasons. 1. Because it stands near the military or ancient *Roman* Highway. 2. Its Distance from *Wroxeter* on the one Side, and *Pennocrucium* or *Pencridge* on the other, agreeing exactly with that in the *Itinerary*, infallible Signs in his Judgment of its being so; so that he concludeth, that it is beyond Controversy. To these Arguments he adds, That the Name it self makes much for his Conjecture, for it is compounded of the Word *Ys*, which in the old *British* Language signifies *Low*, and seems to be added to express its low Situation.

Orleton, or *Ollerton*, the native Place of *Humphrey Leesh*, who having taken his Master's of Arts Degree at *Cambridge*, and soon after been incorporated in the same at *Oxford*, he became Vicar of *St. Alkmund's* Church in *Shrewsbury*. He went to *Rome* in 1613, and was there admitted into the Society of *Jesuits*; and at length being sent upon the *English* Mission, he settled in one *Mr. Massey's* House in *Cheshire*.

Rowton, the Lordship of *Hugh* Lord *Burnel*, who died possessed of it, with other Estates, 27 Nov. 8 *Hen. V.* leaving his Lands to his three Nieces, *Foyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them this Manor, upon the Division, fell, doth not appear to us.

Uppington, the Manor and Estate of the above mention'd *Hugh* Lord *Burnell*, which he left to his Nieces as abovesaid; but how this Manor passed afterward, we find not, till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when *William* Lord *Lovel*, among other Estates, died seized of this Lordship of *Uppington*, and left it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Lovel*, as he did to his Son and Heir *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, who being a great Friend to the *York* Family in their bloody Contests for the Crown, was advanced by King *Edward IV.* to the Title and Degree of a Viscount, and by King *Richard III.* his Successor, he was made Chamberlain of the Household, Keeper of the Honour and Castle of *Wallingford* and *St. Waleryes*, and chief Butler of *England*. He being thus deeply engaged in

the Interests of King *Richard III.* fought for him in the decisive Battle of *Bosworth-field*, where the King being slain, he was forced to fly for his Life, and first took Sanctuary in *St. John's* Abbey at *Colchester*, and from thence fled into *Lancashire*, and so into *Flanders*, to the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, King *Richard's* Sister. He afterward came into *England* with *Martin Swart*, with an Army to depose King *Henry VII.* and set up *Lambert Simmelle*, under the Name of *Richard* Duke of *York*, and was slain at the Battle of *Stoke*. His Estate being thus forfeited, King *Henry VII.* seized it, and gave this Manor and other Lordships of his to *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, who held it for his Life, but dying without any legitimate Issue, 11 *Hen. VII.* it returned to the Crown, being given him only in Tail; and was given by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 5.* to *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he made Duke of *Norfolk*.

Dr. Richard Allestry, the famous *Regius* Professor of *Oxford*, was born in this Town. He was educated at *Coventry* in Grammar, and in *Christ Church, Oxford*, in University Learning, where he was Student, and a noted Tutor; but was ejected by the Reforming Parliament-Visitors, with many others, and put miserably to his Shifts. In 1642, he put himself in Arms for his Majesty King *Charles I.* under Sir *John Byron*; and was after in the Garrison at *Oxford*, which being resigned to the Parliament, he was entertained as a Chaplain to *Francis Newport* of this County, Esq; afterwards made Lord *Newport* of *High Ercal*, with whom he continued till *Worcester* Fight; after which he attended King *Charles II.* at *Roan* in *Normandy*, and often carried Dispatches to his Managers in *England*, with great Hazard of his Life often; but at length was caught at *Dover* in his Return from that King in *Flanders*; and having been examined by the Committee of the Council of Safety in 1659, was committed Prisoner to *Lambeth* House, where he remained till Things began to move towards the Restoration of his Majesty.

In 1660, when King Charles II. gained the Throne, he was made Canon of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and being soon after created Dr. of Divinity, he was appointed one of the Lecturers of the City of *Oxford* to revive loyal Principles in the Citizens, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, *Regius* Professor and Provost of *Eaton College*, which were all the Preferments he enjoyed to his Death, and might have been thought too little for his Merit, had he not refused to be a Bishop. He was a good and affectionate Preacher, and being richly furnished with all Sorts of Learning adorned the Professor's Chair excellently well for many Years. He was one of the most eminent Divines of our Age; but in the five Points much more moderate than any of his Predecessors in the Chair. There are forty Sermons of his in Print, *Oxford* 1684, and some other Treatises. He died in *January* 1680--1, and was buried on the North Side of the Communion-Table in *Eaton College Chapel*. He built a new Grammar School on the West Side of the College Court, which cost him 1500 Pounds. His Heirs set up a white Marble Tablet over his Grave, with a large Inscription, shewing his Preferments, Virtues and Accomplishments, and Time of his Death.

Upton, a small Manor belonging to the Family of *Zouches*, called for Distinction the *Zouches of Asby* in *Leicestershire*, which from them retains the Name of *Asby de la Zouch*. *Alan de Zouch*, who was in great Favour with King *Henry III.* and by him constituted Warden of all that King's Forests, South of *Trent*, Governor of the Castle of *Northampton*, and Constable of the Tower of *London*, gave this Manor to the Monks of *Bildwas*.

Watlingstreet, one of the Pretorian or Consular Highways made by the Romans for the Marching of their Armies, and Passage of their Carriages, of large Stakes, and lesser Wood woven between them to keep up the Earth and Stones laid between, called by the Saxons, *Wattles*, from whence it is since called *Wattling-street*, enters this County out of *Staffordshire*, at *Boningale* in *Brimstry Hun-*

dred; and so passing by *Wellington*, goes through the ancient Station called *Uviconium*, or *Wroxeter*; and at a little Distance from the City leads (Mr. *Cambden* says) either through a Ford, or over a Bridge; (being uncertain whether) but since it is found to be over a Bridge, for there is yet discernable at low Water in the Bottom of the *Severn*, the Foundation of some Stone-Work Building, which probably enough is the Remains of the Bridge, yet certainly the Road went through the Ford called *Wroxeter-ford*, as is yet plainly to be discovered by the *Old Streight-way*, pointing exactly upon it on each Side of the River, and from thence it goes on to *Aston-Burnel*, and then to the *Strattons*, (which imports Towns seated by the Streets or Highway) viz. all the *Strettons*, *Great* or *Church Stretton*, and *Little Stretton*, from whence it goes to *Lenterdine* in *Herefordshire*, (near which Town there is an ancient Roman Fortification or Camp, which some have thought the *Old Brandunium*) and so into *Wales*, thro' the Middle of which Country it passeth to *Cardigan*, where it ends.

Wreken-Hill; Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion, that this Mountain, which is but a little distant from *Wroxeter*, manifestly retains the ancient Name of *Viroconium*.

It is called by some *Gilbert's Hill*, and gradually falling into a pleasant Level, yields an entertaining Prospect of the Plains round about it. This Hill shoots it self out pretty far in Length, is well set with Trees; and at the Foot of it, where the *Severn's* Stream washeth it, stands *Bildas*, or *Buldewas*, where was anciently a noted Monastery, of which before. It stands about a Mile from *Wroxeter*, and is the highest Ground of all the Country thereabout.

Wrockwardine, the Manor and Estate of *Richard Lord Talbot*, who died possessed of it, with other Estates, 7 Sept. 20 *Rich. II.* leaving it to his Son *Gilbert*; but his Lady *Ankaret*, Daughter of *John Le Strange* of *Blackmere*, surviving him, the third Part of this Manor, with some others, was allotted to her for her Dowry; and so *Gilbert* had but two Parts of

it while he lived, because his Mother survived him. He died 19 Octob. 7 Hen. V. and left only one Daughter *Ankaret* for his Heir; she died under Age, and unmarried; and so the Honour and Estate descended to her Uncle Sir *John Talbot*, who proved the famous Warrior in Hen. Vith's Reign, and for his Valour was created the first Earl of *Shrewsbury* of that Name: He was killed by a Cannon Shot at the Siege of *Chastillon* in France, and died possessed of this Manor, 31 Hen. VI. his Brother *Thomas* had his Seat in this Village, and died without Issue. The Successor of the forementioned *John* was his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Talbot*, then Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He was slain at the Battle of *Northampton*, and buried in the Priory of *Workop*. His Successors enjoyed this Manor, but how long, we do not find it expressly mentioned.

Wroxeter, an ancient Town, situate upon the *Severn* near the Joining of the River *Tern* with it. It is supposed by our Antiquaries to be the *Uricinium*, a Roman Station, as *Antoninus* calls it; but *Ptolemy* will have its Name *Viroconium*; *Ninnius* calls it *Caer Urnach*; the Saxons, *Wreckon-cesster*; but we *Wreckceter* and *Wroxeter*. Ancient Records write it *Wroxestry*, *Wroxestre*, and *Wrockestve*. N.B. We owe our selves much indebted to one Mr. *Jones* of *Shrewsbury*, for his Informations in his Letter to Mr. *Wellins*, of divers Things relating to this Place, *Longnor* and *Acton Burnel*. It was the Metropolis (says Mr. *Cambden*; but Mr. *Burton* from *Ptolemy*, makes it the second of the two chief Cities) of the *Cornavii*, built probably (says Mr. *Cambden*) by the Romans, when they fortified the Bank of the *Severn*, which is more easily fordable here than in any other Place between it and the Mouth of it. It was very much shattered by the Saxon Wars, and quite destroyed in the Danish; and is now a very small Village, inhabited only by Country People, who frequently plough up ancient Coins that bear Witness of its Antiquity. Here is nothing now to be seen of it, but a very

few Reliques of broken Walls, called by the Inhabitants, The old Works of *Wroxeter*, which were built of hewn Stone laid in seven Rows. at an equal Distance, arched within after the Fashion of the *Britains* Buildings. In the Place where the Ruins are, 'tis supposed stood a Castle formerly, as is probable, from the Unevenness of the Ground, Heaps of Earth, and the Rubbish of Walls lying here and there. The Plot, where this City stood (which was no small Spot of Ground) is a blacker Sort of Earth than the rest, and yields the largest Crops of Barley. Thus far Mr. *Cambden*; but the Author of the Additions to *Cambden*, gives us something a different Account, telling us, That the Circumference of this City, when it was standing, was about three Miles, and that it was encompassed with a Wall, built upon a Foundation for the most Part made of Pebble-stones, about three Yards thick, and a vast Trench round it, which in some Places appears exceeding Deep at this Day.

Mr. *Cambden* refers the Decay of it to the Danish Wars; (and indeed it was burnt without Dispute, because the Way where the Fire went is easily traced by the Blackness and Rankness of the Soil) but if we hold it to be done by the Danes, we shall much diminish the Antiquity of *Shrewsbury*, which rose out of the Ruins of it, as is generally believed, and can never be able to answer the Argument brought to prove it of greater Antiquity much, taken from the Coins found there, which are some of them of Gold, (but those are rare) some of Stone, red, green and blue, and others of Silver, very commonly met with, and the rest of Brass, Copper, and mixed Metals, all of them Roman. From whence we may very well infer, that the Destruction of this City was before the Coming of the Saxons into Britain, or at the latest, in their Wars with the *Britains*; for if it had continued to the Danish Times, there would certainly be some of the Saxons Coins mixed with them. To confirm this Opinion, the Name

Name given it by the Saxons, which is *Wreken-cester*, (from which the modern Name of *Wroxeter* is taken) may be used, because it signifieth a Castle or Town wracked or destroyed, implying, that when they came into *Britain* they found it demolished. The Coins that are found here are called *Dindens*, and are so worn and decayed, that there is not one in ten found, which hath the Inscription perfectly legible, or the Image distinguishable.

But whenever or by whomsoever it was demolished, it hath certainly been a Place of very great Antiquity, as appears from several Remains of the *Romans* Burials, Urns and other Works. And first as to their Burials in searching into their Places of Interment, there have been taken out of the Jaw-bones of Men, Teeth near three Inches long, and three Inches about, and Thigh-bones have been lately found by the Inhabitants, full a Yard long. Now their Way of burying their dead Bodies (when they did not burn them, and put the Ashes into Urns) was this, as hath been observed. First they made a deep wide Grave, at the Bottom of which they laid a Bed of very red Clay, and upon it laid the Body, and then covered it with the same Clay, over which they placed a thin Sort of Slates to fence the Clay against the Earth or Mould, which being thrown in upon it, would otherwise have been apt to break through to the dead Body. Lastly, they filled the Grave, and covered it with great Stones, sometimes five or six upon a Grave; but their Weight hath long ago sunk them into the Ground. As to the Urns, there have several of them been found whole in the Memory of Man, when they have had Occasion to dig three or four Foot deep in their sandy Land; for as the dead Corpses were buried in a red Clay, so their Urns were lodged in a red Sand. Some other *Roman* Works have been found here; for a few Years since, in a Place that was observed to be more barren than the rest, there was found in digging, a square

Room, walled about with four Ranks of small Brick Pillars, to support a double Floor made of Mortar, which is supposed to have been a Sudatory or sweating House for the *Roman* Soldiers.

The Manor of this Town was anciently the Estate of *John Fitz-alan*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* and after his Death, which happened 24 *Hen. III.* *Haawise* his Wife, was by the King's Precept, sent to *John L'Estrange* the High Sheriff, to assign her a Dower, allotted this and some other Manors in this and other Counties. He was succeeded in his Estate by his Son and Heir *John*, who, 38 *Hen. III.* obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this Town, and other Places in this County. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor divers Successions; for *Thomas Fitz-alan*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, died possessed of it, 13 *Octob.* 1415, 3 *Hen. V.* and *John Fitz-alan*, 13 *Hen. VI.* how long it remained among his Posterity, we know not, nor do we meet with it in any other Family. These are all the Villages of Note in this Hundred that are come to our Knowledge. We proceed next to

VI. The Hundred of BRIMSTRY.

This Hundred of *Brimstry* is bounded on the North and East with *Staffordshire*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Stottesdon*; and on the West, with the Hundred of *South-Bradford* and *Wenlock*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, Part of it lying convenient for *Wellington* Market in *South-Bradford* Hundred, and Part for *Great Wenlock* Market in *Wenlock* Hundred. The Villages of this Hundred of most Note are,

Albrighton, the Manor and Estate of the Family of *Tregoz*, of which Family *John de Tregoz*, dying without Issue Male, left this Manor and other Estates to *John la Warre*, the Son of *Roger la Warre*, his Grandson by *Clarice* his eldest Daughter, and

and *Sibil*, the Wife of *William de Grandison*, his Heirs, among whom they came to be parted; the said *John la Warre* had one Moiety of this Manor of *Albrighton*, and two Years after, viz. 31 *Edw. I.* obtained that King's Charter to hold a Court-Leet in this his Manor. He departed this Life 21 *Edw. III.* and left his Estate to his Grandson *Roger*, who died possessed of this Manor, 44 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son and Heir *John la Warre*, in whose Family it remain'd, till by the Female Heirs it passed to Sir *Reginald West*, upon whom it was settled by way of Entail. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that here was the Seat of Sir *Ralph Pichford* in the Reign of King *Edward I.* but in his Time it belonged to the *Talbots*, from whom are descended the Earls of *Shrewsbury*.

Claverley, or Claverleigh, the Manor and Estate of *William Lord Ferrers of Groby*, who died possessed of it, 17 *Edw. III.* and left it to his Son *William*, who died seized of it, 44 *Edw. III.* *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* was his Son and Heir, and died possessed of this Manor, 11 *Rich. II.* leaving *Henry* his Son and Heir, and *Joan* his Wife, the Daughter of *Thomas Poyning*, who held in Dower the third Part of this Manor during her Life, which being longer than her Son *Henry's*, she at her Death left her Part to *William* her Grandson. His Son *Thomas*, by marrying *Elizabeth*, the eldest Daughter of *Sir Baldwin Frevil* of *Tamworth-Castle*, had in her Right the said Castle, and the Lands thereunto belonging, and so by settling there, became the Original of the *Ferrers* of *Tamworth-Castle* in *Staffordshire*; and his Son *Robert* marrying *Elizabeth* the sole Daughter and Heir of *William Boteler* of *Wemme* in this County, was summoned to Parliament, under the Title of the Baron of *Wemme*. *Francis Jones*, the Son of *John Jones*, was born in this Parish; he was bred up an Haberdasher in *London*, and there traded so prosperously, that he was Lord Mayor of that City in 1620.

Hemme, the Manor and Estate of Peter Corbet, who having had a Summons to Parliament from the first of Edward

I. to the 15th of *Edw. II.* died possessed of this and several other Manors of this County, which he held by *Barony*, i. e. the Service of five Knights Fees, of all which his Wife *Bedtrix* was jointly enfeoffed, to them and to the Heirs of their two Bodies.

Görther Over and Nether, two Manors belonging to the above-mentioned *Peter Corbet*, and settled upon himself, Wife, and the Heirs of their Bodies, as the Manor of *Hemme*.

Ryton, or Royton, a Village of no Note, but for giving the Title of Baron to *John* the second Son of Sir *William Craven*, Knt. Merchant-Taylor, and Lord Mayor of *London* in 1611, who being much in Favour with his Majesty King *Charles I.* was by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Oxford*, 21 *March* 1643, 18 *Car. I.* advanced to the Dignity and Honour of a Baron of this Realm, by Title of Lord *Craven* of *Ryton*. He died without Issue, so his Honour became extinct.

Shefnall, or *Sheffenhale*, the Manor and Estate of *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, for which he obtained, 9 *Edw. II.* two Fairs to be kept yearly, *viz.* one on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Festival of the *Holy Trinity*; and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of *St. Matthew the Apostle*, 21 *Sept.* but we can't find that they are now used.

Sutton-Madock, the Manor of *Thomas Nevill* Lord *Furnival*, who died seized of it, 8 *Hen. IV.* who left it with divers other Lands and Estates to his two Daughters and Heirs *Maud* and *Joan*, of which *Maud* married to the famous Sir *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

Tuang, Toang, or Tong, the Manor of Morkar Earl of Northumberland, before the Conquest, in the Reign of Edward the Confessor; but after the Conquest we may reasonably suppose it was given to Hugh de Montgomery, who had the greatest Part of this County. In After-times we find Roger Zouche of Ashby to be Lord of this Manor of Tonge, and that he did by a fair Deed, under his Seal, on which was his Pourtraiture on

Horseback in a military Habit, grant unto *Henry Hugesfort*, and his Heirs, three Yardlands, three Messuages, and certain Woods in *Norton* and *Shaw* in this Parish of *Tonge*, with Pannage for a great Number of Hogs in the Woods belonging to this his Manor; also Liberties of Fishing in all his Waters there, except in the great Pool of *Tonge*, with other Privileges, viz. of gathering Nuts in his Woods there, &c. rendering yearly to him the said *Roger* and his Heirs, a Chaplet of Roses upon the Feast of the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, in case he or they shall be at *Tonge*, if not, then to be put upon the Image of the blessed Virgin in the Church of *Tonge*, for all Services, Suits of Court, &c. But it seems as if this Manor had been given by him, with the Consent of *Alan* his Son, to his Granddaughters *Orabil* and *Margery*, by *William de Harcourt*, because their Father, in the Quarrel between King *Henry III.* and his Barons, having adhered to the King's Adversaries, *Alan*, who had always taken the King's Part, and on that Account stood in great Favour with him, was forced to use all his Interest to obtain the Redemption of the Lordship of *Tonge*, and some other Estates for them. From these Heirs this Manor passed to the Family of *Badlesmere*, for *Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere*, procured of King *Edward II.* a Fair here yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Giles* the Abbot, 1 Sept. His Posterity enjoyed it, till Issue Male failing, it was divided among the Female Heirs, of whom the Eldest, *Maud* the Wife of *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, had this Manor for her Part. In later Times the Manor and Castle was in the Family of the *Vernons*, who repaired the later, as they did also the College within the Town, which the *Penbriges* (as *Mr. Camden* tells us) first founded. The Inhabitants here boast of nothing more at present, than a great Bell, famous in these Parts for its Bigness.

Not far from this Town and Castle is *Whitladyes*, the Seat of one *Mr. Gif-*

ford, and *Boscobel-Grove*, so famous for the Oak, in which King *Charles II.* was concealed after the Battle of *Worcester*, when he was so furiously pursued by his Enemies. The House is a very obscure Habitation, tho' a fair Building, standing in the Midst of the Grove, called *Boscobell*, or fair Wood. Hither the King fled from *Worcester*, and being kindly received and entertained, was conducted by the *Penderells* into the Grove, where, by the Contrivance of Captain *Carelesse*, who had lurked there a little before, he was put into the Oak, where he heard and saw his Enemies seeking his Destruction securely. When Danger seemed to be past, the Captain conveyed him from Cottage to Cottage, till he brought him to *Mr. Lane's* House in *Staffordshire*, where having reposed himself a while, and seen the Proclamation for his Apprehension, promising a thousand Pounds to any that would discover him, and making it Treason to conceal him, he made towards the Sea, and so got into *France* out of his Enemies Power; but not among his Friends, save some few he had about him.

Worvil, or *Worfield*, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Hastings*, who died possessed of it, 6 *Edward II.* leaving his Honour and Estate, of which this Manor was a Part, to his Son and Heir *John Lord Hastings*, who enjoyed it not long; for he died 18 *Edw. II.* leaving *Lawrence* his Son and Heir, and *Julian* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas de Leybourne* his Wife surviving, who had for her Dowry out of the Lands of her late Husband *John Lord Hastings*, this Manor, with divers other Estates. And because the Assignment of her Dowry was not made so soon as it ought to have been, she obtained from the King a Grant of all the Goods and Chattels at that Time being upon those Lands and Lordships so assigned unto her. *Lawrence*, after her Death, enjoyed this Manor, and being a Person much in Favour with the King for attending him in his Expeditions into *France* and *Flanders*,

derst, was declared by him Earl of Pembroke, by reason of his Descent from *Isabell* the eldest Sister and Coheir of *Aymer de Valence* Earl of Pembroke. He departed this Life 22 *Edw.* III. and left his Lands and Lordships to his Son *John*, who also died possessed of this Manor and other great Estates. His Son *John* Earl of Pembroke, left no Issue, and so his Estate passed to *Reginald* Lord Grey of *Ruthin*, who by *Elizabeth*, Sister of the last *John de Hastings*, was found to be Heir of the whole Blood. There are many other Villages in this Hundred, which we pass over for want of Information, and so proceed to

VII. WENLOCK Hundred, and Franchises.

This Hundred or Franchise is bounded on the East, with the Hundreds of *Brimfry* and *Stottesdon*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Overs*; on the West, with the Hundreds of *Munslow* and *Cundover*; and on the North with the Hundred of *South-Bradford*. The Fee of this Hundred is, we suppose, in the Crown, and the Sheriff and his Officers govern it. The chief Town from whence the Hundred takes its Name is

WENLOCK, a Market-Town, whose Market is on *Monday* weekly, and Fair on *Midsummer* Day 24 *June*, yearly. The Manor of this Town was the Estate of *Roger Fitz Corbet*, who held it with divers other Lordships, of Earl *Roger de Montgomery*, and gave it to the Monks of *Shrewsbury*, *William* and *Everard* his Sons consenting thereunto. In the *Saxon* Times this Town was remarkable for a very ancient Nunnery, where *Milburga* a devout Virgin lived and was buried, about the Year 664. *Meroaldus* King of *Mercia* was her Father, and gave her this Manor for her Portion. She built a Monastery upon it, and endowed it with the Manor. Her Corpse was discovered by the many Miracles which are said to have been wrought by it. About the Conqueror's Time it was repaired, and filled with Nuns, by

Earl *Roger de Montgomery*, as we shall shew more at large, in our History of the Monasteries. In later Times Sir *John Winell*, alias *Wenlock*, inhabited here, who has rendred it famous for his brave Actions, and taking his Title of Lord *Wenlock* from it. His Parentage and Original is not known; but by his Activeness he being got into the Favour of Queen *Margaret*, Wife of King *Henry* VI. was knighted, and became her Chamberlain, and being at the Battle of *St. Alban's*, fought stoutly for that King, and was dangerously wounded, after which he was employed by him in very important Affairs, which he managed well, and was made a Knight of the Garter; but notwithstanding these Favours, when the Duke of *York* appeared, he sided with him; and when King *Henry* was deposed after *Towtonfield*, he was made by King *Edward* chief Butler of *England*, and advanced to the Dignity of a Baron, by the Title of Baron *Wenlock*. He was also employed in many weighty Matters in this King's Reign; but when *Nevill* Earl of *Warwick*, who had advanced *K. Edward* to the Throne, endeavoured to pull him down, for some Disgusts taken, this Lord took Part with him; and after the Battle at *Barnet*, in which that Earl was slain, when Queen *Margaret* landed at *Weymouth*, and went to *Beaulieu* Abbey in *Hampshire*, he hastened to her, and raised Forces to assist her in restoring King *Henry*, but miscarried in that Attempt, being slain at the Battle of *Tewksbury*, fighting stoutly for him.

William of *Wenlock*, Abbot of *Westminster*, was so named, no doubt, as Dr. *Fuller* says, from his Nativity in this Place. He was Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of King *Edward* I. Anno 12--14, and enjoyed his Abbot's Office six and twenty Years, wanting 6 Days. He died at *Perisford* in *Glocestershire*, at his Manor of *Perisford* in 1307, and was buried in his Church at *Westminster*, besides the High Altar before the Presbytery, without the South-Door of

King

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King Edward's Shrine, and hath these Words for Part of his Epitaph, *Abbas Walterus non fuit Austerus.*

Abton, *Abeton*, or *Aiton* was, before the Conquest, in the Reign of Edward the Confessor, the Manor of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, but was forfeited by the Rebellion of *Edwin* his Son, to the Conqueror, who gave it to *Roger de Montgomery*, whose Posterity held it some Reigns; but at length came into the Family of *Burnells*; for *Edward* Lord *Burnell* died possessed of it, 8 *Hen. V.* and left it to his Cousins and Heirs, who were married; but to which of them this Manor came upon the Division, we know not. In later Times, we find the Lords *Lovel* possessed of it; but *Francis* Lord *Lovel* assisting King *Richard III.* in *Bosworth* Field, lost his Estate by the Victory, and King *Henry VII.* having it in his Hands, gave this Manor with divers others, forfeited by the same Lord, to *Jasper* Duke of *Bedford*, which he held in Special Tail for his Life; but dying without Heirs legitimate, it returned to the Crown, where when it had remained awhile, King *Henry VIII.* gave it, after the Victory obtained in *Flodden* Field over the *Scots*, to *Thomas* Howard Earl of *Surrey*, whom he also at that Time created, for that good Service, Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose Posterity we observe it to have been with the Advowson of the Church, 25 *Hen. VIII.* and 'tis probable may still be in the *Norfolk* Family.

Aldenham, or *Awdenham*, the noble Seat of the ancient and loyal Family of the *Astons*, Baronets. It is lately rebuilt, and rendred much finer. The first Baronet of this Family *Sir Edward Aston*, was created in the Year 1643, in the nineteenth Year of King *Charles I.* He was the Grandfather of *Sir Edward Aston*, Bart. who is the present Possessor, and is, or was lately the Recorder of *Bridgnorth*. It is remarkable of this Family of *Astons*, that *John* de *Aston* was the Sheriff, 33 *Edw. I.* and *Walier Aston*, 5 *Car. I.* the Family keeping up their Station and Estate in this Place for so many Reigns.

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Bental, or *Benthal*, a Manor belonged to *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, who left it with several Estates in this and other Counties, to his Cousins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Catharine* and *Margery*; but how they were divided, we cannot discover.

Brosely, a Village about 5 Miles distant from *Bridgnorth*, is famous for a Well, which broke out in the Year 1711, the Water of which is of a wonderful Nature, viz. It sends out a Vapour or Steam, which will take Fire, as the People near it order it. They lay over it an Iron Cover, with a semi-circular Hole near one Side of it, at which the Vapour being forced to exhale, they set it on Fire, by putting a Candle, or some other flaming Thing over the Hole, at which it instantly takes Fire, and burns with that Vehemency, that it will presently consume a great Stick, and in less than two Hours boil a large Piece of Beef; or you may light Tobacco, or broil Meat at the Flame without any Taste of the Sulphur, or any Thing offensive besides. It never ceases burning after it is once lighted, till the Iron Cover is taken off, and as soon as that is done, the Flame is extinguished, and the Water is instantly as cold as any Spring-water whatsoever. The Places adjacent are rich in Coal Mines.

Burton, or *Burwarton*, of no Note but for being the native Place of *Sir Timothy Baldwin*, the Son of *Charles Baldwin*, of this Place, Gent. He had his Education in *All Souls* College, *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and continued there till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was made the Principal of *Hart Hall*, and afterward became Chancellor of the Dioceses of *Hereford* and *Worcester*; one of the Masters of Chancery; and in 1670 was created a Knight. He hath published, *The Privilege of an Ambassador*, written by way of Letter to a Friend; and, *The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted*, against *Sir Edward Coke's Articuli Admiraltatis*, composed by *Dr. Zouche*. The former was composed upon the Occasion of the *Portugal* Ambassador's

ambassador's Brother *Pentaleonja*, who killed one Mr. *Greenway*, a Gentleman of *Lincoln's Inn*, &c. about whom it was disputed, whether being a Foreigner, and related to the Ambassador, he could be tried in our *English Courts of Justice*; and it was resolved, that he might, by Dr. *Zouche* and Sir *Timothy*, two great Civilians; whereupon he was tried, condemned, and executed on *Tower-Hill*, Anno 1604, 10 July.

Heythe, a small Village, of which Manor *Thomas Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, died possessed of, 3 Hen. V. 1415, but without Issue, whereupon most of his Lands passed to his Nephew *John*, but the Earldom of *Arundel* was not allowed him.

Marvel, a small Village, in which is the Seat of the worshipful Family of the *Weavers*. And at a little Distance is

Roundatton, or *Round-atton*, where is the Seat of the Honourable *Whitmore Aston*, Esq; late Member of Parliament for the Town of *Bridenorth*, and Son and Heir to Sir *Edward Aston*, Bart. above-mentioned. It is a noble Structure lately built.

Walton, or *Waliton*, the Lordship of *Edwyn* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor; but being forfeited by his Rebellion, was given by the Conqueror to *Roger de Montgomery*, in whose Posterity it continued for some Time, till Male Issue failing, it passed by the Heirs general into other Families; but we find none of them till the Reign of King *Henry V.* when *Edward* Lord *Burnel* died possessed of it, 8 Hen. V. and leaving his Estate to the Heirs general, this Manor came to the Lords *Lovel*, of whom *Francis* Lord *Lovel* taking Part with King *Richard III.* against *Henry VII.* in *Bosworth Field*, his Estate was seized, and among others, this Manor came into King *Henry's* Hand; but further, we know not.

Wike, or *Wicke*, a Manor belonging to *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, in the Reign of King *Edward* the Confessor, and in the Conqueror's Reign, was forfeited by *Edwine's* Rebellion, and given to *Roger*

de Montgomery, after whom we do not find the Lord of it. We have no further Account of the Villages of this Hundred, and therefore pass to

VIII. The Hundred of *CONDOWER*,
or *CUNDOWER*.

This Hundred on the North, and Part of the East Side, is bounded by the River *Severn*, which divides it from the Hundred of *South-Bradford*; and on the other Part of the East, with the Hundred of *Wenlock*; on the South, by the Hundred of *Munslow*; and on the West, by the Hundred of *Ford*, and Liberty of *Shrewsbury*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred at present; but because

Condover seems to have been once the chief Town of the Hundred, which on that Account takes its Name from it, we shall begin with it. It was in the Reign of King *Henry III.* in the Crown; for *John* Earl of *Chester* dying without Heirs Male, that King, that so fair a Dominion should not be divided among Women, took the Earldom into his own Hands, and gave the Female Heirs other Estates of equal or greater Value; and among others gave this Manor of *Condover*, then written *Cunedoure*, to *Adab*, the Earl's 4th Sister, then the Wife of *Henry de Hastings*, who soon after alienated it, as we suppose; for in the 9th of K. *Edward II.*'s Reign, it was the Estate of *Edward* Lord *Burnel*, who having no Issue Male, left it at his Death to *Maud* his Sister and Heir, then the Wife of Sir *John Handlow*, who carried the Fee of this Manor into his Family; but the Possession of it and some other Manors, Part of the said *Maud's* Estate, was in *Aliwa*, the Widow of *Edward*, as a Dower. Sir *John Handlow*, in the Right of his Wife, became Lord *Burnell*; his Son *John*, by the said *Maud*, inherited both his Mother's Honour and Estate, and 38 Edw. III. obtained a Grant of free Warren in this and some other his Lordships in this

this County; and dying possessed of it, left it to his Son *Edward*, who dying 8 *Hen. V.* left it to his Cousins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them this Manor upon the Division came, it doth not appear; but we observe, that in the Time of King *Henry VI. Anno 35.* it was the Lordship and Estate of *William Lord Lovel*, who died about that Time possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *John Lord Lovel*, who being a firm Adherent to the House of *Lancaster* against the Duke of *York*, who then contended with King *Henry* for the Crown, and doing him good Services, was made chief Forester of *Wicheford* Forest, by that King's Letters Patent; but the Duke soon after landing with a considerable Force from *Burgundy*, and this Lord with the Lord *Scales* and *Hungerford*, flying to the City of *London* to engage the Citizens for King *Henry*, and being disappointed, was forced to fly to the Tower of *London* for Safety; and afterwards the *Yorkists* prevailing every where, concealed himself to his Death, when he died possessed of this and divers Manors in this and other Counties, which descended to his Son and Heir *Francis Lord Lovel*. He got into King *Edward's* Favour, and went with *Richard Duke of Gloucester*, that King's Brother, against the *Scots*, 22 *Edw. IV.* whereby he merited so well, that when *Richard* came to the Throne, he advanced him to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of his Household, Constable of the Castle of *Wallingford*, and the Honour of *St. Waleryes*. These Preferments tied him so fast to King *Richard's* Interest, that he adventured himself for him in the Battle of *Bosworth* Field, against King *Henry VII.* who being victorious, seized his Estate upon his Flight. He was slain in the Battle of *Stoke* upon *Newark*; but how this Manor was disposed of, we find not.

Mr. *Cambden* tells us, That it appears upon Record, that this Manor was in those Times holden of the King in chief, to find two Foot Soldiers for one Day towards the Army raised to go against *Wales*, in Time of War, which

he says, he therefore thinks proper to remark for a general Information, that the Gentry in those Parts held their Estates of the Kings of *England*, by a Tenure to aid him with Soldiers in Defence of the Marches, whensoever any War broke out between *England* and *Wales*.

This Town is of further Note, for being the Birth-place of *Thomas Owen*, Son of *Richard Owen*, Gent. an Inhabitant of this Place. He was educated in University-Learning in *Broadgate-Hall* and *Christ-Church*, and from thence retiring to *Lincoln's Inn*, *London*, did by his unwearied Diligence become a noted Counsellor, and was much resorted to for his Advice. In 1590, he was called by Writ to the Degree of a Serjeant at Law, and about the same Time made the Queen's Serjeant, in which Place he had not been long, but he was made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and executed that great Office with much Integrity, Equity and Prudence. As he was a learned Man himself, so he was an Encourager of such as professed it. All the Writings he has extant are only Reports in the Common Pleas, in which are many choice Cases thoroughly argued by the learned Serjeants, and determined by the grave Judges of that Bench in these Times, by which many Differences in the Year-Books are reconciled and explained. Printed at *London* in 1656. He died in 1598, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church, Westminster*, on the South Side of the Quire; and over his Grave soon after was set a Stone Monument, with his Image in Scarlet Robes lying thereon, and adorned with his Arms, which remains to this Day. He left a Son named *Sir Roger Owen*, a general Scholar, and Son worthy of so good a Father, who in Parliament shewed himself always a great Friend to the Clergy.

Aston-Burnell, a Lordship belonging to the *Burnells*, a very honourable Family in this County, and so called, because they had their Seat here, and to distinguish it from another *Aston* in this County called *Aston-Pigot*. *Sir Robert Burnell* lived in the Conqueror's Reign, and

and his Posterity flourished long here. *Robert Burnell*, 54 Hen. III. obtained that King's Charter for a Market weekly on Tuesday, and two Fairs yearly; one upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin *Mary*; and the other on the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Michael* the Archangel. How long they continued, we know not; but at present there is no Market, and the Fair yearly is now kept on *Good Friday*. The Manor continued in the Family of *Burnells* till 9 *Edw. II.* when *Edward* Lord *Burnell* dying without Issue Male, left this and his other Estates to *Maud* his Sister and Heir, who marrying to *John de Handlou*, transferred her Estate into his Family, in which it continued till 8 Hen. V. when *Edward* Lord *Burnell* dying without Heirs Male, left this Manor and his other Estates to his Grand-daughters, *Foyce*, *Catharine* and *Margery*. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that *Maud* abovementioned, the Heir of *Edward* Lord *Burnell*, married for her first Husband *John* Lord *Lovel*, and so brought this Manor into his Family; but how it doth not appear; yet in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* the *Lovells* are found in Possession of it, and *Francis* Lord *Lovel*, by adhering to King *Richard III.* forfeited his whole Estate; and King *Henry VII.* being settled on the Throne, seized it, and gave to *Jasper* Earl of *Bedford*, a Grant in special Tail of this and certain other Manors in this County, which he held for Life; but dying without any legitimate Issue, they all reverted to the Crown, and King *Henry VIII.* gave them almost all to *Thomas* Howard Earl of *Surrey*, whom he also created Duke of *Norfolk* at the same Time, as a Reward of his Valour and Conduct in conquering the Scots in *Flodden-field*. He left it with his other Estates to his Son, who obtained the Fee of it, and left it to his Posterity, in whose Possession we suppose it still to be. Here is now an ancient Castle.

This Place is famous for a Parliament that sat here the eleventh Year of King *Edward I.* the Lords sat in the

Castle, but the House of Commons sat in a Barn, then belonging to the Abbot of the Monastery of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, at *Shrewsbury*, which is still standing, and belongeth to *Francis* Prince, Esq; The Statute, which is called the Statute of *Acton-Burnel*, was made to enforce the Statute-Merchant for the Payment of Debts, and sheweth how a Statute-Merchant is to be made, and by whom; how Goods are to be seized and prized for the Payment of Debts; in what Cases the Debtor shall be imprisoned, and how maintained in Prison; in what Cases Sureties shall be obliged to pay the Debts of their Principals, and when they are to be exempted, &c.

Robert Burnel, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, was the Son of *Robert* Burnel, and Brother of *Hugh* Burnel, whose chief Seat was in the Castle of this Place. He was preferred to the See of *Bath* and *Wells* by King *Edward I.* and after made his Treasurer and Chancellor of *England*. He was well versed in the *Welsh* Affairs, and much used by his Prince in the managing of them; and that he might the more effectually attend such an Employment, he removed the Court of Chancery to *Bristol*. He got much Wealth by his great Places, and with it much enriched his Kindred; yet that he might not seem covetous, he is supposed to have repaired the decayed Castle of this Place, for a Seat for his Family, at his own Expence; and that he might not be thought self-interested only, he built for his Successors the beautiful Hall at *Wells*, the biggest Room in a Bishop's Palace of any in *England*. It was plucked down in King *Edward VIth's* Reign, by Sir *John* Gabos, who was afterwards executed for Treason in the same Reign. When the *English* and *Welsh* Affairs were by him settled to the King's Content, he employed this Bishop in some Affairs relating to *Scotland*, in the Marches whereof he died, Anno 1292, and his Body being brought up from thence, was buried in his own Cathedral.

Belferdine or *Belleswardine*, the Manor and Estate of *Nicholas* Handlou, who assumed his Mother's Name *Burnell*, Lord

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Burnell. He went in an Expedition into France with King Edward III. twice, and obtained a Confirmation of that King of the *Tuesday Market*, and two Fairs at *Afton-Burnel*, and a Charter for free Warren in all his Demesnes here, and some other his Manors in this County, and left it to his Son and Heir Sir *Hugh Burnell*, whose Son dying without Heirs, left it to his Grand-daughters and Heirs, who were then marry'd; but to whose Share this Manor came, we know not.

Cantlop, or *Cantelliborp*, a Manor of Sir *Edward Burnel's*, the last Heir Male of the Family of *Burnel's*, who left it to his Grand-daughters, as the former Manor and divers others were.

Chatwall, or *Chatewall*, the Manor and Estate of the *Burnell* Family, which from them passed to the *Lovells*; and being forfeited, was given by King *Henry VIII.* to the *Norfolk* Family, as some other Manors were, of which we have spoken above.

Clee St. Margaret, the Estate of *Hugh Lord Burnell*, who dying without Heirs, left it with his other Estates to the Heirs general; but this Manor passed to the *Lords Lovel*; for *William Lord Lovel*, and *John* his Son and Heir, died both of them successively possessed of it. *Francis Lord Lovel* forfeited his Estate by opposing the Succession of King *Henry VII.* but we do not find what became of it afterwards.

Cond, or *Cunede*, the Manor of the *Burnel* Family, for which *Philip Lord Burnell* procured a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands here, 19 *Edward I.* and left it to *Edward Lord Burnell*, whose Heir *Maud* carried it to Sir *John Handlou*, whose Posterity assumed the Name of *Burnell*; and at last *Edward Lord Burnell*, left it to his Grand-daughters as above.

Cressedge, or *Cressets*, a Village of no Note, but for the Birth of *Thomas Lodge* the Son of *William Lodge*, an Inhabitant of it, who being bred a Grocer in *London*, was so prosperous in his Business, that he was Lord Mayor of that opulent City in the Year 1562.

Eaton, near *Pitchford*, the Manor of Sir *Edward Lord Burnell*, who left it to his Grand-daughters, as is above-mentioned of other Manors.

Harley, a small Village, famous for nothing but being the native Place of *Silas Domville*, alias *Taylor*, a Committee-Man for *Herefordshire* in the Time of the Rebellion, a busy Man against the King during the Wars; but when they ceased, tho' by his Father's Interest he was made a Sequestrator in *Herefordshire*, and had great Power there; yet he used the Royalists so civilly and obligingly, that he was beloved by all the King's Party. His Father bought a good Estate in Church-Lands, and settled it upon him, with a Moiety of the Bishop's Palace of *Hereford* for a Seat; but upon the King's Restoration he lost all, and was in a manner ruined. But his Civility to the Royalists had gotten him such Friendship among them, that they procured him the Place of Commissary of the Ammunitions and warlike Provisions at *Dunkirk*; and five Years after, by the Endeavours of Sir *Paule Neile*, he was made Keeper of the King's Stores for Shipping and other Marine Affairs, at *Harwich*, a Sea-port Town in *Essex*, where he died. He was bred a Scholar at *Westminster*, and *Shrewsbury*, and studied some Time at the University, viz. at *New Inn, Oxford*, but never took any Degree; yet he had many Accomplishments Scholar-like. He was a great Lover of Antiquities, and had some good MSS. out of the Libraries of the Cathedrals of *Hereford* and *Worcester*, among which was the original Grant of King *Edgar*, about the Sovereignty of the Sea, and a Treatise in Hieroglyphicks finely painted, about the Philosopher's Stone, for which King *Charles II.* offered him an hundred Pounds, but he refused it. He had good Skill in Musick, and composed several Anthems and Lessons, as also in the Mathematicks, and Tongues. He wrote an History of *Gavelkind*, Lond. 1663; a Description of *Harwich*; and some Observations upon some special Occurrences in our *English* History,

History, besides several Pamphlets in the Time of the Rebellion, which he would not own. He died in 1678, and was buried in the Chancel at *Harwich*, much in Debt, so that his Creditors got his MSS. and Goods.

Langley, the Seat of the *Leas*, one of the most ancient Families of these Parts, is situated in a woody Park within about a Mile from *Aston-Burnell*. This Family of *Leas* is now extinct; but whether the *Leas* (tho' they write their Name *Leighs*) of *Wellington*, a Town not far distant, may not be descended from that Family, may bear a Dispute, because it often happens that younger Branches of great Families settle themselves near their Ancestors; and tho' they become mean, yet keep up the Name longer than the hereditary Line.

Longnor, a small Village, situate on the *Severn*, where the Family of *Burtons* have a Seat, which stands on the other Side of the River in *Shrewsbury* Hundred. Mr. *Burton*, who hath written a Commentary upon *Antoninus's Itinerary*, being a-kin to this Family, relates here a Piece of Antiquity touching this Family, something rare and unusual, which we have thought fit to take Notice of, viz. That the *Burtons* of *Shropshire* were a Family some Time much in Favour with the House of *York*; and we find in our Histories, that Sir *Edward Burton*, Knt. served that Side in fourteen set Battles. From him in a direct Line descended *Edward Burton*, Esq; who had his Seat in this Village. He was a zealous Assertor of the Gospel all *Queen Mary's* Days; and is by Mr. *Fox* in his *Antiquities* and Monuments of the Church of *England*, named among those, who by various Ways and Means escaped the Persecution carried on in *Queen Mary's* Days. He being one Day sitting alone in his upper Parlour at *Longnor*, meditating on the Troubles of the Times, and Deliverances, which himself and other Lovers of the Truth had found almost miraculously, tho' many had suffered, heard a general Ring of all the

Bells at *Shrewsbury*, which he guessed must be for the Accession of the Lady *Elizabeth* to the Throne, by the Death of *Queen Mary*; yet longing to know the Truth more certainly, and yet not daring to send any of his Servants to enquire, he sent his eldest Son, being then a Youth of about sixteen Years of Age, ordering him, if it happen to be so, that he should throw up his Hat to gratify his Expectation. The young Man finding it so, did as he was directed, which, when his Father observed, he was suddenly affected with such Extremity of Joy, for the Liberty and Comfort that God's People had a Prospect of, that he presently retired from the Window where he saw the Sign, and much ado recovered his Chair, where he immediately gave up the Ghost.

By his last Will he had ordered his Burial to be in the Parish-Church of *St. Chadde's* in *Shrewsbury*, near which his Seat was; and that no Mass-monger should be present at his Interment, which his Friends designing to execute, brought his Corpse to the Church, but were met there by the Curate Mr. *John Marshall*, who said, that he should not be buried in his Church, being an Heretick; (for the Popish Priests were yet in Place, *Queen Elizabeth* being crowned the same Day) one of the Friends of the Deceased replied to the Curate, That as to his being an Heretick, God would judge him at the last Day, &c. To whom the Curate replied, Judge God, or judge Devil, he should not be buried in his Church. Whereupon his Friends being forced to carry his Body back again, buried it in his own Gardens near the Fish-Ponds, and set a Monument over him, which being by Time and Neglect much defaced with Rain and Weather, was upon this Occasion repaired in the Year 1614.

Edward Burton, Esq; his Grandson, having invited to Dinner Sir *Andrew Corbet*, Lieutenant of *Shropshire*, and divers other Gentlemen of Note, Sir *Andrew* had a Curiosity to see the Place
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where that holy Man his Ancestor lay interred in his Garden, and finding it much decayed, and out of Repair, blamed his Host who was present, for suffering it to lie so, and enjoined him seriously to re-edify the Tomb, that the

Memory of the holy Man his Ancestor might be preserved; which being without much Difficulty obtained, he promised to be the Poet to make the Epitaph, which was this that follows:

*Here lieth the Body of Edward Burton, Esquire, who deceased
Anno Domini 1558.*

Was't for denying Christ, or some notorious Fact,
That this Man's Body Christian Burial lack't?
Oh no. (not so) His faithful true Profession
Was the chief Cause, which then was held Transgression.
When Popery here did reign, the See of Rome
Would not admit to any such a Tomb
Within their Idol Temple Walls. But he,
Truly professing Christianity,
Was like Christ Jesus in a Garden laid,
Where he shall rest in Peace, till it be said,
Come, faithful Servant, come, receive with me
A just Reward for thy Integrity.

Set up in 1614

This Epitaph was turned into *Latin* Verse by Mr. Burton himself, who repaired the Tomb; but shewing more Affection than Art, we omit it: Upon the Stone of this Monument is engraven very handsomely this Coat of Arms. The Field quartered Azure and Purpure Counter-changed, a Golden Cross engrailed, between four Roses argent, which the Heralds at Arms tell us, was given to Sir Edward Burton of Longnor, by King Edward IV. who was with that King successful in fourteen several set Battles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and for his great Service therein was created Knight Banneret in the Field under the Royal Standard, by the said King, Anno 1460.

Lythe, Lydam, or Lythem, the Lordship and Estate of John Cherlton Lord Powis, who died possessed of it, 48 Edw. III. and left it to his Son and Heir John Lord Powis, who was Justice of North-Wales, and died 3 Hen. IV. leaving this Manor with his other Estates, to Edward his Son and Heir, whose Heirs were Jean and Joyce, his two Daugh-

ters; but which of them had this Manor, we find not.

Norton juxta Condover, a Town, whose Manor belonged to Edward Lord Burnell, who died 9 Edw. II. and left this Lordship and many other Estates to Maud his Sister, who had been married in his Life-time to John Lord Lovel, and at his Death was the Wife of John de Handlou. She had a Daughter by the Lord Lovel, named Joan, and several Children by John de Handlou, whose Son by her inherited the Barony of Burnel in her Right, and the Bulk of her Estate; but how this Manor was disposed of, we no where observe.

Pitchford, the Manor and Estate of the Pitchfords, who took their Name *de Pitchford* from it. They were an ancient and gentile Family, but now are extinct. In the Reign of King Henry V. this Manor was in the Possession of Edward Lord Burnell, who left it to his general Heirs; but to which it passed in the Division, we know not. It hath for two Centuries or more been the Possession of the Family of Oatleys, who have

have been some of them Persons of Note in this County; for *William Oatley* was High Sheriff for this County in 15 *Hen. VII.* and 5 *Hen. VIII.* and *Rob. Oatley* was in *Mr. Cambden's* Time Lord of this Manor. Our Ancestors tell us, that this Place is called *Pitchford*, from a Spring of Pitchy Water in this Place; for in those Days they knew no Distinction between Pitch and Bitumen, of which there is a Well in a poor Man's Yard that yields still some of it, as we shall shew more largely in our *Natural History*.

Place-dinas, now called *Plasby*, the Manor and Estate of *Edward Charlton Lord Powis*, who died possessed of it, 9 *Hen. V.* and left it to his two Daughters, *Joan*, married to Sir *John Grey*; and *Joyce*, married to Sir *John Tiptoft*; but to which of them this Manor upon the Division came, we are not yet able to discover.

Powderbach, or *Pulreback*, a Castle in this County, of which *William de Cantelupe* was made Governor by King *John*, *Reg. 6.* It is now in Ruins, and was formerly called *Purle-bach*. It was the Seat of Sir *Ralph Butler*, a younger Son of *Ralph Lord Boteler of Wemme*, from whom the *Butlers of Woodhall* in the County of *Herefordshire* derive their Pedigree.

Pulley, or *Pulliley*, the Lordship of *Edward Lord Burnell*, who left it, as many other Estates, to his Granddaughters above-mentioned; as he did also

Smetherote, another Manor of his in this Hundred.

Willey, a little Village, where is the ancient Seat belonging to the Family of the *Welds*; as also near it a fine new erected Structure, called *Coughley*, belonging to the Family of the *Browns*, Gentlemen. These are all the Villages of which we meet with any Thing remarkable in this Hundred, and so we proceed to

IX. The Hundred of FORD.

This Hundred of *Ford* is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Condover*,

and Liberty of *Shrewsbury*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Chirbury*; on the West, with *Montgomeryshire* in *Wales*; and on the North, with the River *Severn*, which parts it from the Hundreds of *Oswestry* and *Pimhill*. The Fee of this Hundred is, we suppose, in the Crown; there is no Market-Town in it, being not far from *Shrewsbury*. The chief Village is

Ford, because the whole Hundred is named from it. It was the Manor and Estate, in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, of *Edwin Earl of Mercia*, who rebelling against the Conqueror, was slain, and his Estate seized and given to *Roger de Montgomery*, from whose Posterity it passed to the *Aldithleys*, or *Audleys*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* for we observe, that *Henry Lord Audley* obtained that King's Charter for a free Warren in this and some other his Manors in this County, 37 *Hen. III.* and left it so privileged to his Son *James Lord Audley*, in whose Family it continued for divers Successions; for another *James Lord Audley* died possessed of this Manor, 9 *Rich. II.* and left it, with divers others Estates, to his Son *Nicholas*, who dying without Issue, left it with his other Possessions to *John Tuchet*, his Sister *Joan's* Grandson, and *Margaret* his Sister, the Wife then of Sir *John Hillary*, Knt. being his next Heirs.

Brocards-Castle, which stood between the *Stretons* in a Valley, encompassed with Meadows, which formerly were Fish-ponds. It is now nothing but Ruins, and goes commonly by the Name of *Brow-Castle*, as it is called in our Maps.

Caus, or *Caos*, one of those twenty-four Lordships, which *Roger de Corbet* held of *Roger de Montgomery*, and which *Robert* his Brother, who held divers other Lordships in this County of the same Earl, inherited after his Brother *Roger's* Death. He left his whole Estate to his Son *Robert*, who, 1 *Joh.* obtained that King's Charter for a Market every Week upon *Wednesday*, at this his Manor of *Caus*, where he had a Castle;
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but because his Son *Thomas* took Part with the rebellious Barons at the later End of King *John's* Reign it was seized into the King's Hands, as it remained all the rest of that King's Reign; but when King *Henry III.* came to the Crown, *Thomas* having made his Peace, and doing his Homage, had Restitution of the Castle; but dying soon after, left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*. In his Time there was an Inquisition made about the Bounds of the Forest de *Hays*; and it was found, that this Manor of *Caus* with the Appertinances, the Manors of *Worthyn*, *Horton*, *Munsterleigh*, *Yokehull* and *Wentenoure*, were out of the Bounds of it. He died the 2d of King *Edw. I.* being then seized of this Manor of *Caus* and the above-mentioned Appertinances, and left it to his Son *Peter*, as he also did to his Son of the same Name, 8 *Edw. II.* But *Beatrice* the Wife of this last *Peter*, having been jointly enfeoffed with him in the Manor of *Caus* and its Appertinances, held them all for Life; and for want of Heirs of their Bodies, the whole passed by the Marriage of *Alice* the Sister of the said *Peter*, to *Robert de Stafford* and his Issue; but there happening a pretty long Interval between the Death of the last, *Peter de Corbet*, and the Possession obtained by *Ralph de Stafford*, viz. above 30 Years, it appears that Sir *John de Leybourne* was some way entitled to them; for in 7 *Edw. III.* he obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands throughout his Lordships of *Caux*, *Worthyn*, &c. but died without Issue, and so they came to the right Heirs; for

This *Robert de Stafford* being thus entitled to this Manor of *Caus*, with the Appertinances, which was held by Barony by the Service of five Knights Fees; his Grandson *Ralph* came into Possession of them about 21 *Edw. III.* but not without some Opposition from the Husbands and Heirs of the younger Sisters of *Alice*, which Controversy being soon ended, *Ralph* had the quiet Possession of all, which he died seized of,

46 *Edw. III.* and left them to his Son and Heir *Hugh de Stafford*, from whom they all descended to his Heirs in a lineal Succession, down to the Reign of King *Charles I.* when *Henry Lord Stafford*, leaving only one Daughter and Heir *Mary*, Sir *William Howard*, Knight of the Bath, marrying her, inherited her Estate, and in her Right and Title was created Viscount *Stafford* by the said King.

Lee, the Manor of *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who died in Possession of it, 9 *Rich II.* leaving Sir *John Montacute*, Knt. his Cousin and next Heir.

Minsterleigh, or *Minsterley*, the Manor and Estate of *Thomas de Corbet*, in whose Possession, while it remained, there was an Inquisition made about the Bounds and Limits of the Forest of *Hays*, and it was found that this Manor was out of the Bounds of the Forest. This *Thomas* died 2 *Edw. I.* in Possession of this Manor, and left it to his Son and Heir *Peter*, at whose Death it passed to *Beatrice* his Widow for Life, because she was enfeoffed of it with him in his Lifetime. *Robert de Stafford* having married *Alice* the Eldest of the Coheirs to *Peter de Corbet*, was entitled to the Reversion of this Manor, as a Member of the Barony of *Caus*; (as is above said in *Caus*) but in the Space between *Peter's* Death and *Ralph de Stafford's* taking Possession, Sir *John de Leybourne* had the Possession of it, and obtained a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands, belonging to the Barony of *Caus*, as is aforesaid.

Pontesbury, the Lordship of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, who, 1 *Edw. II.* obtained of that King a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Land, and next Year had a Confirmation of this Manor, some time belonging to *Rhese ap Howel*, to hold in general Tail by the Services due for the same. He died 27 *Edw. III.* being then possessed of this Manor of *Pontesbury*, and leaving it with divers other Estates to *John* his Son and Heir, by whom it passed to another

another *John*, and by him to *Edward* the last Heir Male of this Family, who left it to his two Daughters, *Joan* and *Joyce*, the Eldest of which being married to Sir *John Grey*, carried this Manor into his Family, which held it divers Successions, till it descended to *Edward Lord Grey*, who accompanying the Duke of *Suffolk* in the Expedition made into *France*, 15 Hen. VIII. made this Settlement of this Manor and other his Estates, together with his Barony of *Powis*, viz. upon the Heirs of his own Body lawfully begotten, or to be begotten; and for want of such Heirs, upon *Jane Orwell*, the Daughter of Sir *Lewis Orwell*, Knt. or her Assigns, during her natural Life; and in case he shall chance to die without any legitimate Issue of his own Body, then *Edward Grey*, his illegitimate Son, by the said *Jane Orwell*, shall have and enjoy the said Estates to him and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; and for lack of such Issue, to remain to that Child, in case it be a Son, with which the said *Jane Orwell* is with Child, and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten; and for want of such Heirs, to his two Daughters *Jane* and *Anne*, and their Heirs lawfully begotten; and for want of such Heirs, to such Woman-Child as shall be born of the aforesaid *Jane Orwell*. He married one of the Daughters of *Charles Brandon* Duke of *Suffolk*, but by her had no Issue.

This Place is famous for the Births of two eminent Persons. 1. *Corbet Owen*, Son of *William Owen* of this Place, Minister of it. He was educated in his first Rudiments of Grammar at a private School at *Shrewsbury*, under one Mr. *Scotfield*, a loyal Parson, and profited much under him; but being much afflicted with the King's Evil, he was taken from this Master, and sent into *France* to be touched by King *Charles II.* then in Exile; at his Return he was admitted into *Westminster School*, and from thence went to *Christ-Church, Oxford*. While he was at *Westminster*, 'twas usual with him to speak 40 or 50 elegant Ver-

ses upon half an Hour's Thought. Being admitted to *Christ-Church*, he was elected Student in 1664, and soon became an accurate Proficient in Philosophy; and then proceeding to the Study of Physick, made such a wonderful Progress in that Art, that had he lived, 'tis probable he would have exceeded all of that Profession in his Time. He was a most forward Person for all polite Learning, not equalled by any of his Standing and Age in the University, being furnished with a strong Memory, exact Judgment, and clear Wit. He died, to the great Grief of all that knew him, 18 Jan. 1670, and was buried at *Condover* in *Shropshire*, in the Church. He made a Poem upon the *Sheldonian Theatre*, printed *Oxford* 1669, and left several others in Manuscript.

2. *Edward Corbet*, of the ancient Family of *Corbets*, in this County. He was a Master of Arts in *Merton College*, was Proctor of the University in 1638, and having married the Daughter of Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, was made one of the Assembly of Divines, a Preacher before the Long Parliament, by which he was appointed one of the Preachers and Visitors of the University, (but never or very rarely appeared among the last) University Orator and Canon of *Christ-Church*, in the Room of Dr. *Hammond*; (but left them soon, out of Conscience) and at length Rector of *Great Haseley* in *Oxfordshire*, where he continued to the Time of his Death, which happened 5 Jan. 1657, *etat.* 55. and was buried by his Wife in *Haseley Chancel*, over whom he had before laid a Marble Stone. There are several Things of his in Print.

Rowton, a very ancient Village, situate upon the Western Borders of the Shire, not far from the *Severn Banks*. It was anciently the Lordship of the Family of the *Corbets*; but now it is the Estate of the ancient Family of *Listers*, which came to them from the *L'Estranges* of *Knockin*; out of ill Will to whom *Leolin Prince of Wales* razed it to the Ground, as we read in the Life of Sir

Fulk Fitz-warin. It flourished by the same Name it now bears in the Romans Time, being called *Rutunium* by *Antoninus*, of which Mr. *Cambden* is so confident, that he says he can't be mistaken, since as well the Distance as the Name, which *Antoninus* describes it to be from the famous Town of *Uriconium*, or *Wroxeter*, so exactly answer.

Strettons, or the *Street Towns*, because they are situate upon *Watlingstreet*, as we may observe; there are divers Towns so called in other Counties, through which the same Street passeth, for the same Reasons. One or all these Villages were the Estate of *Edwin* Earl of *Mercia*, in *Edward* the Confessor's Time; but being forfeited to the Conqueror by his Rebellion, were given to *Roger de Montgomery*; but were in the King's Hands, 17 *Hen. III.* for that King not being willing that the Palatinate of *Chester* should fall into the Hands of Women, who were the only Heirs of *John* Earl of *Chester*, agreed with them for other Estates of equal Value, and so keeping that Earldom in his Disposal, gave, among other Lands, this Manor of *Stretton* to *Ada* the fourth, and youngest of the said *John's* Heirs, who was married to *Henry de Hastings*; but it continued not long in his Possession; for in the same Reign it was given by the same King to *Hubert de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*; but he falling into Disgrace, the King recalled all his Grants, and his Son *John* inherited only his Father's and Mother's Lands.

Francis Thynne, or at the *Inn*, the Son of *Thomas* at the *Inn*, is an Honour to this Town, being born here. He was descended of an ancient Family, educated at *Tunbridge* School, under Mr. *John Proctor*, and from thence sent to *Oxford*, where not much affecting Logick, and the usual Sciences taught in the University, he betook himself to the delightful Studies of History and Genealogies, in which he became so great a Proficient, that he was preferred to one of the Offices of Arms, called *Blanch-Lyon*, and after to that of *Lan-*

caster, in which he died. He hath written *The Annals of Scotland* from 1571 to 1586, printed Lond. 1586, *A Catalogue of the English Cardinals*; *The Perfect Ambassador*; and several MSS. from which divers Writers, as Bishop *Godwin*, *Rob. Glover*, and others, have extracted Materials for their Works.

Wattlesbury, a Village whose Manor did anciently belong to the *Corbets*, from which Family it at length passed to the *Leightons*, who are of an honourable Descent. It seems to have taken its Name from the Consular Way, and King's Road, called *Watlingstreet*, which goes by this Place thro' the *Strettons* above-mentioned, into the farthest Parts of *Wales*, (as *Radulphus Cestrensis* tells us) These are all the Villages of this Hundred, in which we have discovered any Thing remarkable; and therefore we go on to

X. The Hundred of CHIRBURY.

This Hundred of *Cherbury* lies on the Western Side of the County; and on the West of it is bounded with *Montgomeryshire* in *Wales*; and on the South with the Hundred of *Purflow*, which with the Hundred of *Ford* incloseth the Eastern and South Side. The Fee of this Hundred belonged, 28 *Edw. III.* to *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and remained in his Family till Issue Male failing in *Edmund Mortimer*, 3 *Hen. VI.* his great Estate, of which this Hundred was a Part, passed to *Richard* Duke of *York*, the Son of his Sister *Anne*, who was by Inquisition found to be his Cousin and next Heir, by whose Heirs it came to the Crown, in which we suppose it now to be. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; the Villages of Note are,

Chirbury, the Manor of which, together with the Hundred, was the Estate of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, 28 *Edw. III.* and continued in that Family till Issue Male failing, it passed to *Richard* Duke of *York*, as the Hundred did, and we suppose remains in the Crown.

Crown. Here was an ancient Castle built by *Ethelfleda*, a Lady of the *Mer-cians*; for in the *Saxon Chronicle* she is said to have erected a Castle at *Cypigbypig*, which has a near Relation to *Cherbury* in the very Writing, wanting only an *b* to compleat it in the *Norman Language*; and the Condition of the Place answering so well to her Design, which was to secure her Dominions from the Incursions of the *Welsh*, nothing can render it more probable. But the chief Glory of this Town is, that it gave a Title of Honour to Sir *Edward Herbert*, Knight of the Bath, a Branch of the *Herberts* Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created by his Majesty King *Charles I.* Lord *Herbert of Chirbury*. He was educated in *University College, Oxford*; and afterwards having travelled, and for some Years been engaged in military Affairs, became so well accomplished, that he was made a Knight of the Bath at King *James I.*'s Coronation, and afterwards taken into that King's Council for military Affairs; sent an Ambassador to *Lewis XIII.* King of *France*, to mediate for the Protestants, which Office he so well discharged, that he was made Lord *Herbert of Castle-Island* in *Ireland*, where he had a fair Estate. When King *Charles I.*'s Troubles from his Parliament came on, he assisted his Majesty in Council and Arms, and on that Account was created a Baron of *England*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Herbert of Chirbury*, 7 May, 5 Car. I. He was not only an able Statesman, and faithful Subject, but a learned Philosopher, Divine and Historian, as his Writings shew, viz.

His Philosophical Treatise, *De Veritate*, or of Truth, so much admired in other Nations, that it hath been translated into sundry Languages, printed in 1638.

De causis Errorum & Religione Laici; or, Of the Causes of Error, and of the Religion of a Layman, with an Appendix to Priests, and some Poems. Lond. 1645.

The Life and Reign of King *Henry VIII.* Lond. 1649, and 1672.

Of the Expedition of the Duke of *Buckingham* into the Isle of *Rea*, Lond. 1656. *Montgomery Castle* in *Wales* was his Seat, and being demolished by Order of the Long Parliament, he obtained Satisfaction for it, but never restored it. He died in 1648, and was buried in the Chancel of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, and had a plain Marble Stone laid upon his Grave, with an Inscription denoting his Honour, Writings, and Time of his Death.

Richard Lord Herbert of Chirbury, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He was very faithful and serviceable to King *Charles I.* in his Troubles, raising a Regiment of Foot, and Troop of Horse, at his own Charge, and recruiting them from Time to Time. He was succeeded by

Edward Herbert Lord Chirbury, his Son and Heir. His Loyalty appeared in his Endeavours to restore King *Charles II.* to his Throne by his own Interests and Relations; but being betrayed, struck in with Sir *George Booth*, afterwards Lord *Delamer*, and his *Cheshire Men*, who were indeed unsuccessful, but no less zealous for his Majesty's Right. He left no Issue, tho' he had two Wives, and so was succeeded by his Brother

Henry Herbert Lord Chirbury, in 1679. He had been a Captain of a Troop of Horse, in the Regiment of his Highness *James Duke of York*, afterward King *James II.* but we find not that he left any Issue, and so the Honour is extinct.

Aiton Pigot, the Manor and Estate of *Edward Lord Burnel*, who leaving no Issue, this Lordship and his other Estates went to the Heirs general; and so this Manor passed to *John Lord Lovel*, as descended of *Joan* the Daughter of *Alice Burnel*, in whose Posterity it remained, till Issue Male failing, his Estate fell to *Joan* and *Fridiswide*, his Co-sins, who were married, the first to Sir *Brian Stapleton*, the other to Sir *Edward Norris*.

Brellhampton, or *Bramton*, a Village, the Manor of which was the Lord *Burnel's*; for *Edward Lord Burnel* died possessed

of it, 8 Hen. V. and leaving no Heir of his Body, his Estate descended to his three Cousins, *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them this Manor went upon the Division, we do not know, nor are we informed in whom it now is.

Bynneweston, or *Bynneweston*, the Manor and Estate of *Peter de Corbet*, which he died possessed of; but his Wife *Beatrix* surviving him, and being enfeoffed with him in this Manor and divers others, held it for her Life, after which it passed in Marriage with *Alice* his Coheir to *Ralph Lord Stafford*; but in the mean Time Sir *John de Leybourne* was possessed of it; for, 7 Edw. III. it appears that he obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands in this and some other of his Lordships in this County, after whom it is probable it returned to the Family of *Ralph Stafford*.

Bromley, the native Place of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, who being made Lord Chancellor after Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, managed that great Place with such Prudence, Integrity and Learning, that

that Court was not sensible of any considerable Alteration. He held the Place about nine Years, and died *Anno Domini* 1587, not 60 Years old.

Huckstow-Forest, or *Hockstow-Forest*, is large, and fetcheth a great Compass between the Mountains, and in it at *Stiperston-hill*, great Heaps of Stones and little Rocks (as it were) appear very thick; the *Welsh* call them *Carneddau Tewson*; but because they seem natural, Mr. *Cambden* says, He dare not so much as conjecture, that these among others were the Stones which *Giraldus Cambrensis* describes in this Manner: "Harald, the last Foot Soldier, with a Company of Foot lightly armed, and stocked with such Provision as the Country afforded, marched both round the whole County of *Wales*, and through and through it, infomuch that he scarcely left any alive behind him. In Memory of which total Defeat, he threw up many Hillocks of Stones, after the ancient Manner in those Places, where he obtained Victories, with this Inscription on them:

HIC FUIT VICTOR HARALDVS; i. e.

Here Harald was Conqueror.

Marton, the Manor of Sir *John de Leybourne*, for which, among other Manors, he obtained of King *Edward III.* Reg. 7. a Charter of free Warren in all his demesne Lands throughout this his Lordship. He departed this Life 22 Edw. III. without Issue.

Sheve, or *Shelve*, the Manor and Estate of *Peter Corbet*, who dying without Issue, left his Estate to his three Sisters, *Alice*, *Venice* and *Emme*; but *Beatrix* his Widow being enfeoffed of this Lordship, with some other Estates, in his Life-time, enjoyed them during her Life; after which, *Ralph Lord Stafford* marrying the Eldest, was Heir to a third Part; but in the Interval Sir *John de Leybourne* was found possessed of this and other Lands belonging to the *Corbets*, and obtained a Charter of free Warren

in all his demesne Lands belonging to them. He died without Issue; and it doth not appear who had these Estates after him. Many other Villages there are in this Hundred, which for want of Information we omit; and so pass to

XI. The Hundred of CLUN.

This Hundred of *Clun* lies at the utmost Borders of the County Southward, and stands out into *Wales* something like a Promontary. It is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Purslow*; on the South by *Radnorshire* in *Wales*; on the West partly by the same Shire, and *Montgomeryshire* in *Wales* also, which also incloseth the North Side. The Fee of this Hundred we can't find in whom it is, and so suppose it in the Crown. Here

Here is no Market-Town, and we must account the Principal Village to be

Clun, *Clone*, or *Colun*, because the Hundred takes its Name from it, as the Town it self doth from its Situation upon the River *Colun*, called by the *Welsh* *Colunwy*, but for Shortness *Clun*. The Manor and Lordship of this Town was the Estate of *Elias de Say*, descended from *Picot de Say*, whose Posterity were called *Says* of *Riccard's* Castle in *Herefordshire*. This *Picot* was one of *Roger de Montgomery's* principal Barons, and held divers Lands and Lordships under him, of which *Helias de Say* his Descendant, was Lord of *Clun*. He lived in King *Stephen's* Days, and having but one Daughter *Isabel* his sole Heir, she after his Death became Lady of this Manor of *Clun*. She first married *William Botereil*, by whom she had no Child, and out-living him, married again to *William Fitz-alan*, who by her Marriage became Lord of *Clun*, and leaving a Son of the same Name by her, this Manor passed to their Posterity, who enjoying the same Lordship, were called *Fitz-alans* of *Clun*, to distinguish them from other Families of the same Name, viz. *Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, and *Fitz-alan* of *Bedal*.

William Fitz-alan being thus in Possession of the Manor of *Clun*, built a Castle on it called *Clun-Castle*, which we suppose took its Name from the Town, and not River, as Mr. *Cambden* thinks; for the Town was built long before the Castle. He inhabited the Castle; for we observe, that after his Death, *Guy l'Estrange*, then Sheriff of *Salop*, accounted to the King for the Profits of his Land, and for Money paid in Wages, to the Servants of his Castle of *Clun*. *Isabel* survived this her second Husband *Fitz-alan*, and for the Health of his Soul, in her pure Widowhood, gave to the Monks of *Wenlock* the Church of *St. George* at *Clun*, with all the Chapels thereunto belonging, viz. the Chapel of *St. Thomas* at *Clun*; the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin at *Waterden*; the Chapel of *St. Swithin* at *Clumbery*; the Chapels

of *St. Mary* at *Clineten* and *Speton*; and the Chapels of *Eggedune* and *Silbedune*.

William Fitz-alan, the Son of the aforesaid *William* and *Isabel*, succeeded them upon this Manor and other their Estates, which were very great; for in 12 *Hen. II.* upon levying an Aid for the Marriage of the King's Daughter, he certified his Knight's Fees to be in Number thirty-five and an half, whereof nineteen were *de Veteri feofmento*, and sixteen and an half *de novo*. He nobly entertained *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at his Castle of *Oswestry*, in his Journey into *Wales*, and was Sheriff of this Shire eleven Years. He obtained a Charter for a Fair at this Town. He died 16 *John*, and left this Manor to his Posterity, who long inherited it, but with some special Distinctions from their other Estates. For, 1. When *John Fitz-alan* died and left *Hawise* his Widow, who was allotted her Dowry by the King's Order, directed to *John Lefrange*, then Sheriff of *Shropshire*, *Clun*, *Blanchminster* and *Shrawwarthin* were exempted from being Part of it, and reserved for his Heir *John*, who upon the Payment of a thousand Pounds Fine, had Livery of them, 28 *Hen. III.* 2. *Edmund Fitz-alan*, 11 *Edw. II.* was charged with providing two hundred Foot for the King's Service in *Scotland*, out of his Territories of *Blanchminster* and *Clun*; and in the 26 *Edw. III.* *Richard Fitz-alan* was charged with eighty Lanciers out of his Territories of *Oswestry*, *Clun* and *Chirke*, well armed and arrayed, for his Service in *France*. 3. *Thomas Fitz-alan* died possessed of this Castle and Manor, 4 *Hen. V.* In his Time the Earldom of *Arundel* fell to this Family, and *John* his Son was summoned to Parliament, 8 *Hen. VI.* by the Name of *John* Earl of *Arundel*. He died possessed of the Castle and Manor of *Clone*, 13 *Hen. VI.* and left them to *Humphrey* his Son, in whose Posterity they continued till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. This Family, after they became Earls of *Arundel*, were Lords Marchers, and much annoyed the *Welshmen* with their Inroads.

O o o o

Henry

Henry Howard Earl of Northampton, a Nobleman eminent for his Parts and Learning; for which, in King James Ist's Reign, he was made one of his Privy Council, Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of Dover Castle, Lord Howard of Marnhill, and Earl of Northampton; but much more for his Charity, for he founded three Hospitals, one at Greenwich for 20 poor Men, and a Governor; another at Rising in Norfolk, for 12 poor Women, and a Governess; and a third in this Place, for 12 poor Men, and a Governor, settling on each of them a competent Maintenance for ever.

Knighton, the Manor and Estate of Roger Lord Mortimer Earl of March, who dying 34 Edw. III. left it to his Son Edmund, who was Heir of his Estate and Honours, in whose Posterity it continued till Issue Male failing, Richard Duke of York being found to be the next Heir by Anne his Sister, inherited his great Estate, and among other Lordships this of Knighton, and the Title to the Crown, which he after contended for; and his Son Edw. IV. attained.

New-Castle, of which we find Mention in Mr. Camden, and one Villare, but nothing more; nor is it taken Notice of in our Maps, unless Castle Amting, upon its being re-edified or repaired, should gain that Name among the Vulgar.

Trefwen, the Manor and Estate of John de Cherlton Lord Powis, who died 27 Edw. III. and left it to his Son and Heir John, who also died possessed of it, 48 Edw. III. It seems then to have been an Hamlet belonging to the Castle of Pole in the Marches of Wales. His Son John Lord Powis succeeded him, and was made Justice of North-Wales in the Reign of King Richard II. He married Maud, the Daughter of Roger Lord Mortimer, and having been summoned to Parliament, from 6 Rich. II. to 3 Hen. IV. died that Year possessed of this Manor, written in the Records Treff-ween and Treawern. He left his two Daughters Joan and Joyce his Heirs, the one married to Sir John Tiptoft, and the other to Sir

John Grey; but to which of them this Manor went upon the Division of his Estate, we know not. Most of the Towns mentioned in our Maps are omitted in this County for want of Information, which makes our Account of this Hundred very lame and defective, contrary to our Purpose.

XII. The Hundred of PURSLAW or PURSLOW.

This Hundred of Purslaw is bounded on the East by the Hundred of Munslow; on the South, with Radnorshire in Wales, and Herefordshire; on the West, with the Hundred of Clun and Montgomeryshire; and on the North with the Hundred of Chirbury. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, as we suppose, because we find no private Owner of it. Here is one Marker-Town, viz.

Bishops Castle, a small Town, but endowed with many Privileges, viz. being a Body corporate, governed by a Bailiff, and sending Members to Parliament. The Market is kept weekly on Friday, and is well frequented by the Welsh, and the Fair yearly on 24 June. It is called Bishops-Castle, because it belonged anciently to the Bishops of Hereford, in whose Diocese it is, with a great Part of the County. At a little Distance from it is a noted Place called Bishops-mott, (in Clun Hundred really, but mentioned here, because it bears a manifest Reference to this Town) being a small round Hill, just at the Entrance into Montgomeryshire, where is a very steep and large Hill, like the Keep of a Castle at the West End, and towards the East near an Acre of Ground surrounded with an Entrenchment.

In this Town was born an eminent Writer and Scholar, Jeremiah Stephens, Son of Walter Stephens, sometime Rector of this Parish. He had his University Education in Brazen-Nose College, Oxford; but having commenced Master of Arts, and taken Deacon's Orders, he became Chaplain of All-Souls, where he continued but a few Months; but taking

Priest's

Priest's Orders, he was made Rector of *Quinton* in *Northamptonshire*, and five Years after of *Wotton*, within a Mile of it, both which were bestowed on him by King *Charles I.* and held by him together. Two Years after, by the Favour of Archbishop of *Laud*, he was admitted Prebendary of *Biggleswade* in the Church of *Lincoln*, as a Reward of his Labours with Sir *Henry Spelman*, in putting out the first Volume of the *English Councils*, which cost them both seven years Labour; for tho' that Book carries the Name of Sir *Henry Spelman* only, yet is the Assistance of Mr. *Stephen's* acknowledged by Sir *Henry* in his Preface to the Reader, where he thus speaks of him: Our loving Friend *Jeremy Stephens*, a Man born for the publick Good, by whose Assistance this first Tome comes out, and on whom the Hopes of the rest is founded. In 1644, he was sequestred from all his Preferments by the Committee sitting at *Northampton*, plundered, imprisoned, barbarously used and silenced. He lived to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and was restored to all his Preferments which had been taken from him; and, for a further Requital of his Sufferings, had the Prebend of *Ilfracomb* in the Church of *Salisbury* bestowed on him. He was an industrious Man, and a great Writer. His Works composed by him, and published, are, his Notes on *S. Cyprian of the Unity of the Church, and the Good of Patience*, Lond. 1632 and 1633. *An Apology for the ancient Right and Power of Bishops to sit and vote in Parliament*, Lond. 1660. *St. Gregory's Pastoral*, Lond. 1629. He wrote several Tracts, which were superseded by the King's Restoration, and so were never published, viz. *A Treatise of the English Laws; A Comparison between the Belgick, Bohemian and Scotch Covenants; Of the Principles and Practices of the Presbyterians, &c.* and he published several Things composed by Sir *Henry Spelman*; as, *The History of Sacrilege*; his larger *History of Tithes*; *The Apology for his Treatise, De non temerandis Ecclesiis*. He died at *Wotton* in 1664,

and was buried in the Chancel of the Church there. In this Hundred near the Place where the River *Colun*, or *Chun* falls into the River *Temd*, there is an Hill of great Antiquity, called *Aflone*, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Aldithley*, or *Audley*, who dying possessed of it in the Reign of King *Henry III.* left it to his Son and Heir *James Lord Audley*. He being constituted Governor of *Newcastle under Lyme*, obtained that King's Charter for a free Warren, 37 Hen. III. for all his demesne Lands in this Lordship and several others in this County, and left it to his Posterity, and died 56 Hen. III. 1272.

Caer Caradock, because about the Year of our Lord 53, *Caradacus*, a renowned British Prince, environed it with a Bulwark of Stone, and defended it gallantly against *Ostorius* and the Roman Legions brought against him; till they by making a Breach, with no great Difficulty, in so slight a Stone-work, (some Ruins of which are yet to be seen) forced the disarmed Britains to betake themselves to the Tops of the Mountains. *Caradacus* himself escaped by Flight, but his Wife, Daughters and Brethren were taken Prisoners; yet his Escape proved but unsuccessful; for flying to *Cartesmandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, for her Protection, she treacherously delivered him up to *Ostorius*, who carried him to Rome, where, notwithstanding he had engaged the Romans in so tedious and toilsome a War, he procured a Pardon of *Claudius Caesar* for himself and Family, by no mean and precarious Solicitations, but by a noble and majestic Freedom of Address.

For the taking of this Hill, and *Caradacus* Prisoner, the Senate of Rome decreed *Ostorius* a Triumph; for the Conquest of this King did not seem a less Prize to the Senate than the two Royal Prisoners, *Syphax*, whom *Publ. Scipio*, and *Perfes*, whom *Lucius Paulus* presented to the Romans. *Humphrey Lluid* hath indeed omitted both the Account of this Battle, and this renowned General *Caradacus*; but neither his Memory

memory nor the Story is extinct among the country People here; for they tell us, that a King was beaten upon this Hill; and in the *Welsh* Book called *Triades*, *Caradawc Urichfras* is reckoned the Chief of the three most renowned *British* Heroes; and he, as *Mr. Camden* speaks, seems undoubtedly to have been the very *Caractacus*.

And as this Action between *Caractacus* and *Ostorius* was great and eminent, so are the Remains of it to this Day very considerable; for near *Lanterden*, a Village near this Hill, about the Meeting of the *Temd* and *Clun*, are two Barrows, in which were found burnt Bones, and an Urn; and a little way east of *Temd* at *Brandon*, is a single Square-work with four Ports, very commodiously situated, as having the River near it to serve it with Water, a Thing the *Romans* were always careful to provide near their Camps, if possible. And these are the Remains of the *Romans*; and as to the *Britains*, there is a Camp of theirs about half a Mile from *Brandon*, at a Place called *Coxhale* near *Brampton-Brian* Castle, which is now covered with great Oaks. From whence they seem to have been beaten; and about 3 Miles to the North is that large *British* Camp called *Caer-caradock*. The Trenches are very deep, and yet the Ground is hard Rock. The Rampires are walled; but the Wall is now covered with Earth, which if one remove a little, the Stones appear: It is now called the *Gair*, and situate upon the East-point of a very steep Hill. The North Side is fortified with a deep and double Trench; but on the South Side it has but a single Trench, because on that Side the Steepness of the Hill is of it self a very good Defence. It hath no Access to it, but from a Plain on the West Part thereof. It is three Times as long as it is broad, having its Entrance to the West, fenced with a very deep treble Rampire. There is also a narrow Passage out of it towards the East, upon the very Pitch of the Hill. On the South Point of an high Hill, a Mile North of *Clun*, called

Tongley, is a large Fortification, somewhat larger than *Caer-caradock*, which is of a circular Figure, and defended with three deep Trenches drawn round it; these seem all to be the Marks of that memorable Engagement.

Cherlton, the Manor of *John de Cherlton*, Lord *Powis*, from which Lordship his Ancestors seem to have taken their Name. This Lord, 1 *Edw. II.* obtained a Charter for free Warren in all his demesne Lands here and elsewhere in this County: He lived in great Honour and Reputation here, and built a Castle, both which he left to his Son *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, and his Posterity enjoyed it till Issue Male failing, their Estate came to be divided, 8 *Hen. V.* or thereabouts, between *Joyce* and *Joan*, the Daughters of *Edward de Charlton* Lord *Powis*, which last marrying Sir *John Grey*, carried this Castle and Manor into his Family, and he, in Right of his Wife, was summoned to Parliament, under the Title of Lord *Powis*; he left this and the rest of his Estate to his Posterity; of whom *Edward Grey* Lord *Powis*, going with the Duke of *Suffolk* into *France*, settled this Manor on Mrs. *Jane Orwell* and her Children, as he did *Pentsbury* above-mentioned, in *Ford Hundred*.

Hope, a Member of the great Manor of *Botinton*, which was the Estate of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, 2 *Edw. II.* but how long it continued in his Family, we do not now.

Hopton, a Manor of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer* of *Chirke*, a Branch of the Family of the *Mortimers* of *Wigmore*, afterwards Earls of *March*. He obtained a Charter for free Warren in this and several other his Lordships in this County and *Herefordshire*, 14 *Edw. I.* He died in the *Tower of London*, and tho' he had Issue *Roger*, and he a Son *John*, we find not that they did inherit any Part of their Ancestors Estate, except *Chirke*. He was buried at *Wigmore*. Here was anciently a Castle.

Lyddum, or *Lydom*, the Manor and Estate of *John de Cherlton* Lord *Powis*, who

who died possessed of it, 48 *Edw.* III. and left it to his Son *John*, who also left it to his Son *Edward de Cherlton Lord Powis*, whose Heirs were *Joan* and *Joyce*, one married to Sir *John Grey*, who in her Right was Lord *Powis*, and the other to Sir *John Tiptoft*; but to which of them this Manor upon the Partition fell, we know not.

Wentner, or *Wenthoure*, the Manor of *Roger* Son of *Corbet*, being one of those Manors which he held of *Roger de Montgomery*, being in all four and twenty. He left it to his Brother *Robert*, whose Son *Robert*, in King *Henry II.*'s Reign, gave his Mill in this Village, with a Messuage thereunto adjoining, unto the Monks of *Bildwas*; but the Manor he left to his Son *Thomas*, who was one of the Barons-marchers. In his Time there was a Survey of the Forest of - - - - - made, and the Metes and Bounds of it set out, and it was found that this Town of *Wentenoure* was out of the Bounds of the Forest. This *Thomas* died 2 *Edw.* I. and left this Manor, with divers other considerable Estates to his Son *Peter*, who paying a Relief to the King, had Livery of them; he was found by Inquisition to be one of the next Heirs to *Roger de Valletort*, a great Baron in the West. He departed this Life 28 *Edw.* I. and left this Manor and many other Estates to his Son *Peter*. He died without Issue, leaving *Beatrix* his Widow enfeoffed of this Manor with divers others for Life, which he departed from 21 *Edw.* III. In the Time that she was in Possession of this Manor, it appears that Sir *John de Leyburne* obtained a Charter of free Warren, 7 *Edw.* for all his demesne Lands here, and elsewhere in this County; yet after the Death of *Hawyse*, Ralph Lord *Stafford*, Son of *Alice*, the eldest Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Corbet*, was found Heir of *Peter*'s Estate.

Whittinglaw, or *Witchelaw*, the Lordship of *Leofric* Earl of *Mercia*, who had to Wife the celebrated Lady *Godeva*, who did so much for the City of *Coventry* in *Warwickshire*, as shall be shewed,

when we come to treat of that City and County in its Place. We have nothing more to add of this Hundred, for want of Information; and so pass to

XIII. MUNSLOW Hundred.

This Hundred of *Munslow* is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Wenlock*, *Stottesden*, and *Overs*, which last bounds it on the South in Part, and the rest of this Hundred Southward borders on *Herefordshire*, being parted from it by the River *Temd*; on the West, by the Hundred of *Purflow*; and on the North by the Hundred of *Cundover*. The Fee of this Hundred is (as we suppose) in the Crown, and under the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Stretton, or *Church Stretton*, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, and Fairs on the Nativity of the Virgin *Mary*, 8 *Sept.* and 7 *May* yearly. We find nothing more memorable in it for want of Information, and so go to the Villages, of which the Chief is

Munslow, (in our Esteem) because it gave Name to the Hundred, as being once the most considerable Town in it. 'Tis now a mean Village, and of Note only for

Edward Lord *Littleton*, Baron of *Mounslow*, the Place of his Nativity. He was bred up in the University-Learning at *Christ Church*, *Oxford*, and in the Law in the *Inner Temple*, where he became early so eminent, that the City of *London* chose him their Recorder, and *Oxford* their Counsellor, the *Inner Temple* soon after their Summer Reader, and the King his Solicitor General; after which his Worth so recommended him to the King's Favour, that he conferred on him the Dignity of Knighthood, (he being then and some Time before a Person of no small Reputation in the House of Commons, of which he was Member) made him the chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and soon after raised him to the highest Station of his Pro-

Profession, by entrusting him with the Keeping of the Great Seal, to which his Majesty immediately added the Honour of a Baron, creating him Lord *Littleton*, Baron of *Munslow*, being then in great Esteem, not only for his Knowledge of the Law, but for his signal Fidelity and Loyalty. When the Wars between the King and Parliament came on, he finding it not safe to remain about *London*, first sent the Seal to the King, then at *York*, and not long after fled thither himself, where he served his Majesty, continuing faithful to his Death, which happened at *Oxford*, Anno 1645. He was soon after interred in *Christ-Church Cathedral*, Dr. *Henry Hammond* (who was then the University Orator) making a Funeral Oration over the Corpse, before a numerous Assembly, wherein he at large described with what steady Loyalty, Prudence, Knowledge, Learning and Virtue, the Person then lying dead before them, had been endowed, and what a Loss he was to the Publick. Over his Grave was a costly Monument of black and white Marble erected in 1683, by his only Daughter and Heir *Anne*, Lady *Littleton*. He left in Print several Speeches made in Parliament, some Arguments and Discourses of Law-Points and Reports in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, from the 2d to the 7th Year of King *Charles I.*

Brancroft-Castle is mentioned in Mr. *Cambden*, and *Bramcroft-Lodge* adjoining to it, in our Maps; but we find not who built either, or were Lords and Owners of them.

Colminton, a Village, wherein *William Longspe*, who had married *Maud* the Daughter of *Walter Clifford*, had by Virtue of his Marriage with her twenty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and two Pence per Ann. in Lands, by the Gift of her Father. *William* in a Tournament held at *Blithe*, was there overthrown, and lost his Credit, which affected him with so much Grief, that he died the next Year in the Flower of his Youth, 41 Hen. III. His Widow *Maud* having promised, according to the Custom of

the Realm, not to marry without Leave, had thereupon her Dowry assigned her, and afterwards married to *John Gifford* of *Brimfield* in *Glocestershire*, but without the King's Licence; whereupon she complaining to that King, that he had taken her by Force from her Manor-House at *Kanesford*, and kept her in Restraint; he denied the Charge, but gave the King 300 Marks as a Fine, for marrying her without the King's Licence, of which the King accepted upon Condition, that he had no more Complaints against him. He afterwards, 9 Edw. I. procured a Charter for free Warren, for all his Lands here, and died possessed of them, 27 Edw. I. leaving his Estates to his Son and Heir *John*; but his Wife's passed to her Daughters, but to which of them, we know not.

Corsham, an Hamlet in *Didlesbury*, the Manor of which was the Estate of *Hugh Lord Burnell*, who having no Issue, left it with his other Estates to his Cousins and Heirs *Foyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but to which of them, upon the Division, it fell, we know not.

Corsham, or *Corvesham*, so called, because it stands upon the River *Corve*. The Manor of this Town was given by King *Henry II.* to *Walter Lord Clifford*, who left it to his Posterity. Fair *Rosamond*, the Concubine of King *Henry II.* who had by her *William Longspe* Earl of *Sarum*, was the Daughter of *Walter Lord Clifford* his Son. His Grandson *Walter*, 17 Hen. III. adhering to *Richard Marshal* Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then in Arms upon specious Pretences, was outlawed; and Command was given by the said King to the Sheriff of *Shropshire* to seize his Castle and Manor of *Corsham*; but he soon mitigated the King's Displeasure, and had them restored. This Lord was very religious, according to the Fashion of those Days; and among other charitable Gifts, bestowed on the Nuns of *Acornbury* in *Herefordshire*, certain Lands in this Town. This last *Walter* left only one Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who married the above-mentioned *William Longspe*, who had with her in frank Mar-

Marriage the Manor of *Colminton*, as is abovesaid, then valued at twenty-eight Pounds eight Shillings and two Pence *per Ann.* but in case it did not amount to so much, then the said Sum was to be made up out of this Manor of *Corsham*, and to be in Part of two Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* which he was to give her in all. She survived this Earl, and was afterward married to Sir *John Giffard* of *Erimsfeld*; she brought this Manor to him, and he obtained a Charter of free Warren for all his demesne Lands at *Corsham*, as he did also at *Colminton* abovesaid. She had two Daughters by each Husband, between whom her Estates were divided; but to which of them this Manor fell, we know not.

Hope-Bowdler, the Manor and Estate of *Hugh Lord Burnell*, of which he died possessed, 8 *Hen. V.* leaving it to his Cousins and Heirs, as is abovesaid in *Corsham*.

Howgate, Holgod, or Holgot, the Castle and Manor of *Thomas Mauduit*, who possessed it in King *John's* Time, and had then the Reputation of a Baron. He being in Arms with the rebellious Lords, 18 *Joh.* that King seized this Castle into his own Hands, and gave it to *Hugh de Mortimer* for the present; but *Thomas* returning to his Obedience, the King granted him the Restitution of it. Continuing a dutiful Subject till *K. Henry III.* came to the Throne, he obtained, 7 *Hen. III.* a Charter for a Market here every Week upon *Thursday*, until the King came of Age. Who inherited this Manor and Castle after this Lord *Mauduit*, as Heir, we can't discover; but the next Person that we find in Possession of it is (as *Mr. Camden* tells us) *Robert Burnell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, tho' Sir *William Dugdale* seems to intimate, that *Philip Lord Burnell* was seized of this Manor and Castle before the Death of the Bishop two Years; and reckoning up what Estates came to the said *Philip* his Nephew by his Death, mentions nothing of this Castle or Manor: But be that as it will, it was the

Estate of the Lord *Burnell*, and *Edward Lord Burnell*, the Son of the forementioned *Philip*, died possessed of it, 9 *Edw. II.* He left

Maud, his only Daughter and Heir, to inherit his Estate, of which this Castle and Manor was a Part. She first married to *John Lord Lovel*, by whom she had a Daughter named *Joan*. He lived but a little Time with her, and after his Death she married *John de Handlou*, Knt. and brought this Estate and others into his Family; for his Son *Nicholas Handlou*, which he had by the said *Maud*, died possessed of them, 6 *Rich. II.* He assumed the Name of *Burnell* from his Mother, as he derived the Baronry from her, and left both to his Son *Hugh*, whose Son *Edward Lord Burnell* dying without Issue, 8 *Hen. V.* left his Estate, and in it this Manor and Castle to his Cousins and next Heirs *Foye*, *Margery* and *Catharine*; but we suppose, that upon the Account of the former Marriage of *Maud Burnell* to *John Lord Lovel*, this Castle and Manor passed into that Family; for we find that *William Lord Lovel*, great Grandson of the said *John*, in 33 *Hen. VI.* died possessed of this Manor of *Holgate*, and left it to his Son *John*, whose Son and Heir *Francis* siding with the Family of *York*, fought against the Duke of *Richmond* (afterwards King *Henry VII.*) for King *Richard III.* in *Bosworth Field*, whereby his Estate being forfeited to King *Henry*, this Castle was seized, and given to *Jasper Duke of Bedford*, and his Heirs; but he having no legitimate Issue, it returned to the Crown, and was by King *Henry VIII.* given to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, whom he at the same Time created Duke of *Norfolk*, as a Reward of his Courage and Conduct in conquering the Scots in the Battle of *Floodon-field*, in which the Scotch King was slain; in whose Posterity we suppose it still remains, being now Dukes of *Norfolk*.

Lanterden, a Village situate near the Meeting of the Rivers *Tem* and *Colun*, in which are two Barrows, in which

which were found not long since, burnt Bones and Ashes.

Langedon, or *Longedon*, the Estate and Lordship of *Edward Lord Burnel*, who having no Issue Male, left it to his only Daughter and Heir *Maud*, who first married *John Lord Lovell*, by whom she had one Daughter *Joan*; and after his Death, to *John de Handloe*, Knt. who were both of them Lords *Burnell* successively in her Right. By *John de Handloe* she had *Nicholas* her Son and Heir, who bore the Name of *Burnel*, which he assumed with Respect to his Mother, as also of Lord *Burnell*. This *Nicholas* obtained a Charter of free Warren in this Lordship, and left it to his Son *Hugh*, who having no Issue Male, left it to his three Cousins, *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*, but they kept not this Manor long; for we find *William Lord Lovell* dying possessed of it, 33 *Hen. VI.* and leaving it to his Son *John*, who also died seized of it, 4 *Edw. IV.* *Francis* his Son was a close Adherent to the Family of *York*, then in Possession of the Crown, and fought for King *Richard III.* in *Bosworth Field*, where being overcome, his Estate was seized by King *Henry VII.* and settled in special Tail upon *Jasper Duke of Bedford* and his Heirs lawfully begotten, which he not having, this Manor returned to the Crown, and was by King *Henry VIII.* given, with other Estates of the said Lord *Lovel*, to *Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey*, whom he at the same Time made Duke of *Norfolk*, as a Reward of his Victory over the *Scots* in *Flodden Field*, when King *James* and great Numbers of *Scots* were slain. 'Tis probable this Manor may be in the Family of the Duke of *Norfolk* to this Day.

Middlinghope, or as it is written in ancient Records, *Millinghope*. *Milnechop* and *Millenchop*, was the Manor and Estate of the Lords *Burnel*, which passed from them to the Families of *Handloe*, *Lovel*, Duke of *Bedford*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, as the last Manor did.

Onebury, one of the Manors of which *Hugh Lord Burnell* died possessed, 8 *Hen.*

V. and left it to his Cousins and Heirs *Joyce*, *Margery* and *Catharine*, and being divided among them, we find that it fell to *John Lord Lovel*, who had married *Maud* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Philip Burnell*, by whom he had a Daughter named *Joan*, who inherited this Manor.

Rusbury, another of the Manors so possessed, and left as the former; as were also

Streford, } two other Manors be-
Sutton-parva, } longing to the *Burnells*.

There are many other Villages in this Hundred, which we have no Account of, and so must pass them over, and proceed to the next Hundred, *viz.*

XIV. The Hundred of O V E R S.

This Hundred of *Overs* is bounded on the East, with the Hundred of *Stottesdon*; on the South, with the River *Temd*, which parts it from *Herefordshire* and *Worcestershire*; on the West, with the Hundred of *Munslow*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Wenlock*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown. The chief Town is

Ludlow, called by the *Welsh*, *Dinan*, and *Lys-twyfoc*; that is, the Prince's Palace. It is situate upon an Hill at the Joining of the River *Temd* with the River *Corve*. It is a Town of greater Beauty than Antiquity, and enjoys many Privileges, tho' most of them of a modern Grant, which we shall briefly mention. The Town it self contains four Wards, *viz.* *Castle-street*, *Broad-street*, *Old-street*, *Garford* and *Corve-street*, because it lies by the River *Corve*. It is fortified with a Wall, having seven Gates through it, *viz.* *Garford-Gate*, *Corve-Gate*, *Liney-Gate*, *Dinan-Gate*, *Mill-Gate*, *Broad-Gate* and *Old-Gate*. It is beautified with a large Church, formerly Collegiate, but now only Parochial. It has an Alms-house for the Maintenance of thirty poor People. 'Tis governed by two Bailiffs, a Recorder, 12 Aldermen, twenty-five Common Councilmen, with other inferior Officers. It has

It has a great Market weekly on *Monday*, and three lesser on *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*; and four Fairs yearly, viz. on *Wednesday* in *Whitsun Week*, on *St. Lawrence's Day*, 10 *Aug.* *S. Lambert's*, 17 *Sept.* and 25 *Nov.*

The particular Privileges of this Corporation are, 1. That it sends Burgesses to Parliament to represent the Town; and, 2. That it has a Power of judging, condemning and executing Criminals, by hanging, and in case of Treason, Drawing and quartering, distinct from the County; but, 3. The greatest Advantage of this Town is, That ever since the Reign of King *Henry VIII.* the Court or Council of the Marches of *Wales* hath been established in this Town by the said King, having much the same Jurisdiction as the *French Parliament*. This Court was held by certain Noblemen, who had the Title of *Barones Marchie*, i. e. *Lords Marchers*, who exercised within their respective Liberties, a Sort of *Palatine Jurisdiction*, and held Courts of Justice to determine Controversies among Neighbours, and pleaded Prescription for several Privileges and Immunities; of which this was one of the most considerable, That the King's Writ should not take Place here in some Causes; but if there arose any Disputes between themselves concerning the Rights of any of their Baronies, or their Extents, they should be ended only in the King's Courts of Justice. The Original of their Jurisdiction is not exactly known; 'tis probable they were settled here in the Confines of *Wales*, to guard this County and others from the Incurfions of the *Britains* or *Welsh* by the *Saxons*. It is pretty plain the Conqueror found them here, tho' he displaced them, and put in his more trusty Followers, as *Hugh de Montgomery*, &c. At the Coronation of Queen *Eleanor*, Consort of *K. Henry III.* these Marqueses put in their Claim to provide silver Spears, and support the Canopy of Purple Silk at the Coronation, and were allowed it. They held their Courts severally each in their Jurisdiction, till King *Henry VIII.* fixed

it at this Town. It consisted of a Lord President, and as many Counsellors as the King pleased, a Secretary, Attorney, and a Solicitor, with the four Justices of the County of *Wales*, to whom it was thus divided, one for *Chester*, *Denbighshire*, *Flintshire*, and *Montgomeryshire*; another for *Anglesey*, *Monmouthshire* and *Carnarvonshire*; a third for *Brecknockshire*, *Glamorganshire* and *Radnorshire*; and a fourth for *Cardiganshire*, *Pembrokeshire* and *Cardiganshire*. Their Business was to administer Justice to all the Inhabitants of the Marches, after the Method of the Courts at *Westminster*, and they seldom wanted Business, partly because they had a sovereign Jurisdiction to examine into, and punish all Misdemeanors to the Laws, both of the *English* and *Welsh*, and partly from the natural Aversion of the two Nations, the *English* and *Welsh*, one to another. This Constitution continued till the Reign of the late King *William III.* who, after the Death of the late Earl of *Macclesfield*, was the last Lord President of *Wales*, thought fit to divide that Government between two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lords Lieutenant of North Wales* and *South Wales*, and dissolve the Court entirely, as a great Grievance to the People in these Parts. 1 *Gul. & Mar. 2. c. 27.* as it remains to this Day, if we mistake not.

As to the Antiquity of this Town, which we have said is not great, the highest we can trace it is, That *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, to whom almost all the County was given by the Conqueror, as we have before observed, built a Castle here beautiful and strong upon the River *Corve*, and from thence inclosed it with a Wall about a Mile in Compass. This Castle, when *Robert de Belesme* Son of *Roger de Montgomery*, rebelled against King *Henry*, and endeavoured to restore *Robert de Curthose* his elder Brother, that King seized upon and took it into his own Hands, and left it in the Possession of the Crown when he died, by which Means it came into his Successor's Hands, who was
King

King *Stephen*. This King having a furious Competitor for the Crown, viz. *Maud* the only Daughter of the late King *Henry I.* to whom the Nobles had sworn Allegiance in her Father's Lifetime, and was then called *Maud* the Empress, because she had been the second Wife of the Emperor *Henry IV.* but at this Time she was remarried to *Jeffrey Plantagenet* Earl of *Anjou*, by whom she had a Son *Henry*, whose Right she esteemed the Crown of *England* to be, and so as well for him as her self, sought to recover it out of King *Stephen's* Hands. *Robert de Mallet*, an illegitimate Son of King *Henry I.* and so Brother to the Empress, had with the rest of the Nobility taken this Oath of Fealty to *Maud*; and upon the Access of King *Stephen*, who had by Promises of governing by Law, so captivated the Nobility and People, that he procured himself to be crowned King, tho' he himself did his Homage to King *Stephen*, that he might enjoy his Honour; yet thinking that he was obliged by his Oath to endeavour to set the Empress upon the Throne of her Father, raised a strong Faction, and confederated with many Nobles to dethrone King *Stephen*, and restore *Maud* to her Right, which being discovered to the King, he seized upon the Possessions of *Robert*, and then both he and they betook themselves to Arms openly; *Robert* fled to his Castle at *Bristol*, *Geruase Paganel* held the Castle of *Ludlow*, and divers other Lords manned and held out other Castles, as *William Fitz-alan* the Castle of *Shrewsbury*, &c. The *Scots* at the same Time taking Occasion from the intestine Troubles of the Nation to invade it, plundered the Borders, but were soon subdued by the Courage and Conduct of *Ralph* Bishop of *Durham*, *Henry* the Prince of *Scotland* being taken Prisoner. In the mean Time, King *Stephen* swearing by God's Birth, that he would not loose his Kingdom easily, marched with a puissant Army against his rebellious Barons, and in a little Time reduced most of their

Castles. After this he concluded a Peace with the *Scots*, and taking Prince *Henry*, the Son of *David* King of *Scots*, with him, besieged and won the Castle of *Ludlow*, where Prince *Henry* being a little too venturous, had like to have been snatched up from his Horse by the Besieged, with a grappling Iron, and taken into the Town, had not King *Stephen* himself laid hold of him, and brought him off by his singular Courage.

King *Henry II.* the Successor of King *Stephen*, found this Castle in his Possession, and gave it to *Fulk Fitzwarine*, called *de Dinan*, with the Vale below it, which lies on the Banks of the River *Corve*, called *Corve-dale*; but the Government of the Castle being still in the Crown, King *John*, Reg. 8. made *Philip de Albini* Governor of it; from this Family it came to the *Lacies* of *Ireland*, the last of which Family *Walter de Lacy* dying without Issue Male, left this Castle to his Grand-daughter *Maud*, (the Daughter of his Son *Edward*, who died before him) who was then the Wife of *Peter de Geneva*, or *Feneville* a *Poictouin*, and, as some say, of the House of the Duke of *Lorain*, from whose Posterity it descended again by a Daughter to the *Mortimers*, from whom it passed hereditarily to the Crown; but one Moiety of the Manor of *Ludlow*, upon the Division of the Estate of *Walter de Lacy*, fell to *Margery*, another Daughter of the said *Edward*, who married *John de Verdon*, by whose Daughter *Isabel*, it passed by Marriage to *William de Ferrers* of *Okam*. Afterwards the Inhabitants themselves erected a stately Church upon the highest Ground in the Heart of the Town, which is the only one they have at this Day, and from this Time we may date its Reputation and Eminence beyond any hereabout, tho' King *Stephen*, *Simon Montfort*, and the *Yorkists*, who in the Civil War between them and the *Lancastrians*, made this their Rendezvous, after the Earl of *Salisbury* had conquered the Lord *Audley* at *Bloreheath* in *Staffordshire*, in which that

Lord

Lord was killed, and two thousand *Lancastrians*.

For the Earl of *Salisbury* having by this Victory opened his Way to *Ludlow*, retired thither; because *Richard Duke of York*, and his Friends, lay in the Castle here, employing all their Interest to gather Forces, which they drew in to assist them, with large Hopes and Promises of sharing in their Fortunes. The Earl of *Warwick* soon after came to them from *Calis*, bringing with him *Andrew Trollop*, a valiant Captain, and a Band of choice and stout Soldiers. The King in the mean while had gathered an Army of his faithful Subjects, who under the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Exeter*, and other his chief Friends, marched against them. The Duke of *York* and his Adherents perceiving the King coming against them with a strong Army, did send him a Letter, in which they declared, That they were assembled together unanimously in the Name of themselves, and other his loyal and dutiful Subjects, to make their Way to him for Redress of Grievances, and to stand together in their own Defence against such great Courtiers and Favourites as intended their Destruction. The King and his Army now being in Sight, the Duke of *York* and Earls of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, being strongly intrenched, stood ready to oppose him, which when *Andrew Trollop*, whom *Warwick* had made to believe, that they intended nothing but the King's Safety and Honour, saw, he, who had always before served in *France* in the King's Pay, left the Duke's Camp, and at Midnight, with a Choice Number of Men, goes over to the King's Party, to whom he offered his Service. When this was known to the *Yorkists*, they immediately despaired of the Success of their Attempt, and fled, the Duke and his Son the Earl of *Rutland* into *Ireland*, the Earl of *March* his eldest Son, *Salisbury* and *Warwick* to *Calis*. *Ludlow* being thus left, was spoiled to the Walls, and the Dutches of *York* spoiled of all her Goods; the common Soldiers were most of them

pardoned; but the Leaders in the Rebellion and Tenants of the Duke and Earls, some executed, others plundered and fined: But notwithstanding these and other Misfortunes, this Town hath recovered it self, and is flourishing.

Dr. Thomas Holland, a Native of this Town, is a great Ornament to it. He was bred in *Baliol College, Oxford*; and when he was only Batchelor of Arts, chosen *Socius Sacerdotalis*, or Chaplain Fellow, being then a noted Disputant in that House. He afterwards became a solid Preacher and eminent Divine, in which Science having commenced Doctor, he resigned his Fellowship in 1583, and succeeded *Dr. Humphreys* in the Divinity Chair, and *Dr. Glaner* in the Rectory of *Exeter College*, in which he continued almost 20 Years. This learned Doctor was a walking Library, so that the Scholar drowned almost all other Relations. He was esteemed by the serious and religious Men of his Time, another *Apollos*, mighty in the Scriptures, and so well versed in the Fathers, that he might be thought himself to be one, and in the School-men, that he might be called a seraphical Doctor. When he went out of his College on any Journey for any considerable Time, he always took his Leave of the Fellows in these or the like Words, *I commend you to the Love of God, and the Hatred of Popery*. His extemporary Orations are said often to equal, if not to exceed his premeditated ones. He hath in Print an Oration made, when *Henry (Cotton)* Bishop of *Salisbury*, took his Doctor's Degree, *Anno 1599*; and a Sermon on *Matth. 12. 42. Oxf. 1601*, and had a considerable Hand in translating the Bible by King *James Ist's* Appointment, *Anno 1604*. and left divers other Writings fit for the Press. He died 17 *Mar. 1611*, and was buried in the Chancel of *St. Mary's, Oxford*, with great Solemnity.

Robert Mascall, a *Carmelite* Friar, (as *Bale* and *Pitz* affirm) was bred and born in this Town. He had his University Education in *Oxford*, and became so famous

mous for his Learning and Piety, that he was the Confessor of King Henry IV. and Counsellor to King Henry V. being then promoted to the Bishoprick of Hereford by the former. He was one of the three Prelates that was sent to, and one of the two that came back alive from the Council of Constance. He died in 1416. and was buried in the Church of the *White Friars*, London, to which he had been a liberal Benefactor.

Sir John Walter, Son of Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales, was also born in this Town, and being bred up to the Study of the Common Laws of England, became a great Proficient in that Learning, so that he was eminent in all the Stations of the Law; for when he was a Pleader, he would suffer no good Man (as far as in him lay) to be born down with Slanders; no honest Man to be oppressed and deprived of his Right; no poor Man to be injured by the Rich and Powerful; nor any learned Man by the Ignorant. When he was made a Judge, as if when he ascended the Bench, he ought to put on a new Temper; he who was before of a cholerick and passionate Disposition, became a patient and grave Judge, in so much, that when Judge Denham, who had him for his Associate in the Western Circuit, said to him at Dinner, *My Lord, you are not merry*; he replied, *Merry enough, my Lord, for a Judge*. When he was raised to be the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, King Charles I. being denied necessary Supplies by the Parliament, till Grievances were redressed, Papists banished, and the Duke of Buckingham tried, was forced to procure Supplies of Money by way of Loan, promising Payment as soon as he had any Taxes given him by Parliament; many contributed freely, and great Sums were thereby presently raised, but such as refused (as some did) were imprisoned; and when they moved for Bail, were refused, by the Advice of the Attorney General Sir Robert Heath; these Proceedings this Judge gave his Opinion against, as illegal, and was thereupon

turned out, to his great Honour, and so remained to his Death, which happened Anno 1630, and was buried in the *Savoy Church*, to which Parish he had given 20 Pounds for the Relief of the Poor. He was a great Benefactor to *Jesus College, Oxford*.

Burford, or Bureford, the Estate and Lordship of Hugh Fitz-Osborn, at the Time when the Conqueror's Survey was drawn up; for among the Manors (which were nine in this County) there said to be his, Bureford is expressly named. His Father married Eustachia de Say, the only Daughter and Heir of Theodorick de Say, and in Respect to her he assumed the Name of Say, and was called Hugh de Say. He left his Estate to Osbert his Brother, and he to his Son Hugh, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir Isabel, married to Hugh de Ferrers, carried this Manor with other Estates into his Family, where it remained no longer than their Lives; for Margery their sole Daughter and Heir marrying Robert de Mortimer, carried it into his Family, in which it remained for several Successions, till Hugh de Mortimer dying without Issue Male, left his Estate to his two Daughters, Joan and Margaret, of which this Manor was a Part; Maud his Wife survived him, and held for her Dower this Manor during her Life. In the mean Time the whole Estate was divided, and upon her Death this Manor devolved to Margaret, then the Wife of Jeffrey de Cornwall, or Cornuaille, a Descendant from Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Almains, a younger Son of King John, whose Heirs, (says Mr. Camden) even to our Time, (viz. 1607) have born the honourable Title of Barons, but were not such Barons as might sit in Parliament. Of this Family was that noted Knight Sir John Cornwall, who was High Sheriff of this County in King Henry IVth's Reign; and afterwards was remarkable on many Accounts; as, 1. For his prodigious Valour under King Henry V. in France, where he got so great Treasure

as to build himself a very fair House at *Ampthill* in *Bedfordshire*. 2. Great Honour, being created by *Henry VI.* Lord *Fanhope*. 3. Constant Loyalty, by which he followed his King, when his Crown was taken from him. 4. Vigorous Vivacity, living till the Reign of King *Edward IV.* 5. Cheerful Disposition, saying, when his Estate was taken from him, That not he, but his fine House was guilty of Treason. In an ancient Inquisition we find, that *Burford* is held of the King to find five Men towards the Army, that at any Time is to go on an Expedition to *Wales*, and by the Service of a Barony. But by the way we ought to observe, that those who held an entire Barony, were formerly reputed Barons; and some Sages of the Common Law will have Baron and Barony to have been anciently Conjugates, like Earl and Earldom, Duke and Dukedom, King and Kingdom.

Henley, a Town of some Note, for being the Seat of Sir *Edward Littleton*, Knt. Father of the famous Sir *Edward Littleton*, who was a Judge and Lord Chancellor in King *Charles I.*'s Reign, of whom we have spoken at large in *Mounslow* aforesaid, in which he was Baron. This Hundred is but small, but hath many more Towns than we can give any Description of; and so we go on to

XV. The Hundred of STOTTESDON.

This Hundred of *Stottesdon* is bounded on the East with *Staffordshire*; on the North, with Part of *Worcestershire*; on the West, with the Hundreds of *Overs* and *Henlock*; and on the North, with the Hundred of *Brimfry*. The *Severn* runs quite thro' it, almost in the Middle of it. Here are two Market-Towns standing the one upon the Northern, and the other upon the Southern Border; the chief Town of them is

Bridgenorth, as it is commonly called; but the true Name (says Mr. *Cambden*) is *Brugmorfe*, so called from *Burgh* and *Morfe*, a Forest adjoining to it; whereas

it was before called *Burgh* only, a Town inclosed and fortified with Walls, a Ditch, a Castle, and the River *Severn*, which with a steep Fall flows in among the Rocks. But the Author of the Additions to *Cambden* asserts, that Mr. *Cambden* is mistaken, saying, That *Bridgnorth* is a Name (as Mr. *Leland* hath observed) but of late Use, it being called in ancient Records, *Bridge*; but the most ancient Name is by the *Saxon* Annals given it, *Bpnicge*, from which, by some of our later Historians, it is termed *Brugge*, *Bruges* and *Brugge-north*; the Addition of *North* being made from the Building of some Bridge over the *Severn*, South of this; so that to derive the Name from *Burgh*, a Fortification is a Mistake. The Castle built here by the *Danes*, Anno 896, called in the *Saxon* Language *Epatbpicge*, seems to be the very same, tho' Mr. *Cambden* and Mr. *Somner* are inclined to place it at *Cambridge* in *Glostershire*; for, 1. 'Tis expressly said to be upon the *Severn*, where it was probably built to guard the Passage over it, whereas *Cambridge* is two Miles distant. 2. The *Canterbury* Copy calls it *Brigge*, as it is commonly named at this Day.

It was built by *Ethelfleda*, Queen of the *Mercians*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*, who died 912, and walled about by *Robert de Belesme*, Son of *Roger de Montgomery*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who added a Castle for the further Strength of the Town, upon which he relied soon after so much, that joining with *Robert de Curthose* Duke of *Normandy*, he rebelled against King *Hen. I.* but was soon constrained to surrender it, and fly for Safety into foreign Parts. This Earl erected a Chapel in this Castle, which in After-times was made a Collegiate Church for a Dean and six Prebendaries, and dedicated to St. *Mary Magdalene*. Sir *Ralph de Pickford*, one of the King's Commanders at this Siege behaved himself so gallantly, that the King gave him the little *Brug* near it, to hold of the Crown, by the Service of finding dry Wood for the great

great Chamber of the Castle of *Brug*, against the Coming of our Sovereign Lord the King. But tho' the King favoured *Belesme's* Escape, because he so earnestly implored his Mercy, and resigned the Castle and Town to him; yet he seized upon all his Possessions and Honours, and suffered his Son and Heir *William*, surnamed *Talouce*, to enjoy his Father's Stock and Inheritance in *Normandy* only. This Town and Castle being thus in the Possession of the Crown, seems to have been so retained for some Successions; for we observe, that 18 *Job. Philip de Albini*, or *D'aubiny*, a great Baron had the Custody of the Castle of *Bruges* (or *Brugge-north*) entrusted to him; and the 10 *Hen. III. Henry de Aldithley* or *Audley*, was Constable of this Castle of *Bruges*. Indeed we find, that *Hugh* Lord *Badlesmere*, who was constituted Governor of this Castle of *Bridgnorth*, 10 *Rich. II.* had certain Lands in the Towns at the same Time, but the Manor remained still in the Crown, till *John Sutton* Lord *Dudley*, 1 *Rich. III.* obtained a Grant to himself, and the Heirs Male of his Body, which he left to them; but we can't discover whether they succeeded to his Manor or no, because his Son being a weak Man, some crafty Usurers bubbled him out of most of his Estate.

N. B. We having a very exact and particular Account of the present State of this Town, taken by a Survey of it, by a Gentleman unknown to us, and by the Desire of several of the Gentry hereabouts, sent to us, with a Request, that it should be inserted in our *Atlas* entire, and finding it worthy of our copying, have accordingly transcribed it whole, except what is before spoken of.

It is in *Latin* called *Brugia*, and built by Queen *Ethelfleda* in the Time of the *Saxon* Heptarchy, which began about A. C. 582, and continued 202 Years, ending in the Year of Christ 784. This Town is ancients than the Name of *England*, which was given to this Na-

tion by King *Egbert*, who was crowned A. C. 819. The Forest of *Morse* is now a Common, and the Castle is demolished. It is a large Market-Town and an ancient Borough. It consists of two Towns, the High and the Low, which are separated by the River *Severn*, but united by a fair Stone-Bridge of seven Arches, which hath a Gate and a Gate-house, and some Houses on it for Defence and Ornament. The Situation of it is pleasant, being for Air healthy, and for Prospect delightful, and commodious for Trade, by reason of the navigable River *Severn* running through it.

The High Town stands upon an Hill, which rising from the West Bank of the River, mounts to the Height of sixty Yards; and higher on the North, something resembling an oval Figure on the East and South Side; but on the North and West, extending it self to an Irregularity. Some Part of this Town is built upon the Ascent of the Hill, but the main Body on a Plain. Many of the Houses are founded upon a Rock; and most of the Cellars are Caves hewn out of it. There is a long Street (not in a straight Line, but with some Turnings and Windings, for the easier Ascent) which leads from the Bridge up to the Heart of the Town, with Ranges of continued Buildings on each Side; the lower Part of it is called *Under-hill-street*, because it lies under the Castle Hill; the middle Part the Cart-way, and the upper Part *Cowgate-street*, which hath on one Side of it a perpendicular Rock for its Front. Out of which, for some Space, are Caves so hewn, and shaped to the Forms of Edifices erected from the Plain, that they are rather a Rarity than a Disfigurement to the Street. On the Roof of these Caves are either Gardens made without much Cost or extraordinary Art, or Path-ways over them, so that you may walk over the Tops of several Houses without Danger or Difficulty.

The main Body of this High Town, which is upon the Plain on the Top of the Hill, has a fine large Street called the *High-street*, well paved with Pibbles (as are all the other Streets). It is freight,

streight, and of a considerable Length, beginning at the North Gate, which has a Gate-house remaining out of the old Fortifications. The Street extends from North to South, and represents a large Portion of the great Diameter of an Elliptick, and has fair Buildings on each Side, and Piazza's or Cloysters (by the Inhabitants called Stalls) before the Shops or Houses, in which People may walk dry in foul or rainy Weather, with Butchers Stalls before them in many Places. This main *High-street* opens into three other Streets on the West Side, which extend themselves as far as the Plain of the Hill, on which the Town was built. The uppermost of these Streets, next to the *Northgate*, is called *Whitborne-street*, and has an old Gate-house at the End of it. The middle Street is called *Hungry-street*, as also *St. Mary Street*; by reason of a Religious House formerly therein dedicated to the blessed *V. Mary*; and the third is called *Lisly-street*, which three Streets having extended themselves to the Beginning of the Descent of the Hill, unite, and are closed in with an old Gate, called *Hungry* or *St. Mary's Gate*.

In this Street there is another Street or Lane opposite to *Whitborne-street*, and is crossed by the *High-street*, which is called, *The Church-lane*, because it leads to the Church-yard of *St. Leonard*, to whom the Church is dedicated, which Church-yard is half surrounded with fair Buildings, all which enjoy a pure healthful Air. The Church is a large handsome Structure neatly pewed, and at the East End of it is a pleasant Walk shaded with fine Elm-Trees, having a most delightful Prospect.

At the South End of the *High-street* is that Part called the *Castle*, lying within the Walls of the old Castle. It contains two Streets, united at the Castle-gate, from whence they divide and separate, having in them several large Gardens, and extending to a considerable Length, reach to the Wall of the Yard of the ancient collegiate Church of *St. Mary Magdalene*. These Gardens on the East-

side of the Castle have the Remains of the old Castle-Wall for their Fence. They enjoy a sweet and curious Air, and have a noble Prospect towards the River *Severn*. Upon the South Side of the Hill, where the Town was built, which is there very steep, was the Castle raised, and being founded on a Rock, was very strong for Situation and Fortification; but now it is demolished and in Ruins, nothing remarkable now remaining, but a small Part of the Tower Wall, which being not wholly cast down by their undermining in the unhappy Wars, but only weakened by a great Rent or Scissure, remains in a tottering Posture, menacing the Destruction of such as go near it.

Some Part of the demolished Castle is converted into one of the finest Bouling-greens in this Kingdom, where Gentlemen with their Recreation enjoy a most pleasant Prospect of the surrounding Country; Iron Balls being chapped into wooden Boulds. Upon the Brow of this Castle-Hill, and almost round it in a crooked Line, is a very pleasant Walk with a most delightful Prospect, and healthful Air, and a great Length, where King *Charles I.* (who honoured this Corporation with his Royal Presence three Times, during the late unhappy Wars) delighted much to walk during his Abode here; and was pleased to say, that he thought it the pleasantest in his Dominions. On the East Side it entertains the Eye with a View of the Lower Town, which is beautified with some very fair and stately Structures, and rich Gardens; as also of the River *Severn*, with the Hill of *Morse*, and its two Heights or Stages, with an intermediate Plain or Table, one Part of which was formerly a Bouling-green; the second Height terminates the Sight, till you come to the South-East Part of this Walk, and then makes a sudden Steep to open a large and lovely Prospect of a most pleasant Country.

From this Walk you have a pleasant Prospect of the *Severn* flowing with a delicate Stream thro' a rich Valley of verdent and flowry Meadows. The Walk

Walk is inclosed from North to South with a rising Ground, which soon produceth a more plain Land of a large Extent, containing good Pasturage and fruitful Fields, some plain, others a little hilly, with pleasant Valleys. There is besides a very remarkable Mount, not far distant from the old Citadel, called the *Old Castle*. It seems to be in a great Part the Product of human Art, rather than Nature, resembling a small *Roman* Encampment, and appears to have been entrenched about. Some Villages and Church-towns are in the Prospect of it. And that nothing may be wanting to feed the Eye, there are both low and higher Lands shaded with flourishing Trees and Groves, as if Nature purposed thereby to beautify the Earth, and please the Sight. This delightful Shew extends it self about five Miles in most Places, and then is terminated with lofty Hills, and the Canopy of Heaven. And indeed the Improvements of the Castle contributes much to the Pleasantry of the Walk about it, no Part of it being destitute of neat Gardens or sightly Structures, insomuch that it may be said, That it was hardly ever known that such waste Ground was made better Use of, and so singularly improved.

The Lower Town is situate very pleasantly between the Foot of the Hill and the Bank of the River *Severn*; it enjoys an healthful Air as well as the High Town. The East Part is seated on the Foot of the *Morse*; the West on or near the Bank of the *Severn*, but parted in some Places from it by good Gardens and small Parcels of Meadow, both pleasant and profitable, being rich and fruitful. This Town consists chiefly of three Streets, well paved, and as well built, one is called the *Bridge-street*, and extends it self from the Foot of the Bridge a considerable Space, and then it parts, and branches it self out into two noble and very large Streets; one leads on the Right to the Foot of the *Morse*, and is called *St. John's Street*, from a Religious House in it in Times

of Popery, which was dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*; the other Street stretches it self to a great Length, and is called *Mill-street*, because it leads to the Town-Mills, parallel to the River on the West Side, and to *Morse* on the East, and both closed in with Ranges of handsome Houses, and adorned with some fine and stately Structures.

The adjacent Forest of *Morse*, from which Mr. *Cambden* thinks the Town took its Name of *Burghmorse*, (which we have shewed is a Mistake) was formerly full of stately Oakes, but now is spoiled of them, and become a naked Common, but yet yields great Profit to the Town, by feeding many Sheep for Food and cloathing. Some Part of it is a Warren; and the cutting down of the Trees, which harboured Fogs and unwholesome Vapours, is thought to contribute much to the Healthiness of the Town, to which the *Severn* with its silver Streams adds not a little. The Hill of *Morse*, after a sudden Ascent to a moderate Height, produces a large Plain; and then is limited Eastward by a second Ascent to such an Height, as obstructs the Prospect of the Plain. On the Top of this Hill is a curious Horse-course for Racing; and when the Plain of the lower Hill hath run a Parallel to the Town's End, it is broken off by an hollow Way cut out of a Rock, and running a considerable Length. More North it breaks into little Hills or Mounts of various Forms, some of which are thought rather to be artificial than natural, tho' they are generally supposed to be this later. Farther North near the Bank of the River, is an high craggy Rock, which hath some great Stones on the Top of it, which seem to be loose, and therefore are affrighting to Strangers, who pass under them in the Road, which lies upon the Banks of the *Severn*. From these pendent Stones the Rock it self is called *Pendlestone-Rock*, tho' more commonly the *High Rock*; and the Mills near the Rock, (belonging to the Town) *Pendlestone-Mills*. From the Summit of this Rock riseth

riseth another Hill, which has a steep Ascent to a great Height; and on the North Side of it there is a steep shelving Cliff, with lesser craggy Rocks breaking out in some Places like Wens or Warts. When the westerly Wind is high, it reverberates from this Rock, and makes Sailing on the *Severn* dangerous, especially if the Water of the River be high.

The Town is an ancient Corporation, for it hath a Charter granted to it by King *John*, which mentions a former given it by King *Henry II.* with many advantageous and great Privileges, which King *John* confirmed, and added so many more to them, that for Privileges and Antiquities, it may vie with most Country Corporations, if not in all *England*. It is free from paying Pontage, Toll and Customs to any other Towns, and receives from several The Government of it is by two Bailiffs, which are elected every Year out of the twenty-four Aldermen, (who are such as have gone through the Offices of the Town) together with a Recorder, Town-Clerk, and other inferior Officers; the Bailiffs for the Time being are Lords of the Manor for the Town and Liberties. It sends two Members to Parliament, who are elected by the Majority of the Votes of the Burgesses. Its Market is weekly upon *Saturday*, and is well replenished with all Manner of Grain, and whatever else is necessary or convenient for humane Life. It hath four Fairs yearly; two very great ones, which have their Continuance for three Days together each, and are resorted to from most Parts of the Kingdom for buying and selling Horses, black Cattle, Sheep, Butter, Cheese, Bacon Linen-Cloath, Hops in Abundance, and all or most Sorts of other Goods and Merchandize. The biggest of the four is kept on *St. Luke's Day*, 18 *Octob.* and two Days after; the other is kept on the *Thursday* before *Shrove-Sunday*, and two Days following. The other two lesser Fairs are held, the one on 19 *June*, and the Day following; and the other on 22 *July*, and the Day following.

This Town is well furnished with all Sorts of Artificers, who deal in making and selling the common Manufactures of this Nation, as Cloaths, Leather, Iron-Tools, &c. and it is very famous for Gun-making, with divers other considerable Arts and Trades. Besides, it is as noted a Town for making of Stockings as any in the Kingdom. Nor doth it want Carpenters and Joiners for building of Houses, or Vessels for the River.

Here are two Churches, the one within the Castle at the South End of the Town, called *St. Mary Magdalene's*. It is stiled in ancient Records, *Liberia Regia Capella*, i. e. a Free Chapel of the King's, made exempt from Episcopal Jurisdiction by King *John*, and is an old Building. The other Church is at the North End of the Town, situate on the highest Part of the Hill, on which the Town stands, and is called *St. Leonard's*, because 'tis dedicated to that Saint, or the *High-Church*, by reason of its Situation. In the Times of Popery it was a Chantry; and in the late Civil Wars, when the Town was burnt, the Body of the Church was so damaged by the Fire, that the Town was forced to rebuild it, which hath not long been done.

The Parishes are great, and the Town is populous; but the Incomes of the Ministers of each Parish are but small, the Rights and ancient Revenues being wholly alienated by the Statutes of Dissolution. So that the Stipends of the Ministers at present (who are only Lecturers) are, 1. Five Pounds a Year to each of them out of the Audit. 2. Ten Pounds a Year also to each of them out of the Tithes and Glebe of *Avely*, a Village in this Hundred; whereas in the Times before the Dissolution, the whole Prebend consisting of Lands and Tithes, did belong to the Collegiate Chapel of *St. Mary Magdalene* aforesaid, which Prebend, with other Possessions belonging to that Chapel, came to the Crown by the Statute aforesaid. But Queen *Elizabeth*, in the eleventh Year of her Reign, settled ten Pounds *per Ann.* more, issuing out of the said Prebend for a Stipend and Salary

to the Chaplain, having the Cure of Souls within the Parish of *St. Mary Magdalene*; and the like Sum annually to the Chaplain of *St. Leonard's*. And for an Augmentation of their Salaries further, there is five Pounds *per Ann.* given them out of the Chamber of the Town; and five Pounds *per Ann.* left by Will to the Minister of each Parish; and a Messuage of about four Pounds a Year to the Minister of *St. Mary Magdalene*, and three Pounds a Year to the Minister of *St. Leonard's*, by certain Benefactors, which shall be hereafter mentioned. And these with the Surplice-Fees, and the voluntary Contributions of the People, are all the Profits which are received from these two Livings, for the Maintenance of the Ministers.

In the Reign of King *Charles I.* before the unnatural Rebellion broke out, there were some pious Gentlemen bearing Name of Feoffees, who tho' not incorporated by the King's Letters, or any Act of Parliament, (yet, as *Dr. Fuller* says) were legally settled in Trust, to purchase in Improvements, and thereby increase the Revenues of small Livings to a sufficient Maintenance for a preaching Ministry, to which good Design many Gentlemen and others contributed liberally. Among these *Sir William Whitmore* of *Apley*, the Patron of the Churches of this Place, was one of the forwardest and most generous, for he gave five hundred Pounds for the Augmenting of the five Pounds *per Ann.* out of the Audit, paid to *Bridgnorth* for a Lecture; and eight Pounds to the Church of *Claverley*, to fifty Pounds a-piece. But by the Procurement of Archbishop *Laud*, and the King's Attorney General *Noy*, the whole Design was quashed, and this Endowment of *Sir W. Whitmore* was seized for the King's Use, as being forfeited by Law, for want of a Royal License and Charter to empower them to form themselves into such an Incorporation, 8 *Car. I.* But the Case of these Churches being afterward made known to that good Prince, he took up a Resolution to continue this Gift to

these Churches; and to that End had an Order drawn up to secure it for ever to their Use, of which there is a Copy still remaining in the Audit Court, purporting a Settlement of the designed Augmentation to the Ministers of *Bridgnorth*, out of the Prebend of *Elbury* and Rectory of *Prestaine*; but the Rebellion breaking out, and dismal Confusions in Church and State, which ensued thereupon, put a Stop to it then, and since it has not been revived.

Here is a Free-School for the Burgeses Sons inhabiting the Town, whose Revenue was in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days (with the eight Pounds paid out of the Audit, and an Augmentation made by *Sir Rowland Heyward*) twenty Pounds *per Ann.* This *Sir Rowl. Heyward*, who was born, or educated in Grammaticals, at this Town, was twice Lord Mayor of *London*; the first Time in the twelfth, and the second Time in the 32d Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, when *Sir John Allot* served the first Part of the Year, and he the rest. *Sir John Heyward* his Son added six Pounds *per Ann.* more to the School-master's Stipend, and having settled this Gift of his Father upon the School, imposed both as a Rent-Charge, partly upon an Estate of his lying in and about *Bridgnorth*; afterwards sold to *Sir William Whitmore* Baronet, late of *Apley*; and partly upon an Estate of his the said *Sir John Heyward*, at *Street-Marshall*. The said *William Whitmore* built a School-house, and a Dwelling for the School-master, by an Agreement with the Town and the head School-master, who was at that Time one *Mr. Jeffrot*, and others who were concerned. The head School-master's Stipend was then settled at twenty-four Pounds *per Ann.* with the House, and the Under-master's at ten Pounds *per Ann.*

Appendant to this School is the liberal Donation of *Edward Carswell*, Gent. late of *Blacklands*, in the Parish of *Bobbington*, in the County of *Stafford*, deceased, who settled all his Estate, which was between four and five Hundred a Year in Reversion, after some Lives, to be charged,

charged and chargeable with the Maintenance of eighteen Scholars, in the College of *Christ Church, Oxford*, if Lodgings and Conveniencies could be had there for them, or else in any other College or Hall in *Oxford*, by allowing them each for four Years, whilst Under-graduates, eighteen Pounds and eleven Pence; and after they have taken their Batchelor's Degree, the Sum of twenty-one Pounds and eleven Pence, yearly, for three Years; and after they have commenced Masters of Arts, the Sum of twenty-seven Pounds and eleven Pence, yearly, for three Years, and no longer; and these eighteen Scholars to be chosen out of the Free-Schools following, viz. Three out of the Free-School of *Bridgnorth*, four out of the Free-School of *Shrewsbury*, four out of the School at *Newport*, two out of the School of *Wem*, and two out of *Dunnington School*, all of them in this County of *Salop*.

This Town and Castle of *Bridgnorth*, hath been divers Times fortified and besieged, viz. in the Reign of King *Henry II. Hugh de Mortimer*, a Person of an haughty proud Spirit, endeavouring to dispossess King *Henry II.* of the Throne which he was just possessed of, after *K. Stephen's* Death, fortified this Castle against him, when the King himself in Person was present at the Siege of the Castle here, and being particularly levelled at by the Garrison, had certainly been shot thro' the Body, had not *Hubert de St. Clare*, or *Syncler*, a truly valiant Man, and a great Lover of the King, interposed his own Body, and received that Arrow into his Breast, and thereby his own Death's Wound, which otherwise had been, in all Probability, as mortal to the King. *Mr. Camden* says, by this Fact *Syncler* was Accessary to his own Death; but *Mr. Speed* calls it an Act of Piety worthy of a Statue with *Codrus*, *Curtius* and *Manlius*, who sacrificed themselves for their Countrey. Again, in the Breaking out of the late Rebellion in 1641, King *Charles I.* put a Garrison into this Town, in which the

Castle (as is before observed) is situated upon an Hill so steep and high, that the Ascent is very difficult every where, and in many Places almost impossible, and is in it self strongly built, and well fortified; but the Town was of no great Strength, being defended only by a Mud-wall, Fosse and Palisadoes in great Part, and so was soon taken by the Enemy, tho' by Stratagem and Surprise. In this Siege the High Town suffered very much, being fired three Times. But at last, on the 20th Day of *April* 1644, being *Easter Day*, a great Part of it was burnt to the Ground, with the Church of *St. Leonard's*, which was a large and magnificent Structure, as also a large ancient Edifice, called, *The College*, adjoining to *St. Leonard's* Church-yard, and several other fine Buildings near it.

The Occasion and Reason of the firing the Town, which was done by the Order of *Sir Lewis Kirke*, then Governor of the Castle, was, because the Parliament Army had entred into the Town, and approached the Castle securely, under the Shelter of the Piazza's or Cloisters of the *High-street*, and the Church was fired, because the Enemy had made it their Magazine; yet tho' the Town was soon taken, the Castle defended it self with much Bravery and Resolution, a Month after the Town was yielded up, and then was obliged to capitulate for want of Ammunition, and particularly of Powder; and according to the Articles of Capitulation, marched to *Worcester*, which held out longer for the King. Nor would this Garrison have submitted so soon, if at all, had not Ammunition failed; for they had Plenty of Provision, and a large Draw-Well in this Castle, which furnished the Garison with Water sufficient for Man and Beast; and the Rebel Enemies Canon, after having play'd three Weeks against the Castle or Citadel, could make no Breach or considerable Impression in the Walls. The Besieged made the Chancel of *St. Mary Magdalene's Church*, adjacent to the Citadel, their Magazine, which

which when the Rebels understood, they began to sap, with a Design to blow it up, but were prevented by the Capitulation. The Place is yet to be seen, and is called *Levington's Hole*. It passed through a Rock of red Stone, and was carried on within a few Paces of the Chancel. During the Siege, the Besieged had planted great Guns upon the Tower, which being very high, commanded all the Enemies Works, and made a mighty Slaughter among them, in which this was remarkable. The Canoneer in the Tower shot a Bullet from the Tower into the Mouth of one of the Biggest of the Rebels Guns, which not only burst the Gun, but killed the Gunner, and six or seven of his Men.

There is in this Town a famed hollow Way, leading from the *High Town* to the Bridge, much admired by Strangers, being hewn thro' a Rock to the Depth of twenty Feet, where deepest on the West Side, but it grows less towards both Ends. It is of a very great Descent; but it is made easy by a convenient Number of Steps at a suitable Distance, with Rails on one Side, the Interval between them being a very gentle Descent; at the Bottom of which, on the South Side, are famous Caves or Grotto's for the keeping of Beer. Two of them are old, and celebrated in History; and were at the Coming in of King *Charles II.* noted for Wine-Vaults. There is another lately made very neat and curious, with very fine Gardens on the Top of them all. Besides these Caves, there are about this Town many Dwellings hewed in the Rock, where many Families do live, and over them, instead of Tiles, or other Coverings of Art, they are covered by Nature, having over them fine Gardens, and other pleasant Walks.

On the Castle-Hill here is a pleasant Spring, the Water of which hath been found a sovereign Remedy for sore Rheumack Eyes; and upon the Brow of the upper Hill of *Morse*, is an old Cave, supposed the Habitation of an Hermit,

from whence it is called *The Hermitage*, in which was a Descent by Steps into the Earth to a great Depth, but of what Use it was, is not known. There was such another in one of the Cellars of the Castle, and was thought to have had a Communication with the other under the River *Severn*.

The Air of this Town is so good and healthy, that many of the Inhabitants arrive at a very great Age; many now living are above 80 Years old, some above ninety; and one who was buried in the Year 1711, was one Hundred and five at his Death; which is so well known in the adjacent Parts, that many resort hither for the Recovery of their Health, and other Benefits of the Air, which are found by Experience.

The Water here is very good and wholesome, with which the Town is plentifully supplied, partly by several Conduits, to which it is conveyed in Leaden Pipes from a Spring half a Mile from the Town. This was the noble Gift of the great Benefactor to this Place, *Sir William Whitmore, Bart.* created 17 Jan. 1. partly by a Water Engine, which throws up such a Quantity of the Water of the *Severn*, (as is sufficient for the whole Town) to the Top of the Castle-Hill, which is sixty Yards higher than the River. This wondrous Piece of Art was projected and performed by those that erected the new Water-Works at *London Bridge*. By the Waters also, here, the Town is very well supplied with Food; for there are very good Mills belonging to the Town, built upon a little River, called *Worfe*, which empties it self into the *Severn*; they are four Mills under one Roof, granted to the Town by the Crown by Charter, reserving only ten Pounds *per Ann.* as a chief Rent.

This Town hath had many Benefactors, 1. In general to the whole Corporation. 2. In particular to the two Parishes distinctly. The general Benefactors are

William Puly of High Easter, in the County of *Essex*, Gent. He left an House

House and Lands to the Value of twenty Pounds *per Ann.* in *Beauchamps Rotbing*, in the same County, ordering, that sixteen Pounds be given annually out of the same to two hopeful young Men, (Relations to be preferred before others) if they want or stand in Need of it.

One Mr. *Lamb* gave for the Support of the Cloathing Trade, and encouraging that Manufacture, the Sum of one hundred Pounds, to be put into the Hands of certain industrious Persons, to be improved for their Interests, and no Use to be paid for it.

Francis Blakeway of *Weston*, a little Village near *Bridgnorth*, Gent. gave two hundred Pounds to be employed for the same Purpose; but willed, that such as had the Use of it, should pay four Pounds *per Ann.* Interest, for the Benefit of the poor Spinners of the Corporation, to which Benefaction his Brother, who had been Town-Clerk, added forty Pounds; and one Mr. *Francis Preen*, a Relation of his, forty Pounds more, both of them for the Use and Relief of the Poor of the Town.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Palmer*, Rector of *Sandy*, left eight hundred Pounds to build and endow an Hospital for ten poor Widows of the Upper Town, which was after his Decease, erected by his Trustees in the High Church-yard, and endowed with such Lands as were purchased with the Remainder of the Money.

The Reverend Mr. *Francis Wheeler*, Archdeacon of *Salop*, and Minister of *Bridgenorth*, left by his Will certain Lands, then let out to Farm at twenty-three Pounds *per Ann.* to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of this Corporation, and the several Church-Wardens of each Parish, as Feoffees in trust, for giving and distributing five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Poor of each Parish, and five Pounds *per Ann.* to the Minister of each Parish, with the Improvement of the Lands, if any shall happen; the remaining three Pounds *per Ann.* to be disposed of to the Church and Poor in other Places therein assigned.

One Mr. *Floyd* of *Worcester*, gave twenty Pounds to this Corporation, for the Benefit of four young Men, to whom five Pounds should be lent without Interest for three Years, giving sufficient Security for the Repayment of the said five Pounds at the Expiration of the Time.

2. Particular Benefactors are, 1. To *St. Mary Magdalene's* Parish, viz.

Mr. *Wrothsfley*, who gave an hundred Pounds to this Corporation, and ordered, that the Interest of fifty Pounds of it shall be yearly paid to this Parish, for the putting out of some poor Children Apprentices; and the Use of the other fifty Pounds should be paid to the Parish of *St. Leonard's* for the same Use.

Sir *Robert Lee*, Knt. and Alderman of the City of *London*, gave a Parcel of Land of six Pounds *per Ann.* for the Use of the Poor of this Parish for ever.

Edward Breadfield, Gent. gave a Silver Bowl, for the Use of the Communicants.

Madam Aston gave a fine Carpet for the Communion Table.

William Hammond, Gent. gave a Messuage of four Pounds *per Ann.* to the present Preaching Minister of this Parish, and his Successors, for ever.

2. Particular Benefactors to *St. Leonard's* Parish, are,

Sir *William Whitmore*, Baronet, Grandson of the above-mentioned Sir *William*, the great Patron and Benefactor of this Town, who departed this Life about the Beginning of this Century, laid out fifty Pounds in repairing of the Church-Steeple of this Parish; and *William Whitmore*, Esq; repaired the West End of the Church at the Charge of twelve Pounds.

Mrs. *Mary Loughton*, Widow, gave a silver Flagon, for the Use of the Communicants.

Mr. *William Clarke*, Surgeon, gave by his last Will ten Shillings for ever, for a Sermon to be preached yearly, upon

the eleventh Day of *January*; and ordered, that on the same Day, three Shillings should be distributed to the Poor of the Alms-houses, by his Executors, out of the same Fund, by which the ten Shillings is to be paid.

Lancelot Taylor, Gent. gave one silver Cup and Cover, for the Use of the Communicants.

John Lem, Gent. gave in his Lifetime fifty Pounds for ever, to purchase Lands, for the Augmentation of the Minister and his Successors Revenue.

Henry Bourn of *London*, Gent. gave fifty Pounds to this Parish, to purchase Lands, with the Rents and Profits annually arising from them, for the Benefit of the Poor thereof, to be distributed among them every Lord's Day in the Year for ever.

Mr. Edward Jackson Sen. of the Parish of *Christ Church* in *Survey*, and late Alderman of *Bridgnorth*, left by Will to this Parish one hundred Pounds.

Mrs. Huxley, Widow, gave one silver Salver, and Napkin, for the Use of the Communicants.

This Town has been a Place famous for several eminent Men, viz.

Dr. George Singe, alias *Millington*, was born of a gentle Family in this Town.

He had his Academick Improvements in *Baliol College* in *Oxford*, and being made Master of Arts in 1616, afterwards became Chaplain to *Dr. Christopher Hampton*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, who not only made him his Vicar General, but Dean of *Dromore*. In 1638, he was consecrated at *Tredagh* Bishop of *Cloine*, and soon after was made one of the King's Privy Council in *Ireland*; but upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion in that Nation in 1641, he was forced to fly to *Dublin* for his own Security, where he continued some Years; and as 'tis said, upon the Death of *Dr. John Maxwell*, in Feb. 1646, was nominated to succeed him in the Archbishoprick of *Tuam*. But the *Irish* Affairs were then so turbulent and dangerous, that he durst not stay to be consecrated; but coming into *England* the next Year, settled in this his native Place, where he remained till his Death, which happened in 1653. He was a learned Man, especially in Polemical Divinity, and the Civil and Canon Law. He wrote a Reply to *Malone*, the Jesuit's Answer to Archbishop *Usher's* Answer to his Challenge. He was buried in *St. Mary Magdalene's Church*, and in this Epitaph put on his Tomb, he is thus characterized, viz. That he was

Vir gravis admodum, & Doctus, presertim in Polemica Theologia, & Juris utriusq; Scientia, procerioris praterea Statura, forma decora, et Generosa conversationis.

Edward Singe, alias *Millington*, his younger Brother, was also born in this Town, and educated in *Oxford*. He was a Man learned, and made Bishop of *Corke*, *Cloyne* and *Rosse* in *Ireland*. He died in 1679; but his Sees were divided after his Death, viz. *Cloyne* was given to *Dr. Patrick Sherendon*, and the other to *Dr. Edward Whitenbal*.

Coll: Francis Billingsley, in maintaining the Siege of this Place against the Parliament Army, lost his Life in Defence of his Sovereign King *Charles 1st's* Cause.

Robert Lee, the Son of *Humphrey Lee*, of this Town, being bred a Merchant

Taylor in *London*, was so prosperous in his Business, that he was chosen Lord Mayor of that City in 1602. Next to this Market-Town, we think that the chief Place among the Villages is due to

Stottesdon, because the Hundred doth certainly take its Name from it. It was in the Confessor's Time, as appears by *Domesday-Book*, the Manor and Estate of *Edwyn* Earl of *Mercia*; but he rebelling against the Conqueror, it was in all Probability given to *Roger de Montgomery*, in whose Family it remained so long as Male Heirs continued; but afterward we find not whither it went,

went, tho' there was a Daughter named *Sibill* left. Mr. *Thomas Amias*, Rector of this Parish, was deprived of his Living by the Parliament Commissioners, and one *Eastham*, first put into it. He lived to the Restoration, and Mr. *Regin. Fenlow*, the present Incumbent resigned it to him.

Accleton, or, as we find it in ancient Writings, *Archelon*, was, in *Edward the Confessor's* Reign, as we observe from *Domesday-Book*, the Manor and Estate of *Edwin Earl of Mercia*, and being forfeited by his Rebellion against the Conqueror, was given to *Roger de Montgomery*, in whose Family it continued some Successions; but Issue Male failing, we can't discover in whose Possession it was in After-ages.

Aueley Upper, the ancient Seat of the worthy and worshipful Family of the *Littletons*, Baronets. It is a magnificent Structure, situate upon the River-side, and hath curious, and pleasant Walks.

Brandon, a Village situate a little way East of the River *Temd*, where is a single Square-work with four Ports, very commodiously contrived, as having near it that River to serve them with Water, which is a certain Argument, that it was cast up by the *Romans*, because Water was a Thing, which they were always careful to secure, if possible, where-ever they had a Camp, or settled a Colony or Station. So that it is a Relick of the *Romans*.

Caynham, or *Cayham*, the Manor and Estate of *Morkar Earl of Northumberland*, appears from *Domesday-Book*; but we read not of any Wife or Issue that he left, and so can't determine who had his Estate after him; but 'tis probable the Conqueror seized it, and gave it to his Favourite *Roger de Montgomery*, whose this County became almost entire. *Ralph de Mortimer* held it under him; and his Son *Hugh* having perfected the Foundation of the Abbey of *Wigmore*, which his Father had begun, endowed it with this Manor of *Cayham*, and other Estates.

Clebury, *Cleobury*, *Cleybury*, and in ancient Writings, *Mortimers Clebury*, from

the ancient Lords of it the *Mortimers*; for we observe, that *Ralph de Mortimer*, at the Time of the General Survey, had fifty Manors in this County, (nineteen of which he held of *Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury*) and among them this of *Clebury*; for *Hugh* his Son built a Castle here, and being zealous for the Succession of King *Stephen's* Heirs, did all he could to hinder King *Henry II.* of the Possession of the Crown, exciting *Roger Earl of Hereford* to join with him. To effect his Design, he fortified all his Castles, among which were this of *Cleobury* and *Bridgnorth*. *Gilbert Foliot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, prevailed with *Roger* to lay down his Arms, but *Hugh* continued obstinate; whereupon the King raised an Army, and besieged this Castle, which having taken, he demolished it to the Ground, because he judged that it would be a Nursery of Rebellion; so that there are at this Day scarce any Remains of it. But by his Submission to the King, he obtained a Pardon, and lived peaceably and honourably many Years after under him. He having compleated the Abbey of *Wigmore* in *Herefordshire*, begun by his Father, settled this Church of *Cleobury* for Part of the Endowment; and at length being tired with the Business of the World, became a professed Canon of the Abbey of *Wigmore*, but died at this Place, and was here buried, 31 *Hen. II.* 1188. This Manor continued many Successions in his Family; for we find that *Edmund Lord Mortimer* died possessed of this Manor, 5 *Edw. III.* 1331, leaving *Elizabeth* his Widw, who obtained two Parts of this Manor, with other Estates, for her Dowry; and the third Part descended, with other Lordships, to *Roger* his Son; and from him, after some other Descents, it came with many other Estates to *Edmund Lord Mortimer Earl of March*, who left it, with his other great Estates, to his Sister and Heir *Anne*, who was married to *Richard Plantaginet Duke of York*, from whom it passed to the Crown, by his Son and Heir *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward IV.* who derived his Title to the

the Crown from his Mother. We place this Town among the Villages, because tho' it be ranked in our *Villages* and *Maps*, with the Market-Towns of this County, yet we can't find that it ever had the Privilege of Markets or Fairs.

Not far from this Town, upon the Northern Banks of the *Tem*, ariseth an Hill of no difficult Ascent, called *Clee* or *Clay-Hill*, famous for producing the best Pit-coal; and not without some Veins of Iron. There are also some Remains of an ancient Camp.

Robert Langland, who was born at *Mortimers Clebury*, renders it famous. He was bred a Priest, but wanting neither Wit nor Learning he had such an Insight into the Superstitions and Errors of the *Romish* Church, that he became one of the Followers of *Wickliffe*, and so by a *Prolepsis* might be termed a Protestant. He wrote a Book, called, *The Vision of Pierce the Plowman*, of which the Judicious and Learned *Selden* (in his *Notes on Polyolbion*, p. 109.) gives this Character. "It is written in a kind of English Metre, which Discovery of the infecting Corruptions of those Times, I prefer before many of the more seemingly serious Invectives, as well for Invention as Judgment." *Dr. Fuller* is of Opinion, that the Book first set forth by *William Tindal*, and since exemplified by *Mr. Fox* in his *Martyrology*, p. 521. called, *The Prayer and Complaint of the Plowman*, tho' it be written in Prose, and differs in Style, yet being written on the same Subject, and at the same Time, and in the same Language, hath the same Author. *Pitzeus* mentions him not because he was an Enemy to Popish Corruptions. He flourished in the Reign of King *Edward III.* Anno 1369. If any Person be so curious as to read this Piece of Antiquity, they will find the old Words now quite out of Date, explained partly by *Dr. Fuller* in his *Worthies* of this Shire, under the Title of *Rob. Langland*, p. 8. and partly by *Mr. Fox*, in the Margin of the Book.

Chelmarsh, or, as it is written in

Domesday-Book, *Celmeres*, was, in the Confessor's Reign, the Lordship and Estate of *Edwin Earl of Mercia*; but being afterward forfeited to the Conqueror by his Rebellion, (in which he was slain) it was given to *Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury*, in whose Family it continued some Successions; but to whom it descended afterward, we can't discover, till we find it in the Possession of *Edmund Lord Mortimer Earl of March and Ulster*, 49 *Edward III.* and by him given to the Abbot and Convent of *Wigmore* and their Successors for ever, to find a Secular Priest to be continually resident in the Church of *Lent-Wardin*, to sing Mass daily for the Souls of his Father, Mother, his Children, and all his Ancestors, which that he might attend constantly upon, he was not allowed to have a Benefice, and was to be presented by the Bishop of *Hereford*, the Diocesan. His Salary was ten Marks, to be paid half yearly out of this Manor.

Dudmaston, a Village situate upon the *Severn* on the East Side, of Note for the Seat of the ancient and worthy Family of the *Wolriches*, Barons. It hath been lately rebuilt, and is a noble Structure. The first Baronet of this Family was *Sir Thomas Wolrich*, Knt. who was made a Baronet by King *Charles I.* 2 Aug. 1641, Reg. 17. The rising Ground on which his House stands, gives it a delightful Prospect, and a clear Air.

Gataker, famous for nothing but for the Family of *Gatakers*, who have been so firmly planted at *Gataker-Hall* in this Place, that they have flourished, and been Owners thereof, by an uninterrupted Succession, from the Time of King *Edward the Confessor*. Of this Family two Persons of Eminency are come to our Knowledge; 1. *Thomas Gataker* the Younger, Son of *William Gataker*, of this Place. He being designed by his Father for a Practiser of the Law, was, after his Grammaticals, brought up in the Temple, London; and having an Opportunity in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, to be often present at the Ex-

Examinations of the persecuted People, not only much pitied—the hard Usage they met with for their holy Opinions; but was so wrought upon by their Constancy and Arguments, as to approve of them, notwithstanding the Power of the Enemies of Truth. His Parents, who were zealous for the Popish Doctrines soon perceived his Inclinations, and thereupon instantly sent him over to *Louvaine* in the Low Countries, that he might by his Conversation with Persons of their Judgment, be fully settled in the Popish Religion; and for his greater Encouragement, made over an Estate of one hundred Pounds a Year, old Rents, to him. But the Truth stuck too fast in his Mind to be rooted out by such Company, which his Father being made sensible of, recalled him home, and revoked his Grant, which he permitted, in Respect to his Parents, tho' without his Consent it could not have been done. Being thus deserted by his Father, he turned his Mind to Divinity, and having found some Friends to breed him up in *Oxford*, he became at length the profitable Pastor of *St. Edmond's Lombard street, London*, where he died. His Son

Thomas Gataker, Minister of *Redrith* in *Surrey*, was worthy of such a Father, being equal in Piety, and superior in Learning. He was the Author of the *Book Of Lots*. He was educated in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, and elected Fellow of *Sidney College*, while it was in Building, where he became remarkable for his Skill in the *Greek* and *Hebrew* Tongues. Being Minister of *Redrith*, he was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, and was justly esteemed one of the most Eminent among them. He was highly esteemed by *Salmasius*, and other learned Foreigners. As to his Character in general, it is hard to say, which was most remarkable in him. His exemplary Piety or Charity; his polite Learning or Humility and Modesty in refusing Preferments.

Kinlet, a small Village, the Seat of the ancient and noble Family of the

Blounts, a Name very famous in those Parts, and denoting Golden Locks. *Robert de Blound*, or *Blunt*, their original Ancestor in *England*, came in with the Conqueror, and from him have descended many Branches, which have spread themselves into all Parts of *England* almost. *Walter de Blunt*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* was a Person of great Merit; and as a Reward of his Services, was made Lord Treasurer of *England*, and Lord Mountjoy, 4 *Edw. IV.*

Nyneton, or *Nuneton*, the Manor and Estate of *Leofric* Earl of *Meria*, in *K. Edward* the Confessor's Time, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; from him it passed to his Son *Algar*, whose Son *Edwin* forfeited it to the Conqueror, who gave it to *Roger de Montgomery*, &c.

Quatford, or *Quadford*, a small Village, about a Mile distant from *Bridgnorth*, the Manor of which belonging to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, he built a Church here upon this Occasion. *Adaliza* his Wife, coming out of *Normandy*, there happened so great a Storm at Sea, that nothing but Shipwreck was expected by the Mariners; but her Chaplain being wearied with much watching, fell fast asleep, and as he lay at Rest, a venerable Matron appeared to him, and said, *If your Lady will make a Vow to build a Church to St. Mary Magdalene, in the Place where she first meets the Earl her Husband in England, she shall be preserved from the Danger of this Tempest.* This Vision being told his Lady, she presently vowed accordingly, and got safe to Shore; from whence going towards her Husband at *Shrewsbury*, she met him in this Place a hunting, and telling him the Vision, he willingly fulfilled her Vow, and built this Church at *Quatford*, and dedicating it to *St. Mary Magdalene*, endowed it with ample Possessions, and gave it to his Collegiate Chapel in the Castle of *Bridgnorth*. *Robert de Belesme*, his eldest Son, coming to his Father's Inheritance in *England*, by the Death of

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his

his younger Brother *Hugh*, removed this Town of *Quatford*, but whither, we find not.

In taking this Survey of the Towns and Villages of this County, we meet with so many in ancient Records and Surveys, especially *Domesday-Book*, of which we can discover no Footsteps either in our Maps or Histories, that we can't but take Notice of some of them; if for no other Reason, yet to shew what Destruction Time makes, and how careful we have been to let nothing pass us in this County that is material, viz.

Morkar, Earl of *Northumberland*, was found possessed of these Manors in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, *Nesbam*, *Cuned*, *Wardins* and *Ittesbale*.

Edwin, Earl of *Mercia*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, was in the same Reign seized of these Manors, *Eiminsfre*, *Ellesmales* and *Plivesdone*.

William Fitz-alan of *Clun*, 12 Hen. III. left to his Son *John Fitz-alan*, these Villages, *Nesse*, *Mulford*, *Edenesden*, *Forton* and *Wallegb*, which his second Wife *Hawise de Blancminster*, had assigned to her for her Dower, and his Son *John*

procured a Charter of free Warren for his Manors of *Lavington*, *Troughford*, *Rodington* and *Stakes*. *John Fitz-alan* Earl of *Arundel*, also died seized of *Bokenhall*, *Clanbury*, *Clongoneford*, *Sonford* and *Osterton*.

In the Family of the *Mortimers*, who were afterwards Earls of *March*, there were several Manors, as *Nene*, *Hugley*, *Schobden*, *Almondstree*, *Pullio*, *Ernawode*, *Hugley* and *Tykenbull*, or *Tyknill*, the Forest of *Wire* and Town of *Beaubren*.

In the Family of the *Burnells*, *Eudon-Burnell*, *Brolchampton*, *Throngland*, *Astwall*, *Ramehurst*, *Longfield-Cheyne*, *Acton Reigner*, *Tosholl*, *Ambaston*, *Acton Pigot* and *Streford*, which passed Part of them to the *Lovel* Family.

In the Family of the *Lovells* there were these Manors, not derived from the *Burnels*, as appears to us, viz. *Arduweston*, *Busobury*, *Wiggecote*, *Ronton*.

In the Family of *Cberlton*, Lord *Powis*, *Place-Dinas*, and *Lythem*. These Villages we are obliged to range under the Families which possessed them, because we could not find them in our *Villares*, to put them under the several Hundreds in which they are.

We meet with none of our Nobility that have taken their Titles from this Shire; and therefore proceed to such Men of Eminency, as our Historians assure us were of it, but assign no Place of their Birth or Habitation.

William Thyne, alias Botevile, educated at Oxford, and afterwards retiring to the Court, passed through divers petty Offices, but at length became Clerk of the Kitchen to King Henry VIII. and was so considerable there, that Erasmus takes Notice of him, under the Title of *Thinnus Aulicus*. He was always poetically given from his Youth, and for that Reason made a strict Search after all the Works of Jeffrey Chaucer, the Prince of our English Poets, many of which being then only in Manuscript, he gathered together, and uniting them with the printed Copies, he took great Pains to correct and amend them, printed them all together in one Volume in Folio, with some Notes and Explanations, which he dedicated to King Henry VIII. 1542. John Stow, the London Chronologer, corrected, increased and published the same Author, with divers ample Notes collected out of several ancient Records and Monuments, which were published by his Friend Thomas Speght, a Cantabrigian, mixed with some of his own Notes, Anno 1597.

Nathaniel Torperley, bred in Christ-Church, Oxford, where he became one of the Students of the House. After he had taken his Master's Degree, he left the University, and travelling into France, was for two Years, or more, *Amanuensis* to the celebrated Mathematician, Francis Vieta of Fontenay, in the Province of Poitou, where he attained a sufficient Knowledge of Mathematicks and Astronomy. After his Return into England, he retired to London, and became so fa-

mous for his singular Knowledge in those Sciences, that the great Earl of Northumberland, Henry Percy, who was a generous Favourer of all good Learning, took him into his Patronage, and allowed him out of his own Estate a yearly Pension for several Years. He was also Rector of *Salwarp* in *Worcestershire*, where he resided sometimes; but being a Student and most eminent Member of *Sion College*, London, he mostly abode there, and at length dying there, was buried in the Church of *St. Albage*, which is near that College. He hath left divers Mathematical Writings in MS. and one against *Francis Vieta*, which are to be seen in *Sion-College Library*, to which he gave his Mathematical Instruments, and a brass Clock.

Thomas Ball, Master of Arts of Cambridge, and Minister of the Gospel at Northampton. He being under the Tuition of Dr. John Preston, while he was in *Queen's College*, Cambridge, wrote the Doctor's Life, and another Book, called *Pastorum Propugnaculum*; or the Patronage of the Pulpit against unordained Preachers. He died at Northampton 21 June 1659, *atat.* 69.

Francis Dee, the Son of David Dee, and Grandson of Bede Dee, was descended of an ancient Family in this County. He being Doctor of Divinity of *St. John's College*, Cambridge, was made Chancellor of the Church of *Salisbury*; and in 1630, Dean of *Chichester*, in which Place he continued not above 4 Years before he was elected Bishop of *Peterborough*, and soon after installed. He was esteemed a Person of a very pious

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for instance
the family
of Thyne?*

pious Life and Conversation, and a most affable Behaviour. A little before his Death, he gave to the Master and Senior Fellows of St. John's College, the impropriate Parsonage of Pagham in *Sussex*, (which he held by Lease of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*) for the maintaining of two Fellows and two Scholars therein for ever; the Scholars to be elected out of *Peterborough* School. He died in 1638, and was buried at the upper End of the Quire of the Cathedral Church of *Peterborough*, near the Episcopal Seat.

BARONETS of this County are

H umphrey Lee of Langley, Esq; created 3 May 1620.	Bar. 128
Thomas Harris, Esq; of Boreaton, created 22 Dec. 1622.	Bar. 199
Thomas Harris of Tonge-Castle, Serjeant at Law, created 12 Apr. 1623.	Bar. 202
John Corbet of Stoke, Esq; created 19 Sept. 1627.	Bar. 248
Henry Frederick Thynne of Caus-Castle, Esq; } since made Viscount Weymouth, created 15 July 1641.	Bar. 316
Sir Thomas Wolricke of Dudmaston, Knt. created 2 Aug. 1641.	Bar. 329
Morton Briggs of Haughton, Esq; created 12 Aug. 1641.	Bar. 343
Thomas Lawly of Spoonhill, Esq; 16 Aug. 1641.	Bar. 352
Sir Vincent Corbet of Morton-Corbet, Esq; created 29 Jan. 1641.	Bar. 369
Adam Littleton of Stoke-Milburgh, Esq; created 14 Octob. 1642.	Bar. 420
Edward Acton of Aldenham, Esq; created 17 Jan. 1643.	Bar. 439
Sir Francis Edwards of Shrewsbury, Knt. created 22 Apr. 1678. } but to take Place of all Baronets created after 1644.	Bar. 453
Henry Vernon of Hodnet, Esq; created 23 July 1660.	Bar. 532
Matibew Herbert, of Bromfield, Esq; created 18 Decem. 1660.	Bar. 585
Edward Leighton of Watlesborough, Esq; created 2 Mar. 1692.	Bar. 910
William Fowler of Harnage-grange, Esq; created 1 Nov. 1704.	Bar. 944

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The Natural History of this County.

THE Produce of this County in all the Necessaries of humane Life, is very plentiful, nothing is wanting, which other Counties enjoy, and many Things of great Use, which others want, are found here. Every Element affords the Inhabitants a suitable Stock of Conveniencies, which is a Proof of Nature's Bounty to them. We shall observe our usual Method in speaking to them, under the Elements of Air, Water, Earth and Fire.

1. The Air is very serene and healthful, not only because it is remote from the Sea, but because the *Severn*, which runs through a great Part of the County with its circling Streams, has none of those moory Marshes adjoining to it, which the *Thames* in *Essex* and *Kent*, and other Rivers in other Counties have, and where the Salt-Water stagnating sends most unwholesom Vapours into the Air. Of this the Healthfulness and old Age of the Inhabitants, of whom we have given some Instances in *Bridgnorth*, may be a Proof; but the Age of *Tho. Parr*, who lived above an hundred and fifty Years, and was this Countryman, as we have above shewed, is a more undeniable Proof of it; for it is a Thing incredible, that the most robust Constitution could undergo the manifold Attacks of an unwholesom Air both inwardly and outwardly so long a Time. He was the longest lived *English* Man we read of, except *Henry Jenkins* of *Yorkshire*, of whom we shall give a more full Account in that County.

2. Waters of several Kinds are found in this County; but that which is fit for common Use for the House or Navigation is most plentiful. It abounds with Rivulets, which empty themselves into the Rivers *Severn* and *Teme*, of which the first is scarce inferior to any one in *England*; the *Thames* only ex-

cepted; and therefore is accounted by our Geographers the second River in *England*, for its fine Channel, delicate Stream, and Plenty of Fish, of which it affords several Kinds, not all of them known perhaps, but for these much esteemed, viz. most excellent Salmond, Abundance of Pikes, Shads, Trouts, Graylings, Flounders, Eels, Chubs, Gudgeons, Dare, Sampsony, and many others of the smaller Fry. Nor doth it want delicate Carp, Lampreys, &c. It hath its Rise in *Plimlimon-Hills* in *Montgomeryshire*; from which it runs on the East Side of that County into this of *Shropshire*, which it almost crosses, passing by these considerable Towns, *Lanidios*, *New-town*, *Welsh-pool*, *Shrewsbury*, which it almost surrounds, *Wroxeter*, *Bridgnorth*, and so to *Bewdly* in *Worcestershire*, and from thence into *Glostershire*, infusing into the Soil every where, as it goes along, a certain vital Moisture, which shews it self in the flourishing Meadows, till it discharges it self at last into the *Severn* Sea and *Bristol* Channel, where it meets the *Avon* or *Bristol* River. At *Bridgnorth* (as we are informed by the Gentleman above-mentioned) it runs under a fair Stone-bridge, below which its Stream is parted into two Currents, which inclose a rich Spot of Land, called the *Bylet*, (in the which grows about the Middle of it a noble flourishing Walnut-Tree, which serves for a Water-mark in a Flook) uniting its Streams after it hath inclosed and secured such a rich Piece of Ground; it glides on by several Villages till it comes to *Bewdley*, where entering *Worcestershire*, it goes on to the City of *Worcester*, through some Part of which it passeth under a fair Bridge; from whence it runs by *Upton* upon *Severn*, and *Tewsbury* by *Gloucester*; soon after which it falls into the *Severn* Sea. It begins to be navigable about two Miles

Miles from *Welshpool* in *Montgomeryshire*; and from thence is very serviceable for carrying of Goods and Merchandizes, and managing of a Trade between all the Towns of this County, and all others in *Worcestershire* and *Glocestershire*, and *Bristol*, where Trade is further carried into almost all Parts of the World; but that which makes this River most useful is, the constant Traffick, which is maintained upon it in carrying Coals from this County, in which there are excellent Mines of them to *Bewdley*, *Worcester*, *Glocester*, *Bristol*, and all the interjacent Villages and Towns though the Tides, even at the Spring-Tides, flow no higher than within two Miles of the City of *Worcester*; and at other Times no farther than *Upton*, which is seven Miles distant from that City. Formerly it flowed to *Worcester*; but now the Channel below it being much enlarged, it reacheth no farther than is above specified.

Of this River there are some Things remarkable and peculiar, which we think not fit to omit, *viz.* 1. That there is in it a daily Rage and Boisterousness of Water, which *William* of *Malmsbury*, from whom we have this Relation, says, He knows not whether he may call it a Gulph or Whirlpool, casting up the Sands from the Bottom, and rowling them into Heaps. It floweth with a great Torrent, but looseth its Force at the first Bridge. Sometimes it overfloweth its Banks, and wanders a great Way into the neighbouring Plains, and then returns back as a Conqueror. That Vessel is in very great Danger that is stricken on the Side; the Water-men that are acquainted with it, when they see this *Hygre*, (or as they commonly call it, *Eager*) coming upon them, turn their Vessel endwise, and so cutting through the Midst of it, escape its Violence. 2. It is further very observable of this River, that the Tides one Year are largest at the full Moon, the next at the Change; and again, that one Year the Night-Tides are largest, and the other the Day-Tides, which

is not taken Notice of in any other River.

The other River called *Temd*, in *Welsh*, *Fafidiang*, bounds the South Side of the County from *Hereford*, *Radnor* and *Worcester* Shires. It riseth among the Mountains of *Radnorshire*, and after a short Course there enters this County at *Ruthin-ruggantin*, a small Village; from whence having passed as far as *Llanwardine*, it is joined with the River *Colun*, or *Colunwy*, as the *Welsh* call it; but for Shortness 'tis best known by the Name of *Clun*. This River riseth up higher in the County, not far from a well frequented little Market-Town, called *Bishops-Castle*, and gives Name to a Castle called from it *Clun-Castle*. It meets the *Temd* near many dangerous Fords, and uniting its Stream with it, they pass to *Clebury*, a small Market-Town in this County, where it is again augmented by the River *Rea*, and so into *Worcestershire*, where it falls into the *Severn* a little below *Worcester*, where it shares in the Plenty of Fish, and Benefits of Navigation with the *Severn*, to the great Advantage of the Towns near it.

As to Waters of an uncommon Nature, we meet with some, tho' but a few in this County, *viz.* 1. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that at *Pitchford* there is a Spring of Pitchy Water in a poor Man's Yard, upon which there continually floats a Sort of Liquid *Bitumen*, altho' it be frequently skimmed off after the same Manner as it doth upon the Lake *Asphaltites*, and on a standing Pool near *Samosata*, and a Spring by *Agragantum* in *Sicily*; but the Inhabitants, at present, make no other Use of it, than as Pitch. Whether it may not be used as a Preservative against the Falling-Sickness, or be good for drawing and healing Wounds, as that in *Judea* is, was not experimented in his Days, nor since, as far as we can find. 2. The Well at *Brosley*, lately found out, which sends forth an inflammable Vapour, of which we have given a large Account in that Place. 3. A milky Water, or Liquor at

Sheriff-

Sheriff-hales in this County, of which Mr. *George Planton* gives this Information to the Royal Society, viz. That in the Iron Mines there, especially in that which the country People call the White Mine, which yields the best Iron-stone; the Miners do commonly upon the breaking of a Stone, meet with a great Quantity of whitish milky Liquor or Water, inclosed in the Center of it. They sometimes find an Hoghead in one Cavity. 'Tis in Taste sweetish, but hath an Iron-like vitriolick Twang with it.

3. The Earth or Soil of this County is very fruitful, though something hilly in the South and West Parts, and yields Plenty of Wheat, Barley, and other Sorts of Grain, necessary for the Support of humane Life; by the *Severn* Side are rich and large Meadows, which yield an Abundance of Grass and Hay for the Cattle, which are chiefly fed on the Upland Pastures. The hilly Countrey upon the Borders of *Wales* is excellent Sheep-Pasture. But the Surface of the Earth is not more profitable for the Inhabitants, than the Treasure of its Bowels, in which are many large and almost inexhaustible Pits of Coal, which being digged up, the Inhabitants export not only into other Counties, but also foreign Parts. Here also are Mines of Iron-stone and Lime-stone at present, and in the Reign of King *Richard II.* there was (as Mr. *Cambden* tells us) a Copper-Mine, which hath been long since exhausted. There is an extraordinary Sort of Earth at *Broseley*, *Bently*, *Pitchford*, and other adjacent Places in *Shropshire*, which deserves our peculiar Notice, viz. There lies over most of the Coal-Pits or Mines, a *Stratum*, or Layer of a blackish Rock or Stone, of some Thickness, which is full of Pores, and contains in it great Quantities of bituminous Matter. This Stone being brought to the Work-house, is ground to a Powder in Horse-Mills, such as are used in grinding Flints to make Glass. The Powder being made, is thrown into great Coppers of Water, and being well

boiled, a bituminous Matter is separated from the stony or gritty, this last sinking to the Bottom, and the other swimming on the Top of the Water. The bituminous Substance being gathered together and evaporated, comes at length to the Consistence of Pitch, and with the Help of an Oil distilled from the same Stone, and mixed with it, is made thinner, and so becomes something like Tar, the Uses of both which Materials, either for Shipping or otherwise, these Substances are said to supply very well, nay even to go beyond, as hath been tried on several Boats for some Years; for it doth not crack as the ordinary Pitch and Tar doth, but always keeps black and soft, and so is thought to hinder the Worm from getting into the Vessels pitched therewith. There is also distilled from this Stone an Oil, which may be used for Oil of Petre or Turpentine, and hath been used by divers Persons in Aches and Pains, with Success.

The Soil of this County is found to be excellent for Potatoes, a restorative Delicacy, not much inferior to Artichokes, and propagated with little or no Pains in Tillage. A few Acres of them (so apt are they to increase) will go far in furnishing a City with Food, and the Country round. They are sold at *Bristol* Market at 4 Shillings per Bushel. Children of poor People will eat them raw, instead of Bread, or other Food, without any Detriment to them; but others dress them various ways, as boiling, roasting them in the Embers, cutting them in small Pieces, and baking them with fat Meat in Pies; some strengthen their Beer with them. They are all these ways strong and whole some Nourishment, and are therefore the more to be cultivated, because they may supply the Want of Corn in Times of Famine, as they did for two Years together in *Ireland*, when their Corn failed.

4. Fire is plentifully provided for in this County, not so much by Woods and Forests, as by Pit-coals, which are here plentiful, and make Firing cheap.

Rur

Rare Plants growing wild in this County.

G *Ramen Funciodes lanatum*; Hare's Tail-Rush, which grows near Ellesmere in the Meers, in great Abundance; 'tis the same with *Gramen plumosum Elegans*, &c.

Perficaria Siliquosa; Coddled Arsemart, or, Touch-me-not, which grows on the Banks of the River Kemlet at Marington, in the Parish of Cherbury; as also at Guerndee, in the Parish of Cherstok, about half a Mile from the said River, among great Alder-trees in the Highway.

Rosmarinum Silvestre minus; The lesser wild Rosemary, which grows in the Moors at Birch, in the Parish of Ellesmere, plentifully, and in other Counties in boggy Places.

Cynocrambe, or *Mercurialis perennis Repens*; Dog-Mercury branched and seeded like Spinage or Mercury. We have a strange Effect of this Herb set down in the Philosophical Transactions. The Wife of one Matthews, who dwelt near Shrewsbury, gathered some Herbs, and having boiled them, fryed them with Bacon, for her own and Family's Supper, and eat them with great Pleasure; but in the Night following, about two Hours after they had been in Bed, their Children, which were three in Number, fell very sick, vomited and purged, and then fell asleep, and could not be waked for 24 Hours. Two of them then vomited, and it saved their Lives; the third slept on, and only opened its Eyes, and died. The Man and Woman slept longer than usual, but waking, were troubled, the one with such a burning in his Chin, as forced him to dip it often in Water; and the other continued sick a pretty while before she recovered; but at length grew well.

A Student in Physick having sent us an Addition of rare Plants found in this County, we take our selves obliged to subjoin them.

L *Ycopodium*; Club-masse, found on Striperstone-Hills.

Asplenium; Spleenwort, on the Walls at Ludlow.

Alchymilla; Lady's Mantle, near Bishops-Castle.

Hieracium Montanum Cichorei folio nostras; Succory leaved Mountain Hawkweed; somewhere in this County.

Helenium Elecampane; about Church-Stoke.

Virga aurea; Golden Rod, in the Woods near Bishops-Castle.

Baccharis; Ploughman's Spikenard, in the Road between Onebury and Ludlow.

Paludapium; Smallage, in Stank-mead near Bishops-Castle.

Cannabis Spuria flore eleganti; Fair flowered Nettle Hemp, very common among the Corn, in the South-West Parts.

Verbascum nigrum; Sage leaved Black-mullen, in the Road between the Heath and the Fay.

Pinquicula; Butter-wort, near Longment.

Eruca Silvestris; Wild Rocket on the Walls of Ludlow Castle.

Perficaria siliquosa; Quick-in-Hand, at Guern-Dee.

Fumaria claviculata; Climbing Fumitory, in the Warren near Bishops-Castle, plentifully.

Caryophyllus minor repens nostras; Maiden-pinks, in the Lane from Bishops-Castle to Woodbeach.

Clymenum

Clymenum Italicum; Tuttsan, or Park-
Leaves, in a Wood at Old Church-moor,
plentifully.

Ascyron Palystre; Marsh St. Peter's
Wort, by Liddum Heath.

Colchicum purpureum; Meadow Saffron,
in Hope-mead by Bishops-Castle.

Helleborine Palustris; Marsh Hellebore,
in Oakley Wood.

Funcus Alpinus cum cauda Leporina;
Hare's Tail-Rush, on Elsmere Meers.

Erica Baccifera; Black-berried Heath,
upon the Stiperstones.

Fraxinus Bubula; Quicken-tree, upon
Mendip Hills.

Vaccinia Rubra; Red Whorts, or
Cranberries, upon Stiperstone Common.

Berberis dumetorum; The Barberry-
bush, in the Hedges by the Road-side,
from New Inn to Shrewsbury.

Rubus Ideus; The Raspberry Bush, by
Henley Wood.

Erica humilis Rosmarini foliis; Wild
Rosemary on the Moors near Elsmere.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of this County.

THIS County hath no Bishop of
its own, but is divided between
the Bishops of Coventry and Litchfield,
and the Bishop of Hereford; the Southern
Part from the Severn being under the
Jurisdiction of this later; and the

Northern Part from the same River
being in the Diocese of the former.
There is but one Archdeacon for both
Dioceses, viz. The Archdeacon of
Shrewsbury, or Salop, who hath under
his Visitation,

The Deanery of Burford.

The Deanery of Clun and Wenlock,

The Deanery of Ludlow,

The Deanery of Pontisbury,

The Deanery of Sottesden, or
Stottesden,

} within the Diocese of
Hereford.

The Deanery of Newport,

The Deanery of Shrewsbury.

} within the Diocese of
Coventry and Litchfield.

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The

The Monasteries of this County before the Dissolution of them, by King Henry VIII. were,

Shrewsbury, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, dedicated to the Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; and *Mr. Speed* from *Leland* adds *St. Melburgh*, and built by *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*, who being a Person of extraordinary Devotion, not only erected and endowed amply this Abbey in the Suburbs of this City, and three other Religious Houses in *Normandy*; but towards the End of his Life, having by the Hand of *Reginald*, then Prior of *Shrewsbury*, obtained from the House of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, the Coat of *St. Hugh*, sometime Abbot there, for himself to put on, caused himself, with the Consent of his Wife, to be shorn a Monk of this Abbey, where he remained to his Death, which happened *Anno* 1094, and was buried in the Church of the said Monastery. After his Death, *Hugh de Montgomery*, who succeeded him in his Earldom, gave several other Lands, with great Liberties and Immunities, to this Monastery, denouncing an heavy Curse upon all such as should deprive them of the one, or violate the other. He was also buried in the Cloyster of this Abbey, with great Lamentation, being slain as he was valiantly defending the County from the Invasions of the *Welsh* and *Norwegians*. The youngest Son of Earl *Roger*, was *Roger of Poitou* Earl of *Lancaster*. He was much enriched by the Conqueror, tho' he had nothing of his Father's Estate, and became a liberal Benefactor to this Monastery, which was of his Father's Foundation, by giving to it the Churches of *Kirkeham*, *Waleton* and *Biscopeham*; as also the Manors of *Pulton*, *Orciton* and *Biscopeham* in *Lankashire*, together with the Fishing of *Thelewell* in the same County. With this Earl the Family of *Montgomery*

ended; but after them this Abbey found many Benefactors; for King *Henry I.* and his Successor King *Stephen*, gave the Monks also certain Lands, and confirmed the said Liberties in so large a Manner, that nothing could be added to them. *Ranulph de Gernon*, also Earl of *Chester*, a great Admirer of the Monastick Life, gave to this Abbey of *Shrewsbury* two Houses in *Chindred Wiche*, and as much Salt, as they could there make without Toll.

Ivo Pantulf, also gave to the Monks of *St. Peter's* of *Shrewsbury*, his Mill at *Sutton*; but the most bountiful Benefactor to this Abbey, was *Haman de Peverell*, the eldest Son of *Ranulph de Peverel*, who being one of the Barons, i. e. Chief Tenants of *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the Founder of this Abbey, did in the Time of Earl *Hugh*, the next Successor of the said *Roger*, give to the Abbot and Monks of this Abbey, and their Successors, the Tithes of all his Lordships in this County, viz. *Burton* under *Lime*, *Wulreton*, *Arkelon*, *Heitone*, *Wilsfeland*, *Cley*, *Brugelton* and *King Cardesey*, *Crugelton* and *Selep*, *Sybil* his Wife joining with him in the said Grant. His Nephew *William de Peverel*, called *Peverel* of *Essex*, seems to have been his Heir. He confirmed his Uncle's Grant to this Abbey, not only of the Tithes above mentioned, but of the Lordships of *Wulurington*, *Chinardesey* and *Crugelton*.

Guarine de Meez, a Branch of the House of *Lorraine*, and one of the chief Counsellors to *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, was also a great Benefactor to this Abbey, for he gave to it a Part of *Bradeston*, the Town of *Tugfort*, with the Tithes of *Opeton*, as also the Church and Tithes of *Beritone*; and after his Death, his Wife, for the Health of

of his Soul, bestowed on them an House in *Shrewsbury*, for this Purpose, that the Firmour thereof should find a Wax-Light to burn in the Abbey-Church there every Night throughout the Year, at the Altar of the *Holy Innocents*. *Reginald*, the Brother of this *Warine*, gave also to these Monks the Town of *Leigh*, and his Son and Heir *Hugh* gave them the Churches of *St. Oswald* and *Mutle*, with the Tithes of *Nesse* and *Scrawardine* in this County. His Son *Fulke*, who was called *Fulke Vicecomes*, gave the Lordship of *Pinelege*. *Roger de Corbet*, who held 24 Manors, most of them in *Shropshire*, of *Roger de Montgomery*, gave also to these Monks *Wentlege*, *William* and *Everard* his Son consenting thereto. At the same Time *Robert* his Brother, who held of *Earl Roger* divers other Lordships in this County, bestowed on these Monks the Church of *Nutemore*, with the Tithes of that Town, and the Tithes of *Fochebulle*, as also the Town of *Lochetone*. *Alan de Flatbald* having married the Daughter and Heir of the above-mentioned *Warine* Sheriff of *Shropshire*, having in her Right the Barony of the said *Warine*, did also confirm all the Grants of his Wife's Ancestors to those Monks; and his Son *William* gave them all his Lands in *Iselham*, as also the Churches of *Opton*, *Trocheford* and *Oswestry*, with the Chapel of *Martins Chirk*, and all other Chapels belonging to those Churches, likewise half a Salt-Work in *Wiche* in *Worcestershire*; as also a Place upon *Severn* within his Forest, to contain a Floodgate, either for Fishing, or for his Mill at *Etton*, together with the Tithes of *Donham*, and four Oxgangs of Land in *Trocheford*.

Matilda de Lengspe, Daughter and Heir of *Walter de Clifford*, *Walchelinus Maminot*, and divers others, of whose Benefactions we have no particular Account, were also liberal to this House, and their Gifts were all confirmed to the Monks by King *Henry III.* *Reg. 11.* So that this Abbey being one of the richest in these Parts; the Abbot had his Seat in Parliament among the Ba-

rons; and at the Dissolution the Revenues were found to amount to the yearly Value of 615 *l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* *ob.* as *Mr. Speed* out of *Leland* tells us, and *Stevens* out of *Reynerius*. By what Mistake *Dugdale* makes them no more than 132 *l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* *per Ann.* we find not, nor can it be probable, if we consider the Donations above-mentioned, and the Privilege it had of having a Parliamentary Abbot.

Our Abstract from the Monasticon mentions no other Religious House in this Town, but this Abbey dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; but *M. Speed* from *Leland* gives us a Catalogue of several others, viz.

A Hospital dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Chad*, valued at the Dissolution at 14 *l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* *per Ann.*

A College dedicated to *St. Mary*, valued at the Suppression at 13 *l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *per Ann.*

A Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to *St. Augustine*, and built by one of the *Stafford* Family, but sets down no Revenue.

A Priory of *Carmelite* Friars, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and founded by one *Jenevile*, but of what Value it was at the Suppression, he mentions not.

A Priory of *Franciscan* Friars, dedicated to *St. Francis*, and erected by *Jeffrey Lord Powis*; but how endowed or valued at the Suppression, we find not.

A Priory dedicated to *St. Dominick*, and founded by one of the Family of *Charlton's*, in which the Lady *Charlton*, a Foundress, was buried. *Mr. Stevens* will have this House a *Franciscan* Monastery. Both may enjoy their Opinion.

Abberbury, a Priory of Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*, founded by *Guavine de Meez*, one of the chief Counsellors of *Roger de Montgomery*, and having been endowed by him and his Successors, was given by *Fulk Fitzwarine* to the Monks of *Grandmont* in *Normandy*, with divers Lands, and so began

became a Cell to that Abbey. King Henry II. confirmed these Grants, Reg. 17. as did also Thomas Corbet in 1262. This House being alien, was given to King Henry V. to carry on his War with France, and remaining in the Crown in King Henry VIth's Reign; that Prince gave it to *All-Souls* College in Oxford, with some other small Priories, which King Edward IV. upon his first Accession to the Crown, is said to have confiscated and detained in his Hands, till the Society submitted themselves to his Dominion, and acknowledged their Fault in adhering to King Henry VI.

Battlefield, a Collegiate Church, erected after this Manner. King Henry IV. Reg. 11. granted to Roger Ive, Rector of the Chapel of St. John Baptist, at *Adbrighton Husee*, two Acres of Ground in that Lordship, adjoining to *Shrewsbury*, in a Place called *Bateley-field*, being the Plain where he fought with and overcame Henry Percy, surnamed *Hotspur*, and the Rebels with him; for building thereon a Chapel in Honour of St. Mary Magdalene, for a Master and five Chaplains, of which Master and Chaplains he appointed the said Roger and his Successors, Rectors of the said Chapel of St. John Baptist, to be Masters or Wardens, and Richard Husee Lord of *Adbrighton*, and his Heirs, to be Patrons of the same, incorporating the said Foundation, and freeing them from Tenths, Subsidies and all Taxes, with the Grant of a Fair to the said Roger and his Successors, to be held there yearly on the Feast of Saint Mary Magdalene.

This Roger Ive, by his last Will, dated 30 Octob. 1444. 24 Hen. VI. gave to this College three Chalices of Silver gilt, one Pax-bread of Silver gilt, two silver Vials, three Bells in the Steeple, three Crosses gilt, with several Vestments and Books for Church-Service, and divers household Goods, &c. and increased the Stipends of every of the five Chaplains, from eight Marks to ten Marks *per Ann.* Upon Condition that they should pray in a more special Manner for the Souls

of King Henry IV. and King Henry V. the Founders of this College, Richard Husee, the first Patron of the same, and for the Souls of all the Faithful slain in the Fight of *Battlefield*, and there buried. All the rest of his Goods and Chattels he gave to the Fabrick of the said College, and to the Relief of the Poor in the Hospital of the same. He also appointed a new Seal to be made for the College, with this Inscription round about: *Sigillum commune Domini Rogeri Ive, primi Magistri & Successorum suorum Collegii Beatae Mariae Magdalene juxta Salop.* The Revenues of this College at the Suppression, by King Henry VIII. were valued at 54 l. 1 s. 10 d. *per Ann.* Dug. 54 l. 1 s. 1 d. *Speed ex Leland.*

Bildwas, or *Buldwass*, a Cistercian Abbey, founded by Roger de Clinton Bishop of Chester, as he is called from his Residence in that City, but really Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; for our Bishoprick of Chester was erected by King Henry VIII. and taken out of that Diocese. It was dedicated to St. Mary, (says Mr. Speed *ex Lel.*) but more truly to St. Ceadde; for we find that King Stephen, in the third Year of his Reign, Anno Domini 1139, gave and confirmed to God and the Church of St. Ceadde, and to the Abbot and Monks there, their Estate in like Manner as Roger Bishop of Chester had given it them; and further granted them several Immunities and Privileges. This Monastery had in the succeeding Times several considerable Benefactors, who much enriched it, viz.

Hugh de Nonant, or Novant, a Norman, Bishop of Coventry, gave to these Monks an Inn in the City of Litchfield, for their Reception, when they came thither.

William Fitz-alan, who in Right of his Wife, the Daughter of Warine, was Baron of Warine, bestowed on the Monks of *Buldwass*, his Lordship of *Little Buldwass*, with all his Woods of *Wroxeter*, reserving only out of them Necessaries for himself and his Tenants, with Paunage for their and his Hogs.

Robert Corbet, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry II.* gave to these Monks also his Mill at *Wentenour*, with a Mesuage thereunto adjoining, as also *Hulmore*, with the whole Marsh and Upland near to it, set forth by Metes, and Bounds, and likewise his Lordship of *Ritton*. *Walter de Dunstanvill* was also a Benefactor to this House; and *Alan de Zouche* gave them the Town of *Upton* in this County, with many others. All these their Estates were confirmed to them by King *Richard I.* Reg. 1.

But notwithstanding this House was so well possessed of their Estates, they were afterwards entangled in this Manner: *Henry Abbot* of this House, granted to *Hamon de Benthale*, in Consideration that his Mother was burdened with many Children, and at her Instance, a certain Allowance and Stipend out of this Monastery, for the Term of his Life; which afterwards, in the 11th of King *Edward II.* in Consideration of a certain Sum of Money in Hand paid to him by *John* then Abbot, the Successor of *Henry*, the said *Hamond* did release and quit-claim. Also in the Year 1287, *Henry de Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, and Constable of *Chester*, confirmed an Exchange made between the Monks of this House and those of *Crokesden*, viz. of *Caldon-Grange* in the County of *Stafford*, (being of his Fee) for certain Lands in *Edwiny* in this County. This Monastery at the Dissolution, was valued at 110 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* 1291. 6 *s.* 10 *d.* *Speed ex Lel. Godw. de pres.*

N. B. This Monastery was originally of the Order of *Savigni*; but was in or about the Year 1140, given by Abbot *Serlo de Valhodon*, to *St. Bernard*, to be incorporated into the Body of the *Cistercians*, which *St. Bernard* effected by repairing to the Council of *Rheims*, by presenting the Abbots *Serlo* and *Osmond* to Pope *Eugenius III.* who admitted them into the General Chapter of the *Cistercians*; and from that Time these Monks have been ranked among that Order.

Brewwood, a Monastery mentioned by *Mr. Speed* from *Leland*; but nothing said

of its Dedication, or Founder, but only that at the Suppression of the Abbies, it was valued at 31 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. *Mr. Dugdale* places it in *Staffordshire*.

Bromfield, or *Brumfield*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, of which we find, that Anno 1155, the Canons of it, by the Authority and Concurrence of *Theobald* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, did give their Church to the Abbey of *St. Peter's* at *Gloucester*; and that King *Henry II.* much about the same Time, confirmed all the Estates belonging to it, under the Title of the Church of *St. Mary* of *Bromfield*, to the Prior and Monks there serving God, to hold of him and his Heirs in perpetual Alms. King *Henry III.* made the like Confirmation to it. The Revenues of it at the Suppression, were valued at 87 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Bridgenorth, wherein were anciently divers Religious Houses; but we find only an Hospital in the *Monasticon*, and therefore shall depend upon the Relation of the Gentleman above-mentioned, who gives us this Account of them, which he owns to be imperfect; but the best he could gather, viz. There was adjoining to the Church-yard of *St. Leonard's* (which was a Chantry) a large Edifice, called

A College, supposed to be an Habitation for such Priests and Monks as were to pray for departed Souls, by performing the Popish *Obits* and *Dirges*, &c. It was destroyed by Fire, when the Town was burnt, together with the Church of *St. Leonard*. Upon the West Bank of the River *Severn*, in a rich Soil, is an old Building, called

The Friars, being in the Times of Popery a Convent of *Franciscans*, or Minor Friars, and was doubtless much larger than now it appears, there being some plain Marks of its ancient Magnificence yet visible; for in the Court or Yard thereof are Vaults under Ground, which run parallel to the House for some Space, and extend themselves several Ways, but how far in some Places, is not known. The End of one of these sub-

subterraneous Passages was lately discovered. It resembled the Hearth of a Chimney, with Seats on each Side of it, without any Appearance of a Funnel. In it were found Jars, and other earthen Vessels. The Height of this Cavity was such, that a Man of an ordinary Stature might walk in it almost upright. It was walled on both Sides, and arched with Stone on the Top, and paved at the Bottom. What was the Intent, Design and Use of them, is not yet discovered. There was also here another

Religious House dedicated to the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, situate in the *Middle-street* in the High Town; and another dedicated to

St. John Baptist, standing in the Lower Town, in the Street that is still denominated from it. There is a stately new House lately erected in the Place where the Monastery stood, and yet bears the Title of *St. John's*. There is also another ancient Structure at the South End of the Lower Town, called

St. James's, because it was dedicated to that Saint. It is said, that before the Act of Dissolution, this House was a Lazaret, or Hospital for Lepers.

An Hospital, of which it was found by Inquisition, taken the 14 *Edw. IV.* That *Radulfe le Strange* founded, and endowed it in Honour of the Blessed Trinity, the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. John Baptist*. *Ankaret*, the Daughter and Heir of *John le Strange* of *Blackmere*, marrying to *Richard Lord Talbot*, brought the Patronage of this Hospital into that Family, and *John Talbot*, the first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, being lineally descended from the Family of the *Le Stranges*, was a considerable Benefactor to it. It was at the same Time further found, that the Name of the *Custos* of this Hospital had been in Process of Time changed into that of Prior. At the Dissolution it was valued at 4 l. 0 s. 0 d. per Ann. *Dug. Speed.*

Chirbury, a Monastery of *Benedictine* Monks, who were first planted at *Snede*, in the Hundred of *Clun* in this County,

but were afterward removed from thence to this Place; by whom or for what Reasons it doth not appear; but this Town being found more inconvenient than the former, King *Edward I.* in the 9th Year of his Reign, removed them back again to *Snede*, where they remained till they were suppressed; but when that was, is not known.

Farendon, a Monastery in this County, reckoned by Mr. *Holinshed*, among the good Works of King *John*, to have been built by him, as were the Abbies of *Hales* above-mentioned, *Beaulieu*, &c.

Haghmond, or *Haughmond*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. John* the Evangelist, and founded 1 *Hen. I.* by *William Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, on which Account he had afterwards a Grant of the Patronage thereof, in all Vacancies made to him by King *Henry II.* at the Instance and Desire of *Alured*, then Abbot of this House. The Family of *Says* of *Riccards-Castle* were great Benefactors to this Priory; for *Osbert de Say* gave to the Canons here his Mill at *Wickbald*, and his Brother and Heir *Hugh de Say* confirmed to the said Canons, one Yard-land lying in a Place called *Wydebroke*, within his Lordship of *Riccards-Castle*; and moreover gave to them his Mill at *Rockeford*, with the Toll thereof.

Walter Lord Clifford, called the Son of *Richard de Ponce*, gave also to these Canons of *Haghmon*, his Mills at *Tamedbury*, and certain Lands in *Sinetune*, to which *Walter* his Son and Heir added his Mills at *Culmitone* and *Sinetune*, for the Maintenance of their Kitchen, with one Yard-land in *Sinetune*, and a Messuage belonging to the Mills there. *Robert de Clifford* also gave to these Monks, 14 *Edw. III.* the Moiety of the Hamlet of *Winderton* in *Warwickshire*; and *Ralph le Strange* gave them the Patronage of his Chapel at *Crockin*. All these Lands and Revenues given by several Benefactors, King *Edward*, in the 13th Year of his Reign, confirmed to the Church of *St. John* the Evangelist of *Hughman*, and the

the Canons there. Several of the *Welsh Princes* were among the Benefactors of this House, but we have not the Particulars.

In the Reign of King Henry V. Anno 3. *Ralph*, then Abbot of this House, and his Convent, at the Instance of *Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey*, granted to *Robert Lee* one Corody for Life; he being with the said Abbot, as his Squire with a Boy and two Horses, was to have Meat and Drink for himself, Boy and Horses, as others of the Abbots Squires in Times past were wont to have; during such Time as the said *Robert* shall please to abide in the said Monastery, and so for Apparel.

In the Time of King Henry VI. *Thomas Holden*, Esq; granted to the Prior of the Holy Trinity of London, and his Successors, in the Behalf of the whole Order of Canons Regular, one Messuage and Garden in the Parish of St. Peter and St. Michael, near the North-gate in Oxford, for a College for those of that Order to study in. *Richard* Bishop of Coventry granted to this Monastery of *Hagham*, that the Sacristan under the Abbot might baptize as well *Jews* as Children in the Monastery, and might use Parochial Rights within the same. *Nicholas*, Abbot of this House, in the Year 1332, allotted certain Revenues for the Maintenance of the Kitchen, and for twenty Hogs yearly for the Bacon of the House.

Richard Burnell, Abbot in the Year 1459, made certain Ordinances relating to the Offices of the Prior and Sub-Prior, whereby their Privileges and Precedences were settled, &c. Pope *Alexander III.* granted to this House, and the Canons serving God there, divers Liberties and Advantages, as not to pay Tithes of the Land and Cattle of their own Possessions, to have (*liberam Sepulturam*) a free Burial-place, to present Clerks to the Parochial Churches, which they held, yet to account to the House for their Profits; to celebrate divine Offices privately in the Time of a General Interdict, to pay no Tithes of

their Mills or Meadows, unless the Usage had been otherwise, &c. Pope *Boniface IX.* granted Indulgences to those who should visit this Church of *Hagmon* in certain Days in the Year, being truly penitent, and confessed. This House at the Dissolution was valued at 259l. 8s. 2d. ob. per Ann. *Dug.* 294l. 12s. 9d. per Ann. *Speed ex Lel.*

Hales, or *Hales-Owen*, a Monastery of the Order of *Pramonstratenses*, founded after this Manner. The Manor and Advowson of the Church of *Hales* was given by King *John*, Reg. 16. to *Peter de Rupibus* Bishop of *Winchester*, for the erecting of a Religious House upon it, which was accordingly performed by the Bishop, and the Manor settled upon it. King *Henry III.* confirmed the whole; and *Roger* Bishop of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, in the Year 1248, appropriated the Church of *Walesbale* to this Abbey, after the Death of one *Vincent*, then Rector of that Church, saving out of the same a Vicarage of thirteen Marks, to be assigned to a Vicar with all Obventions, &c.

In the Year 1270, *Godfrey* Bishop of *Worcester*, made a Settlement between the Abbot of *Hales*, and the perpetual Vicar of the Parish Church there, viz. That the said Vicar shall have and receive from the Abbot ten Marks yearly, an House with Out-houses, Orchard, Garden, and Vesture of the Church-yard; and that the Canons should find another Priest (*Presbyterum secundarium*) to be under the Vicar, and to bear all ordinary and extraordinary Charges.

Joan de Botetourt, Widow of *Thomas Botetourt*, and one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *John de Someri* Baron *Dudley*, gave the Manor of *Werweley*, or *Wely*, in the County of *Worcester*, to the Canons of this House, to found certain Chantries, and perform some Alms-deeds, according to the Tenure of an Indenture made between the Abbot of this House and her. She died soon after; but her Son and Heir *John de Botetourt*, as if he inherited her pious Disposition as well as Estate, gave the Advowsons of

of the Churches of *Clent* and *Rowley*, with the Chapels thereunto belonging, unto the said Canons of *Hales*. *John de Hampton* also gave some Lands to this House. *Wolston* Bishop of *Worcester*, appropriated to this Abbey the above-mentioned Church or Chapel of *Rowley*, reserving to the perpetual Vicar, who shall have the Cure of Souls there, a Revenue of ten Pounds *per Ann.* viz. a Messuage and Curtelage on the South Side of the Church-yard, with the Tithes of Calves and Lambs, &c. and all small Tithes, (except of the Lands belonging to the Monastery) Mortuaries, the Herbage and Trees of the Church-yard, and all the Alterage.

Sir Hugh Burnell, Governor of the Castle of *Bridgenorth*, and one of the Favourites of King *Richard II.* by his Testament, dated 2. *Octob.* 1417. 5 *Hen. V.* bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Quire of this Abbey of *Hales*, under a fair Tomb of Alabaster, (which he had before prepared) near the Body of *Foyce* his Wife, appointing his Funeral to be honourably solemnized, his Debts paid, Servants rewarded, &c. This Monastery at the Dissolution was valued at 280 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* ob. *per Ann.* *Dugd.* 337 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* ob. *per Ann.* *Speed ex. Lel.*

Lilleshal, a Church dedicated to *St. Almond*, and in old Time had in great Veneration. It is said to have been founded by *Adelfleda*, Queen of the *Mercians*; but it was much enlarged and endowed with ten Prebends, by King *Edgar*, who descended of the same Lineage with the said *Almund*. In the Reign, and by and with the Consent of King *Stephen*, *Richard Beaumeys*, Dean of this Church, gave it over to the Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, who came from *St. Peter's* at *Dorchester*, which Monastery was then new built, and dedicated to the ever Blessed Virgin *Mary*. *Alan de Zouke*, the Lady *Hilmaria de Trussebut*, &c. were great Benefactors to this House, and the former of them having the Patronage of it, left it to his Daughter *Maud*, who marrying *Robert de Holland* carried it into his Fa-

mily, King *Henry III.* confirmed their Estates. *Edelina*, the Daughter of *Dunand* the Priest, gave two Messuages, with the Appertinances in *Newborough*, to this House; and *Robert de Wudebot*, all his Land in *Sackelaw*, and *Millisont* his Widow, a Marit-land in *Horselaw*, in pure and perpetual Alms.

Gilbert de Cunedore, endeavouring to defraud these Canons of one of their Prebends, was excommunicated, till at last he was prevailed with to restore it, and to do Penance for his Fault, receiving from every Canon of this Church a publick Discipline and Correction. In the Time of *Roger* Bishop of *Coventry*, and Pope *Eugenius*, the Secular Canons or Prebendaries were changed into Regulars. In the Year 1495, the Canons of this House obtained of the Pope's Nuncio in *England*, the Appropriation of the Parish Church of *Hulme*, their Petition setting forth, that they could make nothing of their Rents and Possessions, by Reason of the Wars with *Wales*, and by Reason of their Situation upon the military Way, called *Watling-street*; for they were impoverished by the continual Conflux of Guests and Travellers, who eat up their Provisions, &c. This Monastery was surrendered to King *Henry VIII.* by *Robert Watson*, the last Abbot, who had a Pension of 50 *l.* *per Ann.* settled on him for his Life, being valued at the Dissolution at 229 *l.* 3 *s.* 0 *d.* *per Ann.* 327 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* *per Ann.*

Ludlow, Mr. *Speed* out of *Leland* mentions a Priory of White Friars (*Speed ex Lel.*) dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, founded by *Sir Lawrence Ludlow*, Knt. Anno 1349, 24 *Edw. III.* and another of *Augustine* Friars, dedicated to *St. Augustine*, to which *Edmund de Pontibus* or *Bridgman*, was a Benefactor; but we have no other Account of them, nor any other Religious Houses in this Town, except

An Hospital, dedicated to *St. John Baptist*, situate near the Bridge, founded by *Peter Undegod*, and by him endowed with divers Lands, &c. for the Maintenance

tenance of certain religious Brethren, and for the Sustenance of poor and infirm People. He also granted to the Brothers, that after his Decease they might freely choose one of themselves to be their Master or Custos; and as often as Occasion should be, the Master or Custos to admit the Brothers, and both of them the Poor, &c. which Lands, &c. so given as is abovesaid, were confirmed by *Walter de Lacy* the chief Lord of the Fee, and by King *Henry III. Reg. 5.* This Hospital at the Dissolution was valued at 17 l. 3 s. 3 d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed ex Lel.

Newport, a Collegiate Church, erected by *Thomas Draper* in this Town, after this Manner: King *Henry VI.* in the 20th Year of his Reign, licensed the said *Thomas Draper* to purchase and receive from the Abbot and Convent of *St. Peter* at *Shrewsbury*, the Parish-Church of *Newport*, and therein to found and erect a College for one Custos, a Priest, and four Chaplains, whom, by the Name of the Custos and Chaplains of *St. Mary College* of *Newport*, he incorporated, with a Licence to endow the same with Lands, &c. of the Value of ten Pounds per Ann. and appropriate the Parish-Church to the same, provided that the Custos for the Time being take upon him the Cure of Souls and minister all and singular the Sacraments to the Parishioners, &c.

Ratlinghope, or *Ratlinghope*, a Priory of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to *St. Giles*; but who was the Founder, and what Endowments it had, we can't discover. All that we find of it is, That *Leuvelin* Prince of *North-Wales*, granted his Letters of Protection to the Canons of this House, to exempt them and theirs from all Rapine and Depredations, or any other Molestation from the bordering *Welch*; and this was done on the Account of one *Walter Corbet*, a Canon of this House, his Kinsman.

Tonge, a Collegiate Church thus founded: King *Henry IV. Reg. 12.* for the Sum of forty Pounds paid into the

Hanaper, granted his Licence to *Isabel* the Widow of *Eulke de Penbrugge Chivalier*, and others, to purchase of the Abbot and Convent of the Abbey of *Shrewsbury*, the Advowson of the Church of *St. Bartholomew* at *Tonge*, and to erect and change the same into a College of five Chaplains, of which one should be the Custos; and to endow the same with Lands and Churches, for the Maintenance of the said Custos and Chaplains; and thirteen poor People, more or less, whom he incorporated, &c. setting the Patronage of the said College on *Richard de Penbrugge*, in special Tail, with diverse Remainders over.

King *Henry V.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, setting forth, that by an Act made in the Parliament late held at *Leicester*, all the alien Priories of his Kingdom were given to him and his Heirs, granted to the Custos and Chaplains of this College the Priory of *Lapley* in *Staffordshire*, and all the Revenues thereunto appertaining, being heretofore Part of the Possessions of the Abbey of *S. Remigius* at *Rheimes* in *Champaigne* in *France*, provided that the Vicarage of the Church of *Lapley* be sufficiently endowed, and a competent Sum allowed to the Poor of the Parish, according to that Statute. The Revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 22 l. 8 s. 1 d. per Ann. Dugd. Speed ex Lel.

Wenlock, or *Wendlock*, was most anciently a Nunnery, in which *S. Milburga*, Niece of *Wilphere* King of *Mercia*, lived and died the Abbess with the Reputation of great Sanctity. This House being totally decayed and ruined, *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, erected in its Place a Monastery for the Monks of *Cluni*, an Order which he much respected. The Church he dedicated to *S. Milburgh*. The Benefactors to this Monastery were, 1. *Jeffrey de Say*, who by and with the Consent of *Alice Cheney* his Wife, gave to the Prior and Convent of this House, all his Manor of *Dodington* or *Dudington* in this County, with all its Appertinances, which Grant King *Henry II.* by two Charters, and

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King

King Henry III. by one, confirmed to the said Convent. 2. *William Mittleton* and *Adam Fitz-williams*, Clerk of *Mittleton*, resigned to the Prior and Convent of this House two Yard lands, which their Ancestors had unjustly detained from them. 3. *Isabel de Say*, Wife of *William Fitz-alan*, Earl *Arundel*, was also a Benefactress, but we find not the Particulars. 4. *William de Boterell*, and *Isabella* his Wife, gave the Church of *S. George* of *Clun* to these Monks, by which Donations the Revenues of this House were so much increased, that at the Dissolution they were valued at 401 l. 1 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Ann. Dugd. 434 l. 0 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Wombrigge, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *S. Augustine*, founded by *William Fitz-alan* of *Clun*, who dedicated it to God, *S. Mary* and *St. Leonard*. Many were the Benefactors to this Priory, among whom were the Lords of *Oberinton*, who gave divers Lands and Revenues in that Town to it. All the Possessions of these Canons, with divers Liberties to them granted by their several Benefactors, were recited and confirmed by King *Edw. II.* Anno Reg. 12. The Revenues at the Dissolution were valued at 65 l. 7 s. 4 d. per Ann. Dugd. 72 l. 15 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

The MARTYRS of this County are,

William Thorpe, who having for 20 Years and more travelled up and down the Nation propagating the Gospel-Doctrines, then lately received by *John Wickliffe*, and among other Places, where he chiefly abode, preached much at *Shrewsbury*, was at length apprehended and imprisoned by Archbishop *Arundel* at *Saltwood-Castle* in *Kent*, where having remained some Time, the Archbishop having no particular Charge against him, and but a Suspicion of Heresy, offered him his Liberty, ' If he would swear to him to forsake
' all the Opinions which the Sect
' of the *Lollards* held, and hereafter
' neither privily nor openly hold or
' teach any such Opinion, nor favour
' any Man or Woman, young or old,
' that holdeth them, but to the best of
' his Knowledge and Power shall withstand such Disturbers of Holy Church
' in every Diocese where he should
' come, and them that will not leave
' their false and damnable Opinions,
' he will make known their Names to
' the Bishop of the Diocese, in which

' they are, or his Ministers, and more-
' over shall preach no more, till he
' should understand by good Witness
' that he had utterly abandoned his heretical Opinions and Doctrines, which
' he had before held and taught. *William Thorpe* answered to this Proposal, That if he should consent to it, he should do a Thing unlawful and deem himself accursed, by becoming an Appealer and a Spy for every Bishop, and be the Cause of the Death both of Men and Women both ghostly and bodily: for many of both Sexes that stand now in the Way of Salvation, if he should inform of them to the Bishop and his merciless Ministers, would forsake the Ways of Truth to avoid the Troubles and Persecutions which they would lay upon them to constrain their Consent to their Doctrines. This Answer provoked the Archbishop so much, that he told him, that he was not willing to leave his old Errors he saw, and therefore added, That he should quickly either consent to his Ordinance, and submit to his Decrees, or else by *S. Thomas* he should be degraded, and follow his Fellow (*William Sautrey*, a little before

mar-

martyr'd) into *Smithfield*. *William Thorp*, after some further Discourse with the Archbishop, who was impatient for a direct Answer, said, *I tell you at one Word, I dare not for the Dread of God, submit to you after the Tenure and Sentence that you have rehearsed above to me.*

The Archbishop having thus dealt with *William Thorp*, according to *St. Paul's* Advice, (as he speaks) *If it may be, as much as in us is, we ought to have Peace with all Men*; and not prevailing, came to a more close Accusation of him, and produced a Certificate sent to him from *Shrewsbury*, under the Bailiff's Seal, witnessing his Errors and Heresies to this Effect :

' The third Sunday after Easter, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Four Hundred and Seven, *William Thorp* came into the Town of *Shrewsbury*, and through Leave granted unto him to preach, he said openly in *St. Chad's Church* in his Sermon, That the Sacraments of the Altar after the Consecration was material Bread; And that Images should in no wise be worshipped; And that Men should not go on Pilgrimages; And that Priests have no Title to Tithes; And that it is not lawful for to swear in any wise.

William Thorp having heard the Certificate read, answered, That he never preached or taught so either openly or privily; but the Archbishop replied, That he would give Credence to those worshipful Men of *Shrewsbury*, who had witnessed those Things under their Seals; and further, because thou hast troubled the Commonalty of their Town with thy Doctrine, have prayed us, that if thou shalt be made to suffer (as thou art worthy) open Jouresse (a Recantation) for thine Heresies, it may be done among them, that such as thou hast perverted, may through Fear of the like Sufferings be reconciled again to the Unity of the Church, and such as stand in the true Faith of Holy Church, may be thereby better established therein. And by my Christ (says the

Archbishop) this hearty Prayer and fervent Request shall be thought on.

Upon this Denial of *William Thorp*, it was moved by the Doctors then present, that the Archbishop should appose and examine him in all the Points that were certified against him, that they might hear his Answers from his own Mouth, and be Witnesses of them; whereupon the Archbishop taking the Certification in his Hand, said, Thou preachedst openly at *St. Chad's*, That the Sacrament of the Altar was material Bread after the Consecration; what sayst thou! Resteth there after the Consecration in the Host material Bread, or no? *W. Thorp* answered with a Protestation, I believe, that *Jesus Christ*, the Night before he suffered, took Bread, blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to his Disciples, saying, Take, eat, this is my Body; and this is, and ought to be all Mens Belief, and in this Belief I purpose to live and die, acknowledging that the worshipful Sacrament of the Altar is the Sacrament of Christ's Flesh and Blood in Form of Bread and Wine. But replied the Archbishop, The Church hath determined, That there abideth no Substance of Bread after the Consecration in the Sacrament of the Altar, and believest thou not this Ordinance of the Church? What say the Doctors of this Sacrament? *W. Thorp* replied, The Ordinances of Men must not be put into our Belief; yet we refuse not the Judgment of those Pillars of the Church, such as 1. *St. Paul*, who calleth the Sacrament the Bread which we break. 2. *St. Austin*, who saith, that in the Sacrament the Thing which is seen is bread, but Mens Faith makes it Christ's Body. And 3. *Fulgentius* saith, That as it is an Error to say, That Christ is very Man, and not very God: or on the contrary, very God, and not very Man; so is it also an Error to say, The Sacrament is but a Substance (i. e. Bread and not Christ's Body, or Christ's Body and not Bread.) Lastly, In the Canon of the Mass the Sacrament is called Holy Bread. And thus the Church held for a thousand Years after Christ. This is, and shall always be my Belief; do with me, God, what thou wilt.

Well well, said the Archbishop, thou shalt say otherwise before I leave thee. But what sayst thou to the second Point alledged against thee by the worthy Men of Shrewsbury, that thou preachedst there, that Images ought not to be worshipped in any wise. W. Thorp replied, That since every Thing that God made was very good, they are all praisable and worshipful for the End that God made them, and especially Man, who was created in God's likeness; but the carving, casting and painting of Imagery made with Man's Hands, tho' much accepted and ordained by Man, ought not to be worshipped in Form, or in the Likeness of Man's Craft. The Archbishop answered, I grant that no Body ought to do Worship to any such Images for themselves; but a Crucifix ought to be worshipped for the Passion of Christ that is painted thereon, and so brought to Mens Minds; and that the Images of the blessed Trinity, the Virgin Mary, Christ's Mother, and other Saints, ought to be worshipped, as King's Letters are respected by pulling off the Cap to them. William Thorp replied, That such temporal Usages may be done without Sin; but this authorizeth us not to worship Images, since Moses, David, Solomon and Baruch do so plainly forbid the worshipping of Images. The Archbishop answered, Under the Law before Christ became Man, there was no Likeness of the Trinity, or any Person of it; but since Christ's Incarnation 'tis lawful to have Images to shew his Mankood; and 'tis well done to paint the Trinity in Images, because it is a great Moving of the Devotion of Men, to see them as well as the other Images of Saints. To which W. Thorp answered, Certainly if the wonderful working of God, and the holy Lives and Doctrines of Christ, his Apostles and Prophets, were made known to the People by the holy Living and Teaching of the Priest, they would be sufficient Books to know God by, and his Saints, without Images made by Mens Hands. The Archbishop then appealed as it were to him, and asked him, If he could think it decent to go into a Church and see no Image there? To which W. Thorp replied, They that go to a Church to pray devoutly to God, may be the more fervent in Mind, when they see nothing to draw away

their Senses; and since Christ blessed them that believed in him, and yet had never seen him, it is better for all Men, through hearing and believing his Word, to know and obey God's Will, than seek Instruction by Images made with Mens Hands; and on this Account St. Gregory the Great, commended a Bishop for forbidding Images to be worshipped. The Archbishop something heated by this Answer, said, Since by the Rood at the North-door of St. Paul's London, at the Images of our Lady at Wallingham, and of many other Saints in divers Places in England, many great and praisable Miracles are done, should not the Images of such holy Saints be worshipped? To this William Thorp replied, That there is no such Virtue in any Image that it should be therefore worshipped; and that he was certain that there is no Miracle done of God, that Images should be worshipped; and therefore as he preached at Shrewsbury, so he did then declare, That no Body should trust to an Image, nor bow, kneel, bow, pray, or offer any Thing to them, nor kiss and incense them, but rather destroy them, as Hezekias did the Brazen Serpent. And as to the Miracles wrought by them, if we mind what St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Chrysostome, and other great Doctors of the Church, have written concerning them; it is to be feared, that for the Infidelity of Men and Women, the Devil hath great Power to work many of (if not all) the Miracles done in those Places at this present Time; for the Word of God is sufficient for Man's Salvation, and none but a wicked and adulterous Generation seeks after Signs.

Here the Archbishop passed to the next Accusation brought against him in the Certificate, and said, How sayst thou to this Doctrine preached by thee, That Pilgrimages are not lawful, and that those Men and Women that go on Pilgrimages to Canterbury, Beverley, Wallingham, &c. are accursed, and foolishly spend their Goods in Waste. To this William Thorpe pleaded, That he never said that no Pilgrimage is lawful, for there is a true Pilgrimage of Men travelling thro' this World toward the Place of Bliss in Heaven, busying themselves to know truly and keep the Commands of God, walking in the Ways of Righteous-

ness, hating and avoiding the By-paths of Sin, and loving and practising the Cardinal Virtues and all the Branches of them: This is a good Pilgrimage; but as he said at Shrewsbury, so he said now, That such as have fleshly Wills, and travelling far in their Bodies, spend much Money to seek and visit the Bones and Images of this and that Saint, are neither acceptable to God nor any Saint, but waste blamefully those Goods in vain Pilgrimages, with which they should do Works of Mercy according to God's Command, to poor and needy Men and Women.

The next Charge the Shrewsbury Men brought against him was, That he preached, That Priests have no Title to Tithes, which W. Thorp deny'd, yet own'd, that being consulted by a certain Person about the Payment of Tithes in the Prison, he referred him to some more judicious Clerk; but when he would not depart without his Answer, he said, In the Old Law, which ended at Christ's Resurrection, God commanded Tithes to be given to the Levites, but in the new Law neither Christ nor any of his Apostles took Tithes of the People, nor commanded the People to pay Tithes to Deacons or Priests. Christ and his Apostles lived of the pure Alms of the People, and after Christ's Ascension they travelled with their Hands to get a Livelihood. St. Paul indeed saith, That they that preach the Gospel shall live of the Gospel; but presently adds, that he used not that Power. Did Priests live virtuously and preach constantly, taking no Tithes, Offerings or other Duties, the People would give them a sufficient Livelihood. Christ and his Apostles lived by the pure Alms of the People, and the Disciple ought to be as his Master, and not above him.

After this some moved the Archbishop to desist from talking with him, - as being without Hopes of doing good upon him; but the Archbishop replied, that there was one Point more certified against him, and he would hear what he could say to it, viz. That it is not lawful to swear in any Case. What sayst thou to it? William Thorp answered, That he never taught so openly in any Place, but that he preached in Shrewsbury, and so now

said, That by the Authority of Christ and St. James, and the Testimony of divers Saints and Doctors, It is not lawful in any Case to swear by any Creature, nor in any Case, if that without an Oath in any wise he that is charged to swear may excuse himself to them, that have Power to compel him to swear, even in lawful Things; but if a Man can't excuse himself without an Oath to them that have Power to compel him to swear, then he ought to swear only by God, taking him only, who is Truth it self, to be a Witness of his Truth. To swear upon a Book is to swear by Creatures; and therefore St. Chrysostome blames them greatly that bring forth a Book to swear upon, and charges Clerks not to constrain any Body to swear whether truly or falsely; for he saith, 'tis a Sin to swear well, i. e. to swear to the Truth, when in any Manner a Man may excuse himself without an Oath. Other Discourses passed at this Examination by the Archbishop, but all concluded with this Question, Wilt thou submit to the Ordinance of Holy Church, or no? But he promising it no further than was agreeable to God's Law, his Submission was rejected, and he was remanded to Prison. What became of him afterwards, is not known: It is not found that he was burned. It is most probable, that being committed to Prison, he was either secretly made away, or died of Sickness and hard Usage.

William Glover, who tho' he escaped the Hands of the Papists during his Life, may be properly enough reputed a Martyr after his Death. He died at Wemm in this County, and being brought to the Parish-Church there to be buried, one Bernard, who was then the Curate, and so continued, when Mr. Fox wrote this Part of his Martyrology, would not suffer his Body to be interred, but rode to the then Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, Dr. Ralph Baines, to certify him of the Matter, and take his Order, and advise what he should do. In the mean Time the Body lying unburied a whole Day; One Richard Morrice a Taylor in the Night-time, attempted to bury him, but was hindred by one John Thor-

lin and others, from so doing, so that the Corpse lay above Ground without Sepulture two Days and a Night, till Bernard the Curate returned with the Bishop's Letter, directed to the Parish of *Wem*, to this Effect: 'That he understanding that one *Glover*, an Heretick, was dead in the Parish of *Wem*, which *Glover*, for all the Time of his being in this Country, hath been known for a Rebel against our Holy Faith and Religion, a Contemner of the Holy Sacraments and Ceremonies used in Holy Church, and hath separated himself from the Communion of all good Christian Men, and never required to be reconciled to our Mother Holy Church, and in his last Days did not call for his ghostly Father, but died without all Rites belonging to a Christian Man. I thought it good not only to command the Curate of *Wem*, that he should not be buried in a Christian Man's Burial, but also will and command all the Parish of *Wem*, that no Man procure, help, or speak to have him buried in Holy Ground, but especially the Churchwardens, to assist the Curate in hindring and letting that he be not buried neither in

the Church or Churchyard. And I also charge those that brought the Body to the Place, to carry it away again at their own Charge, as they will answer it at their Peril. At *Ecclesch* 6 Sept. 1558." By Virtue of this Letter, those Persons who had brought the Corps to be buried, were forced at their own Charge to carry it back again, and because it was so corrupted, and smelt so strong, that no Man could come near it, they were fain to draw it with Horses into a Broom-field, and there bury it.

Edward Burton, Esq; being also in these Days accounted an Heretick, was denied Christian Burial by the Curate of *St. Chad's Church* at *Shrewsbury*, where by his Will he had ordered his Body to be buried; whereupon his Friends were forced to bring back his Body and bury it in his own Garden, as we have already related in *Longnor*.

Oliver Richardine, of the Parish of *Whitchurch*, in this County, was burned at *Hartford West*, Sir *John Igone* being Sheriff at the same Time, which seemeth to have been about the later End of King *Henry VIIIth's* Reign.

Sufferers for their Loyalty and the Episcopal Government, in the late rebellious Times, may be justly ranked here.

DR. *William Higgins*, Archdeacon of *Derby*, and Rector of *Stoke upon Tern*, he being a Chaunter in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*, was driven by the Lord *Brooks's* Forces from his Dwelling there, to the King's Army for Safe-guard, and being taken Prisoner after *Edgbill* Fight, was kept close in Prison at *Coventry* a quarter of a Year, till he purchased his Release dear; but soon

after, all his Preferments, Goods and Books were seized, except *Stoke Parsonage*, where he was suffered only to keep a Curate, and take some Profit from it; but that also was soon taken from him, and he and his Family, a Wife and Children, forced to depend upon the Charity of a Cottager and some mean Persons. At length he was ordered Fifths to be paid him out of his sequester'd

sequester'd Living, but could obtain but 15*l.* *per Ann.* which was not a seventh Part; yet on this by teaching School he procured a Subsistence for his Family, till the Lieutenant General of the County hindred him from teaching School, which brought extream Poverty upon him and his, insomuch that they must have been starved, had not Sir *Richard Leveson* and some other Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, relieved them. He lived to the Restoration, but died before he could provide for his Family.

Ambrose Philips, of *Westbury* first Portion, was sequestred from his Rectory in 1645, by the Committee of *Salop*, and

he was ejected the next Year by a Party of Soldiers. He had then a Wife and ten Children, who were turned out of Doors. He was afterward permitted to rent the Tithes, but when his Barns were full, the Committee sent an Order, and seized all the Tithes and Profits; so that from thenceforth his Family was forced to subsist by Charity chiefly; for tho' he had a Tenement of 30*l.* *per Ann.* he could never get above 6*l.* a Year clear; and would have taught School, but he could not be allowed that Liberty. He lived to be restored, but not without great Opposition from the adverse Party.

Divines of Note in this County, whose Place of Nativity or Residence is not known.

Richard Talbot, Brother of Sir *John Talbot*, first Earl of *Shrewsbury*. He being bred to Learning, was consecrated Archbishop of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, Anno Domini 1417, and sat two and thirty Years in that See, being all that Time Privy Counsellor to King *Henry V.* and *VI.* twice Chief Justice, and once Chancellor of *Ireland*. He deserved well of his Church, (founding six petty Canons, and as many Choristers therein) yea, and generally of all *Ireland*, by writing a Book against *James Duke of Ormond*, wherein he detects his Abuses during his Lieutenantancy in *Ireland*. He died 15 Aug. 1649, and lies buried in *St. Patrick's Church* in *Dublin*, under a Marble Stone. He was in his declining Age unanimously chose Archbishop of *Armagh*, which, tho' an higher Station, he refused to remove to it, wisely preferring Safety before Honour or Profit. His Epitaph is mean, unworthy of so good a Man.

George Day, successively Scholar, Fel-

low and Provost of *King's College Cambridge*, which last he retained with his Bishoprick of *Chichester*, to which he was consecrated Anno 1543. He was a pertinacious Papist; and that he might seem to conform to the Reformation began in King *Edward's* Reign, and to keep his See, preached a kind of Recantation Sermon; but either it was not satisfactory, or he relapsed into his old Errors, and was thereupon deprived of his See, and Dr. *John Story* put into his Place. But Queen *Mary's* Accession procured his Restoration, which he lived not long to enjoy, for he died Anno 1556.

William Day was his Brother, but of a clear different Principle and Disposition. The former was a most rigid Papist, but this was a zealous Protestant. They both lived in the same College together, and this being the Younger, and having some Dependence upon his elder Brother, requested of him a little Money to buy Books, and some other Ne-

Necessaries, and of him received a Denial, in these or the like Words: 'That he thought it not fit to spend the Goods of the Church upon him, who was an Enemy to the Church.' (for so he thought him, being suspected of favouring the Principle of the Protestants) But tho' *William* found no better Reception from his Brother, he could say in *Solomon's* Words, 'That there is a Friend who is nearer than a Brother,' in not wanting those who plen-

tifully supplied his Necessities of all Kinds, and more especially in Books, which he used to so good Purpose, that he became a famous Man. He was chosen Proctor of *Cambridge* in 1558, and afterwards was made by *Q. Elizabeth* (who highly esteemed him for his Learning and Piety) Provost of *Eaton* and Dean of *Windso*r, and at Length raised him to the See of *Winchester*, but he was scarcely settled in it before he died, *Anno* 1596.

CHARITY SCHOOLS, in this County, are at

B*ishops-Castle*, where is a School set up for the teaching of fourteen poor Boys to read, write, sing, and say their Catechism.

Chirbury, a small School for six Boys, to be instructed as above.

Farlow, a School for eight Children taught by Subscriptions, procured by a worthy Gentlewoman.

Lidbury North, a School erected for the Instruction of all the poor Children in the Parish, founded by one Mr. *Shipman*, who was Servant to a Gentleman in that Parish, and gave two hundred Pounds for this good Use. The Money is deposited in the Hands of that Gentleman's Family, in which Mr. *Shipman* was a Servant; and the Interest, which is ten Pounds *per Ann.* is constantly paid every Year to the Teacher of the Children.

Ludlow, where are two Schools, one for Boys, which at the first was for the Instruction of forty Boys only, of which twenty-five of the poorest only were cloathed; but this School, by the Charity and Contributions of some liberal Benefactors, is now increased to fifty Boys, and all of them cloathed; the other School is for Girls, which at first was intended for the teaching of twenty-five Girls only, of which fifteen

were cloathed; but this School is increased to thirty Girls, and all of them are cloathed.

Mainston, where are also two Schools, one for the teaching of twelve poor Children; and the other at a distant Part of the Town for the teaching of eight more, both for Boys only. Two Children in this School are cloathed.

Newport, an *English* Free-School erected for all the Children of the Town, which is pretty large. It is endowed with twenty Pounds *per Ann.* by a private Gentleman, to which the Crown hath made an Addition of five Pounds *per Ann.* for the Encouragement of the Teachers.

Norton, a small School for the Education of six Boys only.

Oswestry, a School for forty Children, of which twenty are cloathed, and all of them taught by a Mistress to read, and by her obliged to give an Account of Mr. *Lewis's* Exposition, and the Abridgment of the History of the Bible, by Heart, besides, Mr. *Turner's* Spelling-Book, and the Catechism divided into short Questions. And when any Child can perform all this, the Mistress, for her Labour and Encouragement, hath a Reward of Seven Shillings and Sixpence allowed her.

When

When the Boys are made perfect in their Reading, and can in some tolerable Measure perform the former Things, they are sent to a Master, who is to teach them to write and cypher, by an Agreement of five Shillings per Head, which is to be paid as soon as they have made such a Progress in them, as the Minister of the Town for the Time being, judgeth sufficient for their Purpose.

Some Part of the Number are Girls, and they are taught to spin, knit and sew, in which when they are perfected, the Mistress is allowed ten Shillings each; and that she may be the more diligent and careful to teach them, let the Time be long or short in which they are taught, the Allowance is always the same.

Divers ingenious Methods are made use of in this School (worthy to be imitated in others) to provoke the Children to such Emulation, as may put them forward in their Learning, viz. Twenty of them are set to strive against other twenty for Shoes, and the twenty that gets most of the Expositions and other Books by Hearr, have Shoes first; and then ten more are set against other ten; and so on till they are shod round. To the like Purpose a Shift is hung up in the School for the best Spinner; an Head-dress for the best Sewer; a Pair

of Stockings for the best Knitter; a Bible for the best Reader, and a Copy-Book for the best Writer. This School is supported by Subscriptions of twenty-one Pounds per Ann. and the Offertory at the Sacrament, which amounts to about nine Pounds per Ann. which by the Consent of the Minister and Churchwardens, is thus employed for the Good of the Poor. Mr. Owen, Vicar of this Parish, lately deceased, was, while he lived, a zealous Promoter of this School, and left 20 l. towards the Foundation of it.

Shifnall, a small School for six poor Children only; but it is the more considerable, because they are all cloathed.

Shrewsbury, where are four Schools within the Town, wherein are taught an hundred and forty poor Children, all of them cloathed, and some of them have been put out Apprentices. The Subscriptions to these Schools are about 70 l. per Ann. and what these come short in is done by particular Contributions, and other Means found out by the Managers. There are also other Children taught in the Suburbs, to the Number of about 40, which we have no further Account of.

Silvington, where three Children are put to School, and paid for by a Divine.

Wem, a School for 40 Boys; but we have no Information about it.

The Table of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets of this Hundred, together with the Hundreds and Deaneries in which they stand, and the Value of the Churches, both in the King's Books, and their present Worth, shewing what Livings being under 50 l. per Annum, are exempted from paying of Tenths.

Towns Names.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Bby Forgate	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	8 0 0	
Abdon	Wenlock	R. Clun and	3 6 8	32 0 0
Accleston	Stottesdon	Wenlock		
A&on Burnell	Conover	R. Shrewsbury	6 10 0	
A&on Pigot	Chirbury			
A&on Reynold	Pimhill			
A&on Scot	Monflow	R. Wenlock	5 10 0	42 0 0
Adderley		R. Newport	11 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Admaſton	S. Bradford			
Adney	S. Bradford			
Alberbury	Ford	V. Ponsbury	5 10 0	35 0 0
Albrighton	Pimhill			
Albrighton	Brimſtry	V. Newport	5 10 0	
Alcaſton	Monſlow			
Alderton	Pimbill			
S. Alkmans	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	6 0 0	
Allerton	N. Bradford			
Alſcor	S. Bradford			
Alſtretton	Conover			
Alveley	Stottesdon	P. Shrewsbury	21 6 8	
Apley	S. Bradford			
Archdeaconry	Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury	19 0 0	
Ambaſton	S. Bradford			
Aſhford Bowdler	Munſlow			
Aſh magna & parva	N. Bradford			
Aſton	Puſlow			
Aſton Boterel	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	7 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Aſton Church	S. Bradford	E. Clun	2 13 4	20 0 0
Aſton Eyre	Stottesdon			
Aſton Rogers	Chirbury			
Atcham, or	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	11 6 8	40 0 0
Attingham		R. Newport	11 6 0	
Atherley	N. Bradford			
Atton	Oſweſtry			
Anldon	Munſlow			
Ayton	Puſlow			

Badger,

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Badger, or Badgesfore }	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	4 13 4	39 0 0
Bagley	Pimhill			
Barneley	Brimstry			
Barrow	Wenlock			
Barwick mag.	Shrewsbury			
Batchurch	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	10 16 0 ¹ / ₂	45 0 0
Bathcot	Munflow			
Battlefield	Shrewsbury			
Bayton	Stottesdon	V. Burford	5 0 2 ¹ / ₂	37 11 0
Beabridge	Brimstry			
Bechfield	Chirbury			
Beckbury	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	5 3 4	49 0 0
Beckley	Purflow			
Bedesflow	S. Bradford			
Bedston	Purflow	R. Clun	4 13 4	27 0 0
Beefton	Condover			
Belferdine	Condover			
Bental	Ford			
Berington	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	10 12 1	
Berington	Clun	V. Clun	5 0 0	
Berley	Purflow			
Betfield	Munflow			
Bickton	Clun			
Bildas	S. Bradford			
Billingsley	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4 13 4	38 0 0
Birch	Pimhill			
Bishops-Castle	Purflow	V. Clun	9 12 11	
Bitterley	Overs	R. Ludlow	18 6 3	
Blackoe	N. Bradford			
Blackmere	N. Bradford			
Bleachley	N. Bradford			
Blodwall	Oswestry	V. Marches	7 12 0	
Bolas mag.	S. Bradford	R. Newport	7 9 4 ¹ / ₂	
Boningale	Brimstry			
Borderton	Pimhill			
Boreaton	Stottesdon			
Bascobel	S. Bradford			
Bracemeal	Shrewsbury	R. Pontsbury	5 0 0	40 0 0
Bradford	Bradford N.			
Bramcroft Castle	Munflow			
Bramlaw	Chirbury			
Brampton Brian	Condover	R. Clun	5 11 0 ¹ / ₂	
Brampton	Purflow	V. Stottesdon	1 10 0	
Bratton	Brimstry			
Bridgenorth }	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	00 0 0	20 0 0
S. Margaret }	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	00 0 0	20 0 0
S. Leonard }	Stottesdon			

U u u 2

Brocton

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Brocton	S. Bradford			
Broadward	Purflow			
Brolhampton, or } Brandon }	Chirbury			
	Stottesdon			
Bromfield	Munflow	V. Ludlow	6 0 0	
Bromley	Chirbury			
Bromwich	Olwestry			
Broseley . cum } Linley }	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	7 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Broughton	Purflow			
Brynne	Olwestry			
Buckley	Conover			
Bucknell	Purflow	V. Clun	5 6 8	
Burford, } portio prima }	Overs	R. Burford	9 13 4	
portio secunda	Overs	R. Burford	8 0 0	
portio tertia	Overs	R. Burford	8 13 4	
Burgh	Bradford N.			
Burlington	Pimhill			
Burrow	Munflow			
Burton	Wenlock			
Burwarton	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4 6 8	36 0 0
Bynweston	Chirbury			
Caer-caradock	Purflow			
Cantlop	Conover			
Cardington, or } Cardeston }	Munflow	V. Wenlock	6 2 6	
Carlton Castle	S. Bradford			
Carson	Ford	R. Pontsbury	3 0 0	41 0 0
Catfrey	Brimstry			
Caus-castle	Ford			
Caynham	Stottesdon	V. Ludlow	4 13 4	40 0 0
Charlcot	Stottesdon			
Chatford	Conover			
Cherlton	Purflow			
Chelmarsh	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	6 13 4	35 0 0
Chelive	Chirbury	R. Pontsbury	2 13 4	
Cheriton	S. Bradford			
Chesterton	Brimstry			
Cheswardine	N. Bradford			
Chetton	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	11 0 0	
Chetton Aston	S. Bradford			
Chelwin	S. Bradford	R. Newport.	10 16 3	
Cheyney Longvile	Purflow			
Chilton	Conover			
Chipnall	N. Bradford			
Chirbury	Chirbury	V. Pontsbury	9 6 8	
Church-Stretton	Munflow	R. Wenlock	15 10 0	
Claverley	Brimstry.			

Clebury

S H R O P S H I R E.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's Books.		
Clebury Mortimer	Stottesdon	V. Burford	13	0 0	
Clee S. Margaret	Wenlock	R. Ludlow	2	8 9	
Cleeton	Overs				
Cleve	Shrewsbury				
Clun	Clun	V. Clun	13	10 5	
Clunbury	Purflow				
Clungonas, or } Clunganford }	Purflow	V. Clun	16	0 0	
Clyfion	Purflow	R. Burford	6	9 2	30 3 0
Cockshot	Pimhill				
Cold Weston	Munflow	R. Ludlow	2	8 4	14 0 0
Colemere	Pimhill				
Colmington	Munflow				
Cond	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	33	0 0	
Condover	Condover	V. Shrewsbury	4	14 2	40 0 0
Coreley	Stottesdon	R. Burford	5	5 10	45 0 0
Corsham Castle	Munflow				
Cotton	Purflow				
Cotton	Ofwestry				
Coulmere	Pimhill				
Cradley		V. Stottesdon	2	0 0	
Cressfedg	Condover				
Crofton	Munflow				
Crossmere	Pimhill				
S. Crosse	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	8	0 0	
Cruckton	Ford				
Crugeton	S. Bradford				
Culmerton, or } Culmington }	Munflow	R. Ludlow	18	9 2	
Curewyrd, or } Kyrewyrd }		R. Burford	6	17 8 1/2	46 0 0
Darlaston	N. Bradford				
Dalaley-Castle	S. Bradford				
Daywell	Ofwestry				
Deuxill	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4	12 3 1/2	39 0 0
Derington	Wenlock				
Diddlesbury	Munflow	V. Ludlow	12	1 3	48 0 0
Diddleston Chappell	Ofwestry	Stottesdon	6	3 3 1/2	36 0 0
Dintheil, or Ditton	Shrewsbury				
Doddington	S. Bradford	R. Newport	13	6 8	
Dothill	S. Bradford				
Doore, or Dowre } Abbatis }	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	8	0 0	
Dowlis	Stottesdon	R. Burford	4	6 8	34 17 6
Downton	Munflow				
Draon	Brimftry				
Drayton in Hales	N. Bradford	V. Newport	12	10 7	
Dudmaiston	Stottesdon				

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.		
			King's Books.				
Dunnington	Brimstry	V. Stottesdon	6	2	4		
Dytton Priors	Wenlock						
Eardington	Stottesdon						
Easthop	Munslow	R. Mensflock	3	3	1 ob	30 0 0	
Eaton	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	5	0	0	40 0 0	
Eaton Mascot	Conover						
Eccleswell	Ford	Chap.Stottesd.	1	5	8	0 2 8	
Edge	Ford						
Edgbalton	S. Bradford	R. Newport	46	8	1 ob		
Edgmond	S. Bradford						
Ednop	Clun						
Egerley	Oswestry						
Ellerton	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	17	18	1 ob		
Ellesmere	Pimhill						
Emstree	Conover						
Ercol magna	S. Bradford	V.Shrewsbury	17	6	8	45 0 0	
Ercol childs	N. Bradford						
Evelin	S. Bradford						
Eudon, or Eyton	S. Bradford	R. Newport	2	4	9	23 10 0	
Eyton upon	S. Bradford						
Wildmore							
Farley	Ford						
Felhampton	Munslow	R.Shrewsbury	20	12	6		
Felton Butler	Pimhill						
West Felton	Oswestry						
Fenny Mere	Pimhill						
Fernhill	Oswestry						
Felton	Munslow	R.Shrewsbury	5	5	10	45 0 0	
Fitz	Pimhill						
Ford Church	Ford		Stottesdon	6	13	4	
Forten	Pimhill						
Franckton	Oswestry	R.Shrewsbury					
Froddeley	Conover						
Fynon-vair	Clun						
Ganrew	Cap. lib.	Stottesdon	1	10	0		
Gattaker	Stottesdon						
Gatton	Ford						
Goulding	Conover						
Grafton	Pimhill						
Gramston	S. Bradford						
Green-house		V. Stottesdon	1	0	0		
Grendon Warren		Cap Stottesd.	2	0	0		
Greet	Overs	R. Burford	5	0	0	42 5 6	
Gymber	Chirbury						
Haberley	Ford	R. Pontsbury	15	8	10 ob		
Hadley	S. Bradford						
Hadnall	Shrewsbury						
Haghmon	S. Bradford						

Halton,

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Halton, or Halgton	Ofwestry			
Hanley	Munslow			
Hanwood Mag.	Shrewsbury	R. Pontsbury	3 0 0	35 0 0
Hardwick	Pimhill			
Harlescot	Shrewsbury			
Harley	Condover	R. Shrewsbury	5 12 1	
Harnidg grange	Condover			
Hasbury	Brimstry			
Hatton	Munslow			
Haughton	S. Bradford			
Heath	Munslow			
Helgot, or Holdgod	S. Bradford			
Henley	Overs			
Heythe	Wenlock			
Hawley, or Hughley	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	4 11 3	30 0 0
Higley, or Highley	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	5 19 2	
Hill	Brimstry			
Hinstock	N. Bradford	R. Newport	5 16 0 ¹ / ₂	49 0 0
Hinton	Brimstry			
Hints	Stottesdon			
Hisland	Ofwestry.			
Hobendred	Clun			
Hocflow Forest	Chirbury			
Hodnet	N. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	26 00 10	
Holgat	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	13 09 9 ¹ / ₂	47 0 0
Hollyhurst	N. Bradford			
Home	Purflow			
Homebridge	S. Bradford			
Honington	Brimstry			
Hope Bagot	Munslow	R. Ludlow	3 6 8	24 0 0
Hope Bowdler	Munslow	R. Wenlock	6 13 4	44 0 0
Hopesey	Purflow	R. Clun	16 12 6	
Hopton	Brimstry			
Hopton	N. Bradford			
Hopton	Purflow	R. Clun	5 0 0	
Hopton Cresset	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	4 15 2 ¹ / ₂	40 0 0 ob
Hopton Monks	Wenlocke			
Hopton Wafers	Stottesdon	R. Burford	5 16 5 ¹ / ₂	
Hordley	Pimhill	R. Newport	3 19 2	49 0 0
Horton	S. Bradford			
Houlston	Pimhill			
Houndenen	Stottesdon			
Howgate Castle	Munslow			
Howle	N. Bradford			
Hungerford	Wenlock			
Hunkington	S. Bradford			
Hylton	Stottesdon			
Hynniton	S. Bradford			

Idshall

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's	Books.	
Idshall	Brimstry	V. Newport	15	6	8
Ightfield	N. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	7	4	8
Inch March	Munflow				
Isle	Shrewsbury				
Kanvar	Clun				
S. Kellum	Brimstry.				
Kemberton	S. Bradford	R. Newport	5	6	5 ob
Kempton	Purflow				
Kenley	Conover				
Kenston	N. Bradford				
Kinafton	Oswestry				
Kinersley	Oswestry	V. Marches	6	1	8
Kingstow	Brimstry				
Kingswood	S. Bradford				
Kinlet	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	8	10	0
Kinnerton	Purflow				45 0 0
Kinton, or Kniton	Pimhill				
Knill		Cap. Stottesd.	4	10	0
Knighton	Clun				27 0 0
Knockin	Oswestry	R. Marches	5	0	0
Kynesley	S. Bradford	R. Newport	6	1	8 ob
Lacon	N. Bradford				
Langdon	Munflow				
Langford juxta } Newport }	S. Bradford	R. Newport	6	2	8
Langely	Conover				
Lanterden	Munflow				
Laton	Wenlock				
Lawley	S. Bradford				
Leaton	Shrewsbury				
Ledover	Clun	R. Clun	10	0	0
Ledwick	Munflow				
Lec	Ford				
Lee Gunery	S. Bradford				
Leighton	S. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	7	12	6
Lidbury	Purflow	V. Clun	13	6	8
Lilshul	S. Bradford				
Linley	Wenlock	See Broseley			
Llanaboldwell	Oswestry				
Llanamonach	Oswestry	R. Marches	12	13	4
Llandboldwell	Oswestry	V. Marches	7	12	0
Llanevan	Clun				
Llanvaice Wa- } terden }	Clun	V. Clun	8	3	4
Longdon	Ford				
Langford	S. Bradford				
Longnor	Shrewsbury				
Long-Stanton	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	7	0	0

Long-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Long Stow	N. Bradford			
Lopington	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	6 13 1	38 10 0
Lowditches	N. Bradford			
Ludlow	Overs	R. Ludlow	19 12 6	
Ludfton	Brimstry			
Luton-hope	Clun			
Lutwyche	Munflow			
Lyleshill, or Lillerfshall }	S. Bradford	V. Newport	6 17 11	
Lyniel	Pimhill			
Lynley	Purflow			
Lyddam	Purflow	R. Clun	10 0 0	
Lythe, or Lytham	Pimhill			
Madeley	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	4 17 11	34 0 0
Malbrace	Shrewsbury	See Braccemeal		
Mamble		V. Burford	9 2 11	31 3 6
Marchomeley	S. Bradford			
Marington	Chirbury			
Marloo	Purflow			
Marsh	Ford			
Marton	Oswestry			
Marvel	Wenlock			
Mainfton, or Mind-town }	Clun	R. Clun	4 13 4	24 0 0
Measbury	Oswestry			
Mellichap	Wenlock			
Meriton	Shrewsbury			
Middle	Pimhill	R. Shrewsbury	12 7 3 ob	
Middlehope	Purflow			
Middleton	Oswestry			
Middleton-Scriven	Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	4 6 8	29 0 0
Middleton-Priors	Wenlock			
Milborn-Stoke	Wenlock	V. Ludlow	4 13 4	
Milford	Pimhill			
Milly-Chappel	Wenlock			
Minfterley	Ford			
Minton	Munflow	R. Clun	4 13 4	
Mitley	N. Bradford			
Mittön	Pimhill			
Monsford	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	4 18 6 ob	32 0 0
Milfton		Cap. Burford	See Nyend	
Moor	Wenlock			
Moreton-Corbet	N. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	5 3 9	41 0 0
Moreton Say	N. Bradford			
Morton in Hales	Oswestry	R. Newport	5 9 4 ob	46 0 0
Morvill	Wenlock			
Muckall	Stottesdon			
Muckton	N. Bradford			

X x x x

Monk-

Places.	Hundred.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's	Books.		
Monk-welton	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	21	15	2 ob	
Munslow	Munslow					
Muxen	S. Bradford					
Mylston	Overs					
Nash	Overs	V. Stottesdon	6	0	0	
Neen-Savage	Stottesdon					
Nene-Sollars	Overs	R. Burford	13	9	9 ob	
Nesham	Stottesdon					
Nesse-Clift	Pimhill	V. Shrewsbury	9	0	0	
Nesse Magna, or } Nesfrange }	Pimhill					
Netley	Condover					
Newcastle	Clun					
Newnham	Ford	R. Newport	5	9	4	
Newport	S. Bradford					
Newton	Brimfry					
Nobould	Shrewsbury					
Norton	N. Bradford	V. Burford	13	9	9 ob	
Nunneley	Pimhill					
Nyenden Sallars } cum cap. Myl- }						
fton }						
Nyend Savage		V. Stottesdon	6	0	0	
Oakes	Condover	Cap. Stottesd.	2	0	0	
Ocklyer						
Oken-yate	S. Bradbury	R. Stottesdon	5	0	0	45 0 0
Oldbury	Clun					
Oldbury, or Wobury	Stottesdon					
Oldington	Brimfry					
Onibury	Munslow	R. Ludlow	8	17	8 ob	
Onslow	Shrewsbury					
Orlton	S. Bradford	V. Marches	23	15	6	
Ofwestry	Ofwestry					
Otley	Clun					
Overton	Munslow					
Oxdean	Shrewsbury	R. Shrewsbury	3	4	2	30 0 0
Painton	S. Bradford		0	12	1	
Pelston	N. Bradford		6	5	5	39 0 0
Petton or Pelton	Pimhill					
Philip Ruffe		V. Stottesdon				
Pitchford	Condover	R. Shrewsbury				
Picklestock	N. Bradford					
Place-dinas	Condover					
Pleley	Ford					
Plowden, or Ployden	Pimhill	R. Pontsbury	10	13	4	
Powderbach, or }						
Church-Pul- }	Condover					
verbach }						

Pontsbury

SHROPSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Pontsbury } 1. port.	Ford	R. } Ponts- }	17 13 4	
2. port.	Ford	R. } bury }	17 13 4	
2. port.	Ford	R. }	8 10 0	
Porkington	Oswestry			
Prees	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	10 0 0	
Prescot	Pimhill			
Presthope	Wenlocke			
Preston super } Wildmore }	S. Bradford	Cap. Newport	3 0 0	25 0 0
Priors Lee	S. Bradford			
Prisweston	Chirbury			
Pulley	Shrewsbury			
Purflow	Purflow			
Quat	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	14 4 10	
Quatford	Stottesdon			
Ratlinghope	Purflow	Ecel. Pontsbu.	3 6 8	
Redcastle	N. Bradford			
Rednall	Oswestry			
Rocadyne	S. Bradford	R. Shrewsbury	6 13 4	45 0 9
Roddington	S. Bradford			
Down-Rossal	Shrewsbury			
Up-Rossal	Shrewsbury			
Rown-datton	Wenlock			
Rowton	Purflow			
Rushbury	Munflow	R. Wenlock	19 7 8 ob	
Ryelth	Clun			
Ryton	Chirbury			
Ryton	Brimstry	R. Newport	5 12 1	
Ryton	Oswestry	V. Shrewsbury	5 18 1 ob	31 0 0
Sambrooke	N. Bradford			
Sandford	N. Bradford			
Sarensfield, or } Sarenhill }		Cap. Stottesdo.	5 6 8	31 0 0
Scute		Ecel Stottesd.	2 0 0	
Sedulbury	Munflow	V. Ludlow. See Diddlebury		
Seffeton	Munflow			
Selattin	Oswestry	R. Marches	12 9 7	
Selley	Clun			
Shadbury	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	7 1 5 ob	46 0 0
Shavington	N. Bradford			
Shefnall	Brimstry	See Idshall		
Shelderton	Munflow			
Shelve	Purflow	R. Pontsbury	2 13 4	15 10 0
Shelfeywash gildon		R. Burford	3 8 9	30 16 2
Sheinton	Stottesdon	R. Shrewsbury	6 9 1	
Sheve	Chirbury			
Shenton	N. Bradford	R. Stottesdon	6 9 2	
Shipley	Stottesdon			
X x x x 2				Shotton

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's	Books.	
Shotton	Pimhill				
Shrawardine, or } Scrawarden }	Pimhill	R. Pontsbury	9	12 6	35 0 0
Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury	Shrewsbury			
Sidbury	Stottesdon				
Silvington	Overs	R. Ludlow	3	6 8	28 0 0
Skiborra	Clun				
Sleape	Pimhill				
Smethcot	Conover	R. Shrewsbury	4	9 2	44 0 0
Sowton	S. Bradford				
Spoonhill	Wenlock				
Spoonley	N. Bradford				
Stanton	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury	5	10 10	32 0 0
Stanton Clee	Wenlock				
Stanton Lacy	Munslow	V. Ludlow	16	0 0	
Stanton Long	Wenlocke	V. Wenlock	7	0 0	40 0 0
Stanwardine	Pimhill				
Stenton	Munslow				
Stepleton	Conover	R. Shrewsbury	6	7 6	
Strich	N. Bradford				
Stir	Purflow				
Stocket	Pimhill				
Stockton, cum ca- } pella Boninghall }	Brimfry	R. Newport	13	11 3	
Stockton		R. Burford	5	13 11 ¹ / ₂	47 2 6
Stoke-Milburgh	Wenlock	V. Ludlow	6	13 4	
Stoke-field	Ford				
Stoke-Say	Munslow	V. Ludlow	4	13 4	40 0 0
Stoke upon Tern	N. Bradford	R. Newport	20	0 0	
Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	V. Stottesdon	15	10 10	
Stow	Purflow	V. Clun	6	0 0	30 0 0
Strasford	Munslow				
Strechley	S. Bradford	R. Newport	6	5 10	34 0 0
Streford	Munslow				
All Stretton	Munslow				
Church-Stretton	Munslow	R. Wenlock	15	10 0	
Strettons.	Ford				
Studley	N. Bradford				
Sughton	Ofwestry				
Sudbury		R. Stottesdon	4	17 8 ¹ / ₂	44 0 0
Sutton	Ofwestry	Eccl. Stottes.	3	0 0	30 0 0
Sutton-Maddock	Shrewsbury	V. Shrewsbury	5	0 0	36 0 0
Sutton parva	Munslow				
Swaneot	Brimfry				
Swiney	Ofwestry				
Tasley	Wenlock	R. Stottesdon	5	6 8	31 0 0
Tackhill	Pimhill				
Tedestone-wafre	Ofwestry	Cap. Stottesd.	1	10 0	

S. Ter-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
S. Terracius		Cap.Stottesdo.	1 6 8	
Tetshul, or Tashole	Pimhill			
Tibberton	S. Bradford			
Tollerton	Purflow			
Tonge	Brimstrey			
Trefwen	Clun			
Tugford	Munslow	R. Wenlock		
Uckington	S. Bradford			
Venington	Ford			
Uppington	S. Bradford			
Upton Mag.	S. Bradford	R.Shrewsbury	12 0 0	
Upton Parva	Stottesdon	R. Newport	3 17 3	21 0 0
Upton Waters	N. Bradford			
Wadelton	Munslow			
Walcot	S. Bradford			
Wallop	Ford			
Walton	S. Bradford			
Walton	Wenlocke			
Watlesborough	Ford			
Watlingfreet	S. Bradford			
Wellington	S. Bradford	V.Shrewsbury	9 5 0	
Wem	N. Branford	R. Newport	26 4 4 ¹ / ₂	
Wenlock mag.	Wenlock	V. Wenlock	12 9 7	45 0 0
Wenlock parva	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	11 13 4	
Wentnor	Purflow	R. Clun	7 2 11	
Westbury { 1 portio.	{ Ford	{ Pontsbury	13 9 4 ¹ / ₂	
			11 12 8 ¹ / ₂	
Westhope	Munslow			
Westley	Condover			
Weston	Chirbury			
Werhiton	S. Bradford			
Whelbeck	Condover			
Whettle, or Whethill	Stottesdon	R. Stottesdon	7 5 7 ¹ / ₂	
Whichcot Chapel	Overs			
Whitbach	Purflow			
Whitchurch	N. Bradford	R.Shrewsbury	44 11 8	
Whitcot	Purflow			
White Abbey	Ford			
Whitley	Shrewsbury			
Whittington	Oswestry	R. Marches	25 4 0	
Whittinshaw	Purflow			
Whitton	Overs			
Wicken	Brimstrey			
Wigmore	Ford			
Wyke	Wenlock			
Wilcot	Pimhill			
Willaston magna	Ford			
Willy	Wenlock	R. Wenlock	5 6 2	44 0 0

Wilming-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Wilmington	Chirbury	R. Ludlow	18 0 0	
Winsbury	Chirbury			
Winscot	Brimstry			
Winstanton	Purflow			
Withiford Mag. & parva	N. Bradford	Eccl. Wenloc.	2 13 4	25 0 0
Wobery	Stottesdon			
Wolfton	Ofwestry			
Wolstantan	Purflow			
Wondall	Brimstry	R. Pontsbury V. Newport	28 14 7 16 14 10	
Woodbatch	Munflow			
Woodcot	S. Bradford			
Worley	Brimstry			
Worthen	Chirbury	V. Shrewsbury V. Shrewsbury	7 8 6 11 8 1 ob	49 0 0 49 0 0
Worvill	Brimstry			
Wotton	Ofwestry			
Wrentnall	Ford			
Wullerton	N. Bradford	V. Shrewsbury V. Shrewsbury	7 8 6 11 8 1 ob	49 0 0 49 0 0
Wrockerdine	S. Bradford			
Wroxeter	S. Bradford			
Wyton	Ford			
Yealey	Brimstry			
Yearnwood	Stottesdon			
Yerfon	Ofwestry			
Yeaton	Pimhill			
Yockleton	Ford			
Yorkton	Shrewsbury			

SHROPSHIRE with some confining Town's	Shrovebury	Whittington Ca	Bishop's Castle	Chun Cal.	Whitchurch	Wem	Prees	Acton Burnell	Ludlow	Wenlock	Drayton	Wellington	Newport	Bridgnorth	Ofwelre	Moreton Corb	Corham Cal.	Tong Cal.	Hopton Cal.	Beudley	Montgomery	Welchpool	Ellemere	Reyton	Camble Cal.	Bullingsley	
Stowe S.	20	26	7	3	33	26	28	17	9	19	30	23	29	20	25	25	11	27	29	23	11	17	28	23	15	19	
Bullingsley SE	15	26	17	18	27	21	22	10	10	8	22	12	15	4	27	18	8	11	16	7	22	24	26	21	19	14	
Camble Cal. SE	7	10	8	12	18	12	15	16	16	13	20	13	10	17	10	12	12	21	13	25	8	6	13	7	13		
Reyton NW	6	6	15	19	11	6	9	11	21	14	14	12	15	18	7	7	17	20	10	28	14	10	7	114			
Ellemere NW	11	4	14	25	7	7	7	16	28	19	13	16	17	23	6	9	23	22	25	34	20	14	139				
Welchpool NW	13	11	10	14	21	16	19	15	20	19	25	20	24	23	9	17	17	27	15	31	6	139					
Montgomery NW	14	26	5	8	25	19	22	15	16	18	27	20	25	21	15	21	14	27	9	27	174						
Beaudley NW SE	23	33	23	27	23	28	29	17	14	15	28	18	21	10	34	25	14	15	11	103	SHROPSHIRE						
Hopton Cal. S	16	23	5	2	29	23	25	13	7	15	29	20	25	17	22	22	8	24	125	sends							
Tong Cal. E	14	24	24	26	19	16	16	12	20	9	13	7	6	8	26	13	16	115	11 Members								
Corham Cal. S	12	22	9	10	26	19	21	8	5	8	23	13	18	9	22	17	17	to Parliament									
Moreton Corb. SE	16	11	10	22	9	3	5	9	22	11	8	7	8	14	13	120	has										
Ofwelre NW	13	3	8	22	14	11	13	17	27	20	10	18	21	24	13	11 Market Towns											
Bridgnorth SE	12	23	18	19	23	17	18	8	13	5	18	9	12	15	and												
Newport NE	11	19	24	27	14	11	10	12	23	10	7	5	12	170 Parishes													
Wellington NE	7	17	19	21	15	9	10	7	18	5	10	122	is divided into														
Drayton N	13	17	26	30	8	8	6	15	28	15	129	15 Hundreds															
Wenlocke SE	8	19	15	17	19	13	15	3	13	119	containing																
Ludlow S	17	26	11	10	30	24	26	13	17	Bishop's Castle																	
Acton Burnell S	5	16	12	15	18	11	14	13	890000 Acres																		
Prees N	10	10	22	26	5	3	130	23284 Houses																			
Wem N	7	9	19	23	7	and about																					
Whitchurch N	14	11	26	30	130	139000 Inhabitants																					
Chun Cal. S	17	22	26	130	in Compas																						
Bishop's Castle S	13	19	130	134 Miles																							
Whittington NW	11	24	Wenlock																								
Bridgnorth	Ludlow					Shrewsbury																					

SHROPSHIRE

sends
12 Members
to Parliament
has

11 Market Towns
and

170 Parishes
is divided into
15 Hundreds
containing

890000 Acres
23284 Houses
and about
139000 Inhabitants
in Compts
134 Miles

Wenlock

Ludlow

Shrewsbury



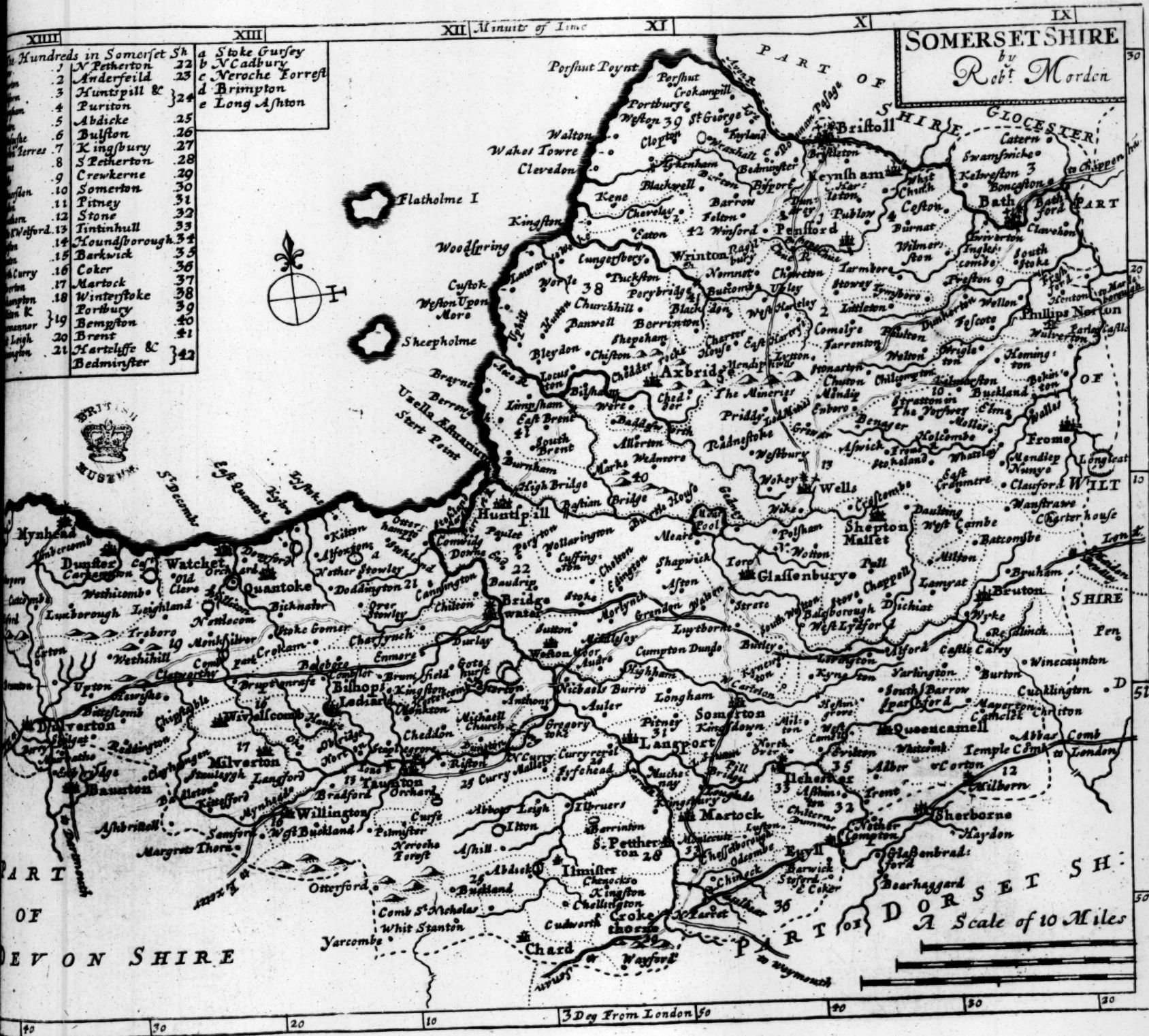
Somerfetshire.

THIS County of *Somerfet*, called by the Saxons *Sumup-ferceipe* (as the Inhabitants were called *Sumuprætar*, *Sumonpræte*, and *Sumapprætaz*) still retains the Name of *Somerfetshire*. Some will have the Name taken from the continual Summer-like Temper of the Air, which is warm and pleasant; in which Respect it is that the *Welch* call it in their Language *Glad-arhaf*; but tho' in the Summer Time this County answers that Character fully, yet in Winter, tho' it be not so cold as some others, yet it wants not its Winter-like Qualities, being moist, wet, marshy, and in the Roads extreamly dirty; from whence it is that they have this Proverb among them, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider*. But Etymologists seem to have gone much out of the Way for a Derivation of the Name, since we have one so obvious in this County, and common in others, viz. the Town of *Somerton*, formerly the chiefest and most celebrated Town in the County, tho' now eclipsed by *Bath*, *Wells*, *Bridgwater*, &c. which is rendred the more profitable, because *Aſer*, a very ancient English Historian, calls it, every where in his Writings, the County of *Somertun*.

This County is properly Maritime, bordering all of it in a crooked Line

upon Part of the *Irish Sea*, commonly called the *Bristol Channel*, which encompasseth it on the North, the Inland Parts being bounded on the North-East by Part of *Glocestershire*, on the East by *Wiltshire*, on the South by *Dorsetshire*, and on the West by *Devonshire*. It is a County of a large Extent, being fifty-five Miles in Length from East to West, and forty-two Miles from North to South, which makes the Circumference to be two hundred and four Miles, within which Dimensions are thirty Market-Towns, 385 Parishes, 1,075,000 Acres of Land, and 44,686 Houses.

Mr. *Cambden* placeth this County in his *Britannia*, under the Name of the *Belga*, in the Times of the *Britains*, yet with some Hesitancy, because *Tacitus* lib. 12. cap. 32. relating *Ostorius's* Victories in the Reign of *Claudius*, mentions the *Iceni* and *Cangi*, as subdued by him, the later of which he says had their Abode hercabouts, at a little Distance from the *Irish Seas*. From hence our learned Antiquary conjectures, that the *Cangi*, a small People, might be comprehended under the *Belga*, which he thinks the more probable, because he finds some Towns bearing some Footsteps of their Name, as *Cannington*, *Cannings*, *Wincanton*, (sometimes called in ancient Records *Cangton*) and *Canesham*, which he says signifies the Mansion of the *Cangi*; but yet not daring positively to



to assert it, he adds, that he will endeavour further to trace them out, and hopes to find them seated elsewhere, viz. in *Cheshire*, where yet he leaves us in Uncertainties.

But what Mr. *Cambden* left undetermined, some of our modern Antiquaries, of whom Dr. *Tanner*, Chancellor of *Norwich*, who has made great Search into the Antiquities of these Parts, is the Chief, seem to have fully settled, by asserting, that all this County, and the Northern Part of *Wiltshire*, may fairly be allotted to the Habitation of the *Cangi* mentioned by *Tacitus*, for these Reasons: 1. The whole Course of *Ostorius's* March seems to convince us, that the *Cangi* lived in this Part of the Island, because when that General had subdued them, and settled a Colony at *Camalodunum*, i. e. *Camalet* in this County, he marched to subdue the *Silures*, i. e. *South-Wales*; and from thence went on to the *Ordovices*, i. e. *North-Wales*, which, since he might do without harassing his Soldiers, it ought not to be supposed that he marched any other way thither. 2. *Lipsius's* Conjecture of Reading instead of the *Cenimagni* of *Cesar*, *Iceni Cangi*, confirms this Opinion; for, if that be allowed, then from *Cesar's* own Words, those *Iceni* and *Cangi* must be placed in the South Parts of *Britain*, near the *Bibroci* in *Barkshire*, and the *Segontiaci* in *Hampshire*, so that the Situation of the *Cangi* will in all Probability fall to be in *Somersetshire* and *North-Wiltshire*. 3. The Memory of those People preserved in several Places in *North-Wiltshire*, as the Hundreds of *Canings*, and *Allcanings*, i. e. the Old *Canings*, and the ancient Town of *Caun*, (of which we cease now to speak) those Places in this Shire, which are mentioned by *Cambden*, as *Canington*, *Wincanton* and *Canham*, seem fully to prove that this County was all or most of it the Seat of the *Cangi*, because they lie upon the utmost Borders of the County, East, West and North, which may imply that they overspread the whole County. 4. The *Severn* or *Bristol Channel*, may probably enough

be the *Sea*, which *Tacitus* says, looks towards *Ireland*, near which the *Cangi* lived; and then the *Avon*, called *Anton* by *Tacitus*, on which *Ostorius* had, before the Rebellion of the *Britains*, made several Garrisons, will very well answer to the River *Tacitus* speaks of.

When the *Saxons* had settled themselves in *Britain*, which they divided into seven Kingdoms, this Shire became Subject to the West *Saxon* Kings, who began to reign in the Year of Christ 519, and ended *Anno* 1066, after they had subdued the other six Kingdoms, and established themselves in a Monarchy under King *Egbert*, about the Year of Christ 800, which they held (saving some little Interval, in which the three *Danish* Monarchs governed) till the Conqueror subdued their Kingdom under his Power. Among those Kings that governed the West *Saxons*, we find nothing memorable relating to this County, but what is recorded of King *Ina*, who began his Reign *Anno* 688. viz. That he built at *Wells* a College dedicated to God and the Apostle *St. Andrew*, which afterward his Successor King *Kenulph* turned into an Episcopal See, and built the famous Abbey of *Glastonbury*, which he dedicated to Christ and his Apostles, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*.

Under the *West-Saxon* Monarchs, who governed from King *Egbert*, this County was subject to certain Officiary Earls, who had a Power of determining Controversies of Right and Wrong, and punishing Malefactors within their Jurisdiction. The first Earl of this kind over this Shire, that in our Histories we find Mention of, is

Hun, who being at the Battle of *Elenden*, between *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Beornulf* King of *Mercia*, who envying the growing Greatness of the former, sought to keep him by Force in his own Bounds, but wrought his Ruin by it, loosing not only the Victory to *Egbert*, but his Kingdom. *Hun* attended his Sovereign in this Battle, and was slain *Anno* 823. His Body was buried at *Winchester*.

Y y y

Earnulf,

Earnulf, or *Enwolve*, succeeded him in this Earldom, but whether he was the Son of *Hun*, and so had an Hereditary Title; or whether he was constituted by King *Ethelwolf*, we do not know certainly, though we suppose this last. This Earl heading the Men of *Somerset*, and being joined with *Adelstan*, Bishop of *Shirborne*, and *Osfic* Earl of *Dorsetshire*, made a brave Opposition to the invading *Danes*, whom they furiously set upon at the River's Mouth of *Pedridan*, and slaughtering them in great Numbers, obtained such a signal Victory over them, that the *Danes*, who had before troubled the Nation with Invasions every Year almost, were so discouraged from the like Attempts, that we hear no more of them for six Years.

While the Kingdom was in this quiet Condition, *Ethelwolve*, who had been educated under *Swithin*, the famous Monk of his Time, and was elected Bishop of *Winchester*, but after *Egbert* his Father's Death, overpersuaded to become their King by his People, calling to mind his Ecclesiastick Profession, took upon him a troublesome Journey to *Rome* in great Devotion, where he was both honourably received and entertained a whole Year, and in a grateful Sense of their Respect to him, rebuilt the *English* School, built by King *Offa*, which had been lately burnt, confirmed the Grant of *Peter-pence* granted by the same King, and covenanted to pay yearly an hundred Marks to *St. Peter's* Church, another Hundred to *St. Paul's* Light, and a third to the Pope, who had consecrated his Son *Alfrid*, whom he brought with him to *Rome* for his Successor. In his Return he went through *France*, and being then a Widower, married there *Judith*, the most beautiful Daughter of the Emperor, *Charles the Bald*. These Things begat great Discontents at home, both in his own Family and among the Nobility. His eldest Son *Ethelbald* was angry, that he was deprived of the Succession, and his younger Brother inau-

gurated; and the Nobility complained, that he had, contrary to the Custom of the Nation, taken an Outlandish Wife without their Consent; whereupon the Prince *Ethelbald*, *Earnulf* the Earl of this County, *Adelstan* Bishop of *Shirburn*, with divers other Bishops and Nobles, entered into a Conspiracy to take up Arms and depose him. It was thought that a Civil War was now unavoidable; but the King abhorring Bloodshed, and knowing the evil Tendency of such national Jars, after many Conferences tending to Peace, condescended to divide the Kingdom between himself and Son, which, when it was done, tho' the King found that the worst Part by far was assigned to him, yet rather than create any Disturbance to his People, sat down contented with it, tho' his Friends laboured to perswade him to recover his Right by Force. He lived not long after this, but dying in 857, left his whole Kingdom to *Ethelbald*. After this Earl we find no Successor in this Earldom for several Years, viz. till

Swane, the eldest Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, is said to be Earl of *Somerset*, *Oxford*, *Glocester*, *Hereford* and *Barkshire*. He being a Person of a turbulent Temper, and wicked Disposition, which he shewed, by inveigling *Edgiva*, Abbess of *Leominster*, to marry him; and murdering his Kinsman *Beorne*, Son of the King of *Denmark*, under a Pretence of Love and Friendship, was for that inhuman Fact forced to fly into *Flanders*, to avoid a just Punishment, and continued there till *Aldred*, Bishop of *Winchester*, got his Pardon of the King. But after this he could not be quiet; for not long after he joined with his Father *Godwin* in an Insurrection in 1051, which being suppressed, he fled again into *Flanders*, and being there touched with Remorse for the Murder of Prince *Beorn*, he submitted to this Penance, viz. to go to *Jerusalem* barefooted; which while he was performing, he caught so much Cold, that he died at *Licia* in his Return home. The

Con-

Conqueror soon after invaded *England*, and by his Success changed the Scene of Affairs, depriving the *Saxon* Nobility both of their Honours and Estates, and placing his *Normans* in their Rooms.

This County of *Somerset* being come

after this Manner into the Conqueror's Power, was, upon his Settlement on the Throne, thus bestowed upon his great Captains, who had assisted him in that hazardous Enterprize with Men and Money, viz.

Sir *William Mohun*, an expert Commander in the Conqueror's Army, who had in his Retinue no less than forty-seven stout Knights, of Note for their Valour, obtained for his Service, besides the Castle of *Dunster* _____ } 61 Lord-ships.

Roger de Arundel, another of his Captains had _____ 28

Hugh de Abrincis _____ 4

William Earl of Ewe _____ 7

Ralph de Mortimer in this County, and *Wiltshire* by it _____ 11

Edward de Saresbury, the Son of *Walter Earl of Rosmar* _____ 3

Baldwin de Brionis, called *Vicecomes* _____ 4

Ralph de Limefi _____ 7

Robert Fitz-gerald _____ 1

Ralph de Pomerai _____ 2

In the Beginning of the Year 1537, 29 *Hen. 8.* Certain Commissioners being sent into this County to take up Corn, the People began to make an Insurrection, but by the Wisdom and Diligence of a young Gentleman named Mr. *Paulet*, and some other, it was suppressed, and the Leaders in it, to the Number of threescore, were apprehended and condemned, and fourteen of them were hanged and quartered, one of the Number being a Woman, but the rest were saved by the King's merciful Pardon.

Anno 1549, 3 *Edw. VI.* The King by the Advice of his Uncle *Edward Earl of Somerset* Lord Protector, and the rest of his Council, put out a Proclamation against the Inclosures lately made by certain great Men, who had taken in such Commons and Fields as were wont to lie open, and turned them into Pastures and Parks, for their own Use and Benefit, to the great Hindrance, and almost undoing of many poor Men; ordering all such as had thus inclosed any Commons, to lay them open again by a Day assigned, under certain Penalties. The good Intent of this Proclamation was not regarded generally,

for very few obeyed it; whereupon the poor People thinking that they should be bore out by the Proclamation, rose in many Places in a tumultuous Manner, to break down the Inclosures, and particularly in this County, broke down the Fences of the Parks of Sir *William Herbert* and the Lord *Stourton*; but Sir *William Herbert* having the King's Commission granted him, gathered a good Body of Men, and going against them, slew a great Number of them, and so quelled the Disturbances in this County; but by Means of divers Popish Priests, and other disaffected Gentry, who endeavoured the Restitution of their old Religion, the Tumults continued longer in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*.

Anno 1633. In the Sabbatarian Controversy, this Shire was the Stage where the fiercest Scene was acted. Here Wakes, with Church-ales, Bid-ales, and Clerk-ales, were kept on the Lord's Day, which the Gentry observing to be the Causes of many Misdemeanours, importuned the Lord Chief Justice, and Baron *Denham*, the Judges of the Lent Assizes in this Western Circuit, to make a severe Order for suppressing them, which the Lord Chief Justice *Popham* had

had done before in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. The Judges readily complied with these Desires of the Gentry, and having made an Order for that End, commanded the Constables to deliver it to the Minister of every Parish, to publish it three several *Sundays* before *Easter*. The Archbishop looked upon this Act of the Judges an Usurpation upon his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and caused the Chief Justice to revoke it, and soon after came out the King's Declaration for the Use of Sports upon the Lord's Day, both which were laid to the Archbishop's Charge at his Trial, with Aggravations, &c.

Soon after the Civil Wars between King *Charles I.* and the Long Parliament began, the Marquis of *Hartford*, afterwards created Duke of *Somerset*, was sent into this County to raise Forces for the King, who had great Hopes of a good Body of Men from thence, because the Marquis had a powerful Interest there. He came first to *Bath*, and found the Gentry, who were then met at the Assizes well affected to the King. With them he consulted about his Majesty's Affairs, and by their Advice proceeded to *Wells*, (though some thought it would be better to go to *Bri-*

istol) to raise Forces there; but the disaffected Party giving out, that the Marquis was come among them to put the Commission of Array in Execution, so the Yeomanry should lose their Estates, so alienated the Hearts of the People from him in general, that uniting under Sir *John Horner* and *Alexander Popham*, Esq; they besieged *Wells*, and drove the Marquis to *Sherburn Castle*, with some Troops of Horse raised by *John Digby*, the Earl of *Bristol's* Son, Sir *Francis Hawley* and Sir *Ralph Horton*, and about an hundred Foot gathered and led by *Col. Lunsford*; but he had not been long there, before the Earl of *Beauford*, Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Walter Earl*, and Major General *Essex*, came with a Body of seven thousand Foot, and eight complete Troops of Horse, and besieged him in the Castle. Having thus given some Account of this County in general, we shall proceed to our literary History of it.

This County for the more regular Manner of managing the Civil Government, is divided into forty-two small Hundreds, (under which we shall describe several Towns and Villages of it) which are these:

Abdick	Catteshaise	Kilmerston	Stone
Anderfield	Chew	Kingsbury	Taunton
Barwicke	Chewton	Martock	Tintinhill
Bathform	Coker	Milverton	Wellow
Bedminster	Crewkern	North Curry	Wells, and Welford
Brempton	Frome	North Petherton	Whiston
Brent	Glaston	Norton	Whitleigh
Bruton	Horethorn	Pitney	Willeton, and
Bulston	Huntdorough	Portbury	Free-maunor
Cannington	Huntspill	Somerton	Winterstoke
Carhampton	Keinsham	South Petherton	

I. The Hundred of *ABDICK*, or
ABBEDYKE.

This Hundred lies in the Southern Part of this County, inclosed on the East with the Hundred of *South Petherton*; on the South, with the Hundreds of

Taunton and *Kingsbury*; on the West, with Part of the said Hundred of *Taunton* and *North Curry*; and on the North, with the Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Bulston*. The Fee of this Hundred, in the 20 *Rich. II.* was the Estate of *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who left it with his other Estates to *John de Montacute*, his

his Brother's Son; but this Earl being declared a Traitor by Parliament, 2 Hen. IV. because he had stirred up Rebellion to restore King Richard II. all his Lands, Goods and Chattels, became forfeited to that King, who gave this Hundred, and some other Estates, late belonging to John Earl of Salisbury, to John de Beaufort Marquis of Dorset and Somerset, who dying possessed of them, left them to his Son Henry, with his Honour, and his Posterity; but in whom it now is, we do not know. The Towns and Villages of this Hundred are

Ilminster, a Market-Town, situate on the River - - - - - whose Market is weekly on *Saturday*, and Fair on

This Church (which is a fair Building) is deservedly of Note, for the stately Monument of *Nicholas Wadham*, Esq; and *Dorothea* his Wife, Daughter of Secretary, and Sister of the first Lord *Peters*, the Cofounders of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*.

John Tarlton, M. A. was in the late Troubles Vicar of this Town, and being zealously loyal, suffered very severely for it. The Sequestration was the first Thing begun with him as with other Clergymen, and then more than usual Barbarities followed. He was turned out of Doors with his Wife and four Children, and was forced that Night to lie in the Shambles, except one Child that was sick, which an Inn-keeper lodged; his Goods and Books were plundered, and himself being set on an Horse's bare Back dragged to Prison, where he had perished, had not God wonderfully preserved his Life, for all the Prisoners died of a contagious Distemper, except himself and another Divine. Having got his Liberty, he was again had before the Committee for Christening his Son by the Name of *Charles*, by the Common Prayer, but came off at that Time with a Check only. Afterward he and eleven more Clergymen were seized, and being carried down to *Weymouth*, were shipped to be carried Prisoners to *London*. Being on Board, they were thrust down into

the Hold, and for want of Air, or with Nastiness stifled, tho' some said they were poisoned, for all died but Mr. *Tarlton* and another, who was very ill, and lost his Nails, &c. How Mr. *Tarlton* was dealt with at *London*, we know not. The Villages are

Crookham, a small Village, famous only for the learned Minister of it, Mr. *Edward Kellet*, a Canon Residentiary of *Exeter*. He hath several Writings extant, which are Evidences of his Learning, as *Miscellanies* in Divinity, in three Books, *Christ's threefold Supper*, and divers Sermons, among which one is entitled, *A Return from Argiers*, being preached at *Minbead* in this County in 1627, at the Re-admission of a Person into our Church, who had relapsed to *Mahometanism* in *Argiers*. Mr. *A. Wood* tells us he was a Sufferer in the rebellious Times, which began in 1642, but from what Evidence, we find not.

Curry, or *Cory Mallet*, which last Name was added for Distinction from the *Mallets*, who were anciently Lords of it; for *William Malet*, the Great Grandson of *William Mallet*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and was then called *Princeps*, held this Manor of *Curi*, with divers other Estates in this County, of K. *Richard I.* Reg. 7. by the Service of twenty Knights Fees; and afterward 5 *Joh.* residing in this Town, gave an hundred Shillings to the King to proceed in Law. &c. He was High Sheriff of this County and *Dorsetshire*, 12 *Joh.* and three Years ensuing, howbeit being afterwards found in Arms against the King, his Lands were in his Life-time given to his Daughters, of which *Halewise* the Youngest, who married Sir *Hugh Pointz*, had this Manor, then called *Curi-mallet*, for her Part. Her Posterity by Sir *Hugh Pointz*, inherited this Manor several Successions; and *Hugh* her great Grandson being in Favour with King *Edward II.* obtained of him a Grant for a Market to be kept here every Week, upon *Monday*, and a Fair yearly, upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of *All Saints*; but we have

no Evidence that either of them are now used. *Nicholas de Pointz* died in Possession of this Manor, and left it with his other Estates to his two Daughters and Heirs, *Amicia* and *Margaret*, but to which of them it passed upon the Division, we can't discover; however it appears that *John Tiptoft*, the Father of *John Tiptoft* Earl of *Worcester*, who was created 27 *Hen. VI.* died possessed of it the 21 Year of the said King; but tho' the right Line of the *Pointz's* failed in the eldest Branches, yet *Mr. Camden* tells us there were Knights of that Name in 1607, in his Time, who bore a considerable Figure; and *Mr. Dugdale* assures us, that the *Pointz's* of *Glocestershire* are of this Family.

Hach-Beauchamp, or *de Bello Campo*, is the next Parish to *Cory-Mallet*, and takes Part of its Name from the Family of *Beauchamps*, as that doth from the *Mallets*; a Branch of the great Family of the *Beauchamps* being Lords of this Manor, and making it their Seat in the Reign of King *Henry II.* *Robert*, the first of them, was Sheriff for this County and *Dorset*, 9 *Hen. II.* and in the 12th Year of the same Reign, upon the Assessment then made for the Marriage of that King's Daughter, certified, that his Knights Fees *de Veteri feofmento* were 17. His Great Grandson *John de Beauchamp*, of this Place, obtained a Grant from King *Edward I.* *Reg. 29.* for a weekly Market to be kept on *Thursday*, at this Manor of *Hacche*; as also a Fair yearly to begin there upon the Eve of *St. John Baptist*, and to continue the two Days next following that Festival; as also a Licence 7 *Edw. III.* to fortify his Manor-house at *Hacche*, and embattle the Walls of it. But the most flourishing State of this Branch of the *Beauchamps*, was after *Cecilia de Fortiby* descended from the Earls *de Ferrariis*, and from that famous Marshal of England, *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, married into this Family. For then *John de Bello Campo* served twice for this County in Parliament, and *Richard de Beauchamp* was Sheriff for this County and *Devon*.

But in the Reign of King *Edward III.* the Estate of these *Beauchamps* came to be divided between the Sisters of the last *John de Beauchamp*, viz. *Cicely* married to *Roger de S. Mauro*, or *Seymour*; and *Eleanor* to *John Meriet*, both of them descended from ancient and noble Ancestors. This was the Reason why *K. Henry VIII.* after he had married *Jane Seymour*, the Mother of King *Edw. VI.* created *Edward Seymour* her Brother Viscount *Beauchamp*, (and Earl of *Hartford* afterwards) whom also King *Edw. VI.* advanced to the Honour of Duke of *Somerset*, being then the Protector of his Person and Kingdom, as well as his Uncle. The Market above mentioned hath been long disused.

Merifield, or *Murrifield*, the Lordship and Estate of the above-mentioned *John Lord Beauchamp of Hacche*, who died 17 *Edw. III.* leaving *John* his Heir, and *Margaret* his Widow. She had certain Lands and Rents in this Town (besides several Manors elsewhere) for her Dowry. *John* was a Minor at his Father's Death, and being of Age married *Alice* the Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, in whose Retinue he was, when the Earl went in his Expedition into *Gascoigne*. He died without Issue, and left his Estate to his two Sisters *Cicely* and *Eleanor*, above-mentioned; but *Margaret* his Mother yet surviving, held, during her Life, this Manor, with some others, which, after her Death, upon the Partition, devolved to *Cicely* the Eldest, who was married (as *Mr. Camden* tells us) to *Roger Seymour*; but *Sir William Dugdale* sayeth to—*Turburville*; and *Meriet's* Daughter and Heir *Elizabeth* was the Wife of *Roger Seymour*, by whom the Moiety of the *Beauchamps* Estate of *Hacche* came into his Family.

In this Town was the Seat of *Nicholas Wadham*, Esq; and *Dorothy* his Wife, the Cofounders of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*. Their House had always been famous for their Hospitality, and yet by their Frugality out of an Estate of eight hundred Pounds per *Ann.* they had

had gathered together a Sum of 14000*l.* which, resolving to lay out upon something that might be most beneficial to Posterity, they first designed to build a College at *Venice*, for the Education of the *English* Youth in the *Romish* Religion; but being advised rather to do it in their own Country, they changed their Minds, and resolved to erect a College at *Oxford*, which he accordingly began, by making Choise of the Ground-plot, where *Glocester-hall* now stands, but dying before any more was done, his Relict and Executrix *Dorothy*, according to his Will, by the Assistance of such Trustees as he had appointed, after she had overcome some Difficulties, completed it; and having obtained a Royal Charter to establish her Foundation, settled therein one Master, 16 Fellows, and 30 Scholars, with a sufficient Maintenance for them all. This Work was then and still ought to be the more admired and commended, because the Protestant Religion was then established in this Nation; and tho' they were both of the *Roman* Church, and must needs know that their College would be a Nursery for Protestant Youth, yet they neither desisted from their Purpose, nor gave any Encouragement to their Religion in their College, which was begun in 1610, and finished soon after. They had no Issue, and so their Estate descended to several Families, as the *Strangeways*, *Windhams*, *Whites*, &c.

Neroeb, or *Noreethe*, the Manor and Estate of *Roger de Mortimer* Earl of *March*, of which he died possessed 34 *Edw.* III. at *Rcnera* in *Burgundy*, and left it with his other great Estates to his Son *Edmund*, then Earl of *March*. Near it is the Forest called *Neroeb-Forest*, which takes up so great a Part of this Hundred.

Staple, the Manor and Estate of *Robert Fitz-pain*, who died seized of it jointly with *Ela* his Wife, with Remainder to the Heirs of their two Bodies lawfully begotten, 28 *Edw.* III. *Ela* survived him, and held this and divers other Manors in this County and others, with

the Churches to them belonging, (as her Husband had done) during her Life. They left one only Daughter named *Isabel*, who being married in their Lifetime to *Sir Richard Poynings*, Knt. carried this and many other Estates into that Family. He left them to his Son and Heir by her, *Robert Lord Poynings*, who being slain at the Siege of *Orleans*, 25 *Hen.* VI. left this Manor and his other Estates to *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Sir Henry Percy*, his Cousin and next Heir; whereupon *Sir Henry*, who was afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*, had in her Right a special Livery of all the Castles, Lordships and Lands, which were of her Inheritance. This Manor afterward came to be the Estate of *Henry Lord Mountain*, who being attainted in King *Henry VIIth's* Reign, it was seized for that King's Use, and exchanged by him for other Lands, with *George Owen*, Esq;. It bore then the Name of *Staple-Fitzpain*, from the Family above-mentioned.

Whitlakington, a Village, in Soil rich and fertile, and in Situation healthy and pleasant, the Seat of the Family of the *Le Espec's*, or *Speaks*, who have for many Centuries been Men of Note in this County and *Devon*; *John Speake* being a Commissioner for administering the Oaths in the 12th of *K. Henry VI.* and *George Speake* Sheriff, in the 34th of *Q. Eliz.* *Rich. Espec*, or *Speake*, descended, as we suppose, from the famous *Walter Le Espec* (of whom *Aibred* Abbot of *Rievaulx* gives this Character, That he was quick-witted, prudent in Counsel, serious in Peace, discreet in War, &c.) was mightily pious according to the Devotion of those Times; for he founded three goodly Abbies, *Kirkham* and *Rievaulx* in *Yorkshire*, and *Wardon* in *Bedfordshire*, in the second of which he lived two Years, and there died and was buried. This *Richard* was the first that fixed his Seat here, and from him twenty Generations had descended, in *Cambden's* Time in 1607, and probably more since, if the Name doth not continue still in this Town. The other Villages

Villages of this Hundred we have no Account of, either in ancient nor modern Histories; and so we proceed to

II. ANDERFIELD Hundred.

This Hundred adjoins almost to *Abdick* Hundred on the North-West, and is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Whitleigh*; on the South, with the Hundred of *North-Curry*; and on the West, with the Hundred of *Taunton*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it, because it is near *Taunton* on the South End, and *Bridgewater* on the North. The Villages in which we have met with any Thing remarkable, are these, viz.

Creech, the Native Place of *Henry Cusse*, whose Ancestors had a good Estate there, and had inhabited there for four Generations before his Birth. He had his Education at *Oxford* in *Trinity College*, and was some Time Fellow there; but was forced to relinquish his Fellowship for speaking some Words to the Discredit of the Founder *Sir Thomas Pope*; yet not leaving the University, he was chosen Master-Fellow of *Merton*, where he shewed himself a rare *Grecian* Philosopher and Disputant. The University at length took Notice of him, and chose him their great Professor and Proctor, which when he left, he was preferred to be Secretary to *Robert Earl of Essex*. In this Post, as his good Parts enabled him, so his Ambition, prompted him to engage too deeply with his Master in Politicks, and so he was found guilty with his Lord in conspiring to seize on *Q. Elizabeth*, and change the Government, and for Treason executed at *Tyburn* 30 March 1601, as his Master had been the February before at *Tower-hill*. He was much bewailed (says *Mr. Speed*) for his exquisite Learning; and soon after some of his Writings were published as a Proof of it, viz. *The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, with the Original Causes, Progress and End of it*. Lond. 1607. *Mr. Henry Masters* was Vi-

car of this Place in the Year 1642, and being sequestred for his Loyalty, lived in a poor Cottage in the Village, where his Wife died. After her Death he removed from hence, and set up a small School; but being hindered from getting his Bread that way, he was driven to such Necessities at length, that his Wife and a Child by her (for he married again) were starved, as he himself must have been, if one *Mr. Martin* had not relieved him; for a great Man in the Neighbourhood would not suffer any of his Successors to pay him his Fifts. Only *Mr. Bat*, the last of them, gave him once a Suit of Cloaths. He lived to be restored.

Durlay, or *Durlate*, the Manor and Estate of *Sir William Arundel*, Lord *Matravers*, (his Father *Thomas Earl of Arundel* then living) who having married *Anne* the Sister of *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, obtained a Grant to himself and the Heirs of his Body, of King *Henry VIII.* of this Manor, and some others in this County, to hold by the Service of a red Rose yearly. He by his Father's Death, 16 *Hen. VIII.* became Earl of *Arundel*, and obtained a special Livery of all his Castles, Lordships and Lands the same Year.

Enmote, a small Village, situate upon a nameless Rivulet, that empties itself into the River *Parret* near *Bridgewater*. The Family of the *Mallets* had a Seat here; and *Tho. Mallet*, Esq; of this Place was Sheriff of this County in the 18th Year of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. *John Mallet* was the last Heir Male of this Family, which had flourished from the Conquest to the Reign of *K. Charles II.* He left one Daughter *Elizabeth* for his Heir, who marrying to *John Wilmot*, the last Earl of *Rocheſter*, carried the great Estate of the *Mallets* into that Family, who have a Seat here. She had only three Daughters, among whom, for want of an Heir Male, the Estates of both Families were divided. There are several Villages more in this Hundred, which for want of Information we are forced to omit.

III. The

III. The Hundred of BARWICK
or BOWODE.

This Hundred, which is one of the smallest in the County, is almost of a triangular Form; two Sides of it being inclosed with the River *Ordred*, which parts it from the Hundred of *Somerton*, and the River *Evil*, which divides it from the Hundred of *Stone*; the third Side or Line borders on the Hundred of *Horeborn*. The Fee of this Hundred in the Reign of King *Henry V.* (when it went by the Name of the Hundred of *Bowode*) was then in the Family of the *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, *Edmund Ferrers* Lord *Chartley*, then holding it, and in the next Reign, *Anno 14*, dying in Possession of it. This Family of *Ferrers* soon after ended in an Heir general, who marrying to *Walter Devereux*, Esq; the Ancestor of the Earls of *Essex* of that Name, carried it and other Estates into that Family. There is no Markertown in this Hundred, and of the Villages, which are but few, we observe none of Note but

Barwick, the most considerable Village, from which the Hundred took its Denomination. This Manor, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* was the Estate of the *Cantilupes*, or as they usually were called, the *Cantlows*; but Issue Male failing in *George de Cantilupe*, the Son of *William de Cantilupe*, who died in his Minority, his Estate was divided between his two Sisters *Milisent* and *Joan*; which last being before his Death married to *Henry de Hastings*, her Son *John de Hastings*, upon the Partition of the said *George's* Estate, became Lord of this Town of *Barwick*; for being then of full Age, he obtained the Livery of the Lands of his Mother's Inheritance pre-

sently after his Uncle *George* his Death. With this Manor passed

Stotford, or *Stoford*, an adjoining Village and Manor, to the said *John de Hastings*, who being Heir also to the Castle and Honour of *Bergavenny* in *Wales*, in Right of his Mother, became Lord *Bergavenny*. From his Descendants, for want of Issue Male, his Estate and Honour passed to the Family of *Beauchamp*, (tho', as was then thought, it was injuriously taken from the collateral Branch of the *Hastings*, who claimed it) and from them it came to the *Nevills*, who are now Lords *Abergavenny*, and have been so ever since the Reign of K. *Henry VI.* *Anno 26.* by the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Worcester*, Son of *William Beauchamp* Lord *Bergavenny*. The *Beauchamps* Earls and Duke of *Warwick*, kept him out of that Barony a while, but he at length recovered it, and from that Time to this his Posterity have enjoyed it, *George Nevill* being now Lord *Abergavenny*. There are some other Villages in this Hundred, but we can get no Description of them

IV. The Hundred of BATHFORD

This Hundred is in the Northern Part of the County, and is bounded on the East with *Wiltshire*, from which it is parted by the River *Frome*; on the South with the Hundred of *Wellow*, which with the Hundred of *Keinsham* is the Boundary of the Western Side; and on the North with Part of *Glocestershire*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Places of this Hundred are,

† *BATH*, an ancient City, called by *Ptolomy* from the Baths, *Ἰδρυα Νεῦνα*,

† N. B. We acknowledge our selves extremely obliged to that worthy Gentleman, who sent us lately an excellent Account of this City and Bristol, and heartily thank him for his generous Promise of further Information of other Places of Note, as they come in his Way, as he is travelling; hoping his Example will encourage others of Observation and Learning to send us a Description of such Cities and Towns, that they either live in, or can come to the competent Knowledge of, that our Work may be the more perfect.

i. e. Hot Waters; and by *Antoninus*, *Aque Solis*, *i. e.* Waters of the Sun; by the *Britains*, *Yr ennaint Tswymyn*; as also *Cae'r Badon*, by the *Saxons*, *Bāpanceſter*, hat *Bapan*, and (from the Contourſe of ſick People to it for Cure) *Acimanceſter*, *i. e.* *Ackmañceſter*, as much as to ſay, the City of Men troubled with Aches, Pains and Diſtempers; by *Florence of Worceſter*, *Acamanni Civitas*; *Stephanus* calls it *Badiza*; we at this Day *Bath*; and the modern *Latins*, *Bathonia*. The Name is ſo evidently derived from the hot Waters uſed here for Bathing, that we can't but take Notice of them in the firſt Place, ſo far as may be no Anticipation to our Natural Hiſtory, in which we are to diſcourſe of them chiefly as to the Nature of them, not the Diſcovery, Uſe, and other Circumſtances, which we conceive proper for this Place.

The City of *Bath* lies low in a Plain, not very large, encompassed on every Side with the River *Avon*, and Hills of an equal Height, which ſend down many Springs into the City, to the great Advantage of the Citizens, and among them three hat Springs, much uſed for Bathing, as well in ancient as at this preſent Time. 'Tis thought 'tis by the Exhalations of theſe Springs, that this City is kept ſo healthy, which being ſituate at the Bottom of the circumjacent Hills, which prevent the diſperſing of the Vapours and Smoke that riſe from the Houſes and Soil, would otherwiſe be very unhealthy; whereas 'tis by Experience found, that the Inhabitants are as free from Diſeaſes, live as long, and die as few, or fewer than in any other Cities of this Kingdom of an advanced Situation, which can be imputed to nothing but theſe Waters. In former Ages they were ſhut up, from eight in the Morning till three in the Afternoon, becauſe they are then extream hot, and boiling up violently, throw up a filthy Scum and Mud from the Bottom, which rendered them unwholeſome; but now the Guides of the *Bath* being careful to

cleanſe the Water from the Filth as it riſes; the Barbers uſually go in the Morning, and continue till Noon without any Prejudice or Danger.

Here are three of theſe hot Baths diſtinguiſhed by as many Names, *viz.*

1. The *Croſs-Bath*, ſo called, from a curious Croſs formerly erected in the Middle of it. This Bath is very gentle, and but moderately warm. Upon the Sides of it are ſixteen Stone-Seats, and it is encloded with a Wall, and at the Ends hath Galleries for Muſick and Spectators, under which are Slips, (as they are called here) one for the Gentlemen, and another for the Ladies, who being dreſſed in Canvas Habits, go both together into the Bath, the Men, with all Decency, keeping on the one Side, and the Women on the other. This Bath may be had any Time of the Day privately, but the uſual Time is the Morning before 12 a Clock, when the Water is let out, and leaves a diſagreeable Smell. This Bath is uſed chiefly by Perſons of Quality and Gentry, and ſo is the moſt frequented of any, tho' it is the ſmalleſt, being but 24 Foot and an half long, and twelve broad. It was much beautified for the Conveniency of the late King *James's* Queen, who by the Advice of her Priests and Phyſicians, was to bathe, in order to procure a Male Succeſſor for the *Engliſh* Throne, by Conjunction of the King after it. When theſe Things were done, the Earl of *Melfort*, then Secretary of State for *Scotland*, the very next Day after, erected a fine Prophetick Monument, foretelling the Birth of a Prince. It was made of fine Marble, and adorned with Figures of Angels attending the Deſcent of the Holy Ghost, the Eucharift, &c. and certainly coſt a great deal of Money. It ſtands ſtill handſome and entire, ſave that ſome of the Inſcriptions were razed in King *William's* Days.

2. The *Hot Bath*, ſo called, becauſe it is much hotter than the other. It is fifty-eight Foot and an half diſtant from the former, and is about 30 Foot and an half in Length, and 13 Foot broad.

It is walled in, but not so much used as the *Cross-Bath*. In it is a Well, which not only supplies its own Pump with Water, but is likewise conveyed by Pipes to the Pump in the other. Near these is an Hospital built by *Reginald Fitz-Jocelin*, while he was Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, to relieve the Necessities of such sick Persons as are brought hither for Recovery of their Health. These two are in the Midst of the Street, on the West Side of the City. 3. The *King's Bath*, which is much the largest, being 57 Foot long, and 40 broad. It is in the very Heart of the City, near the Cathedral Church, and inclosed with a Wall. It is accommodated with twenty-eight Seats, arched over, and with other Stone Benches, on which the Men and Women that are bathing sit apart, and both of them, when they go into the Waters, put on Linen Drawers. In the Middle of it are hung Crutches, as Memorials of the Cures of such as came with them, but joyfully returned without them. About two Foot beneath the Cross, lies a Cistern with the Mouth downwards, from which the Water is conveyed by Pipes to the Pump in the Pump Room adjoining and looking into it, where the Company meet in the Morning and Afternoon to drink the Water, the Musick attending them for their Diversion. This Bath, which was formerly in the greatest Request, is now used by the meaner Sort of People only. There is another Bath 25 Foot long, and 24 broad, which hath a Communication with the King's, which is called the *Queen's Bath*, and in this the great Spring riseth, over which there is a Column erected, with an Inscription on it, shewing who it was that found out these Springs in the following Words: *That Bladud the Son of Lud found them out 300 Years before Christ*; how truly, will be seen presently. Into this Bath People of common Rank go promiscuously, yea, every Body except the Quality. These are fetched from their Beds, stripped and dressed for bathing,

and carried in Blankets to the Bath, which done, they are carried so back again. There is also a Bath for Lepers, or *Lazars*, into which none goes, but such as the Physicians suppose to have a Leprosy, or something resembling it. This Bath is made by the Overflowing of the *Cross-Bath*, and the diseased Persons, who are bathed in it, being poor, have a small Allowance for their Support from the Town; but are chiefly relieved by the generous Contribution of the Company every Season. This Bath, the Hospital and the Company, draw Beggars hither in such Multitudes, partly for Cure, and partly for Relief, that it is become a Proverb here: *The Beggars of Bath, as a Place famous above others for them.* The Ancients dedicated these Baths, some to *Minerva*, others to *Hercules*.

The Finding of these hot Springs, is by our fabulous Tradition-mongers, attributed to a *British* King, called *Blyden-Doith*, i. e. *Blyden* the Southsayer: Others of our own Nation (too supinely, as the Learned think) affirm, that *Julius Caesar* first found them out; but if we may believe *Solinus*, it was much later, that the *Romans* had any Knowledge of them, none of their Historians mentioning them before him. However 'tis probable that the *Romans*, who much excelled in Works of that Nature, did by some Contrivance under Ground, secure the main Springs of hot Water from mixing with the cold Springs, which abound all over the City, and must have extremely damaged them, had it not been prevented by some such Methods; and tho' the Inhabitants have not yet been able to discover them, yet they are fearful of digging deep, least they should disturb them; for 'tis plain the City is built upon a raised Ground, which appears a considerable Height above the Meadows. If the *Saxons* had any publick Regard to them, it was not till after their Settlement here a considerable Time, viz. about the Year of Christ 930, when we find the Name of *Akmancester* was first given it; and a Way

Way was made to it from the farthest Parts of the Nation, called *Akmanstreet*, for the more convenient and direct Passage of the Sick and Diseased thither, who 'tis probable were very numerous, or it would not have been done. And from this Time it is, that our Historians date the flourishing State and Condition of this City, from the great Conflux of People to it.

We hope it will not be thought impertinent here briefly to mention the Methods of spending Time at the Bath. In the Morning the Company of both Sexes meet at the Pump in a great Hall in-railed, to drink the Waters, and after that saunter about till Prayer-time, or divert themselves by looking on the Bathers. Most of the Company go to Church in the Morning undressed, and then home to dress for the Walks before Dinner. The Walks are behind the Church, spacious, and well shaded, having on the Sides Shops furnished with every Thing that may contribute to Pleasure. In the End of them is a noble gaming Room, and by it a pretty Garden, where every one may walk that will pay for the Time they stay. After Dinner the Company receive and return Visits, go to Assemblies and Balls, or sit down by Parties to play in their own Houses and Lodgings.

Who was the Founder of this City, we have no clear Evidence to prove, but that it was erected by the *Britains*, or *Romans*, must necessarily be supposed from the many Things related of it in History; for when the *Saxons* being sent for by King *Vortegern*, to oppose the *Picts* and *Scots*, turned their Arms upon the *Britains* themselves, and sought to make themselves Masters of all, they laid Siege to this City; but being surprized by the warlike *Arthur*, they betook themselves to *Badon-Hill*, where, tho' in a desperate Condition, they fought it out to the last, and were slain in great Numbers. This Hill seems to be the same with that we call *Lansdown*, which hangs over a Village near the City, named *Bathstone*, because it shews

to this Day its Bulwarks and a Rampire. The *Saxons* for a long Time after this were discouraged from making any further Attempts upon this City, and so left it to the *Britains* to be enjoyed quietly.

But at length in the Year of Christ 577, *Ceawlin* King of the West *Saxons*, growing great and victorious, routed the *Britains* out of several Cities, which till that Time they had held, as *Bedford*, *Glocester*, *Cirencester*, and *Deorham*, and at length came to this City of *Bath*, called then *Bathencester*, and stormed it, till it was forced to submit to his *Saxon* Power. Being under his Protection, it began gradually to prosper and increase, and the Baths came so much in Use, that Ways were made to it from divers Parts of the Kingdom; and it became so famous for relieving sick Men, that it was called *Akmancester*, and in the following Times grew up to a great Degree of Splendor; for *Osrick*, a petty King of the *Wiccii*, in the Year 676, built a Nunnery there; and presently after, when this City came into the Hands of the *Mercians*, King *Offa* built a Church, to which King *Edgar*, because he was crowned in it, granted several Immunities, the Memory of which are still kept up by certain annual Sports. They were both destroyed in the *Danish* Wars; but upon the restoring of Peace under the *Danish* Monarchs, this City by Degrees recovered it self; after that *Elphege* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, had, in the Year 1010, built them a new Church; and in the Time of King *Edward* the Confessor, (as we find in *Domesday Book*) it gelded for twenty Hides, when the whole Shire gelded, and there were sixty-four Burghesses of the Kings, and thirty of others.

But it continued not long in this prosperous Condition; for in the Reign of *William Rufus*, soon after the Conqueror's Death, *Robert de Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland*, and Nephew to *Jessfrey* Bishop of *Constance*, raised a Rebellion against the King in these Western Parts, as *Roger Bygod*, *Roger de Montgomeri*,

mery, *William* Bishop of *Durham*, &c. did in other Parts, and setting forth from *Bristol*, went to this City, and plundered and burnt it. But it again recovered in a short Time, by the Assistance of *John de Villula*, a Native of *Tours* in *France*, who being then Bishop of *Wells*, did (as *Malsbury* informs us) for five hundred Pounds purchase this City of King *Henry I.* and having built himself a new Cathedral here, translated his See hither. Some indeed say, he still retained the Name of the Bishop of *Wells*; but Bishop *Godwin* and Dr. *Guidot* who examined the Records of the Church of *Bath*, tell us, That he subscribed himself ever after only *Joannes Bathon*. This Cathedral being not long ago ready to fall, thro' Length of Time, *Oliver King*, Bishop of *Bath*, laid the Foundation of another near it, exceeding large and stately; and had he lived to finish it, it had, without all doubt, exceeded all or most of the Cathedrals in *England*; but his Death, with the Disturbances of the Times that followed, and the Avarice of such as detained the Monies collected to finish it, have made it much short of that Excellency.

The City of *Bath* is but a small City, but very compact, and well inhabited by the Means of the Medicinal Waters. No Man can imagine otherwise, how it could accommodate so great a Company as frequents it, at least three Parts of the Year. It is said, that there are usually there eight thousand Families at a Time; some for the Benefit of drinking the hot Waters, others for bathing, and others for Diversion and Pleasure, of which last there is no Place in *Europe* that affords more. It is walled round with a slight Stone Wall, pretty entire, having a Street built upon it; from whence there is a pleasant Prospect over the Meadows on the West Side. It has 4 Gates, viz. 1. *Northgate*, with its Suburbs, leading to *London*, opens into *High-street*, where there is a plentiful Market kept under the Town or Counsel House, a neat Stone Building standing upon 21 Pillars,

in the Front, where is the Effigies of two Kings, *Coel*, a *British* King, who is said to have given a Charter to this City; and *Edgar*, a *Saxon*, who was crowned here, *Anno* 973. From this Place the Street dividing leads to, 2. *Westgate*, an handsome Building of Stone, containing some of the best Apartments in the Place. The other Street leads to, 3. *South gate*, and from thence along the Suburbs to a Bridge laid over the *Avon*, in the Middle of which is an old Gateway. The other 4. Gate to the South, leads only to the River, where there is a Ferry.

The Streets are narrow, but well paved, and the Buildings by reason of the great Plenty of Stone thereabouts, extraordinary neat, and some of them as handsome Stone-buildings as are any where found; but many of them standing in Courts and Alleys, where Coaches can't go, there are 40 Chairs licensed by the Mayor, which for Sixpence are obliged to carry a Person from any one Part of the Town to the other, within the Walls. There is also another good Regulation, which has much tended to the Benefit of the Town, That no Person shall demand above ten Shillings per Week for one Room, which freeing Men from such Impositions as are common in other Places of Concourse, hath brought such Numbers of People to it, more for Diversion than drinking the Waters, that the Citizens have been forced to erect many new Buildings, yea whole Streets, for the Accommodations of Strangers, viz. in the North-Suburbs, and without *Westgate*. Adjoining to the Wall on this North Side of the Town, there has lately been raised a neat Stone Building for a School-house, which was erected, and is now maintained by the Contributions of the Strangers that come to the Waters.

To allure these last, there is nothing wanting that may please or divert; for here is a little Theatre, pleasant Walks upon the Town-Wall, thronged every Evening with the most agreeable of both Sexes, and along the Side Raising Shops;

Shops; and adjoining to the Wall without Mr. *Harrison's* House, there is a fine Ball-Room, and pleasant Gardens down to the River. Besides all these Things, the neighbouring Hills afford the most pleasant Down imaginable, where it is incredible what a Number of Coaches and Horses appear there at a Race; so that *Bath* is one of the most proper Places in the whole World, either for obtaining or preserving Health, by that constant Cheerfulness, which the agreeable Company and Spirit of the Water infuse into those that go thither.

There are but two Parish Churches in this City besides the Cathedral or Abbey Church, which is dedicated to St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, and was begun to be built Anno 1137, and was not finished till 475 Years after. It is a lofty magnificent Structure, with an handsome Tower in the Middle, and a good Ring of eight Bells. The Workmanship of the Roof within is very neat, and the Quire is adorned with a good Organ, but the Pews and Gallery are very irregular, and the altar very mean. The East Window is noble, and fronts the Walks; as is also that at the West End, which is beautified with Figures, among which are Angels ascending and descending a Ladder, in Memory of a Dream, by which *Oliver King*, Bishop of this See, and Founder of the present Church, was induced to build it. After him Dr. *James Montague*, Bishop of this See, was a great Benefactor to this Church, and at one Time gave a thousand Pounds to it. He lieth buried in the North Isle, under a stately Monument of Marble.

This City is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Common Council, and other inferior Officers, and sends its Representatives to Parliament. It hath another Market, besides that above-mention'd, weekly, viz. the one on *Wednesday*, and the other on *Saturday*; and two Fairs yearly, viz. on the *Purification of the Virgin Mary*, and *John of Beverley*, 2 Feb. and 7 May. The Citizens drive a great Trade in the Woollen Manufacture, making Cloth, Serges, &c. and to en-

courage young Traders in it, Sir *Thomas* Lord Mayor of London in 1553, gave an hundred and four Pounds to this City, to be lent and distributed to four poor Tradesmen, Freemen, Inhabitants, and Clothiers, (if it may be) to each of them twenty-five Pounds, for one Year, without Interest.

In this City hath been dug up at Times several Roman Coins, as of *Vespasian*, *Trajan*, *Constantines the Great* and Younger, *Caraculus*, *Abseverus*, *Constantius*, and *Valentinian*. Here are also diverse Roman Figures and Inscriptions, but few legible; that inscribed *IVLIVS FABRICIUS* mentioned in the last Edition of *Cambden*, is still preserved entire in the East Wall of the Cathedral. It hath for some Ages given a Title to an Earl, as follows:

Philibert de Chandew, a Native of *Brittany* in France, had the Title of Earl of Bath conferred upon him by King *Henry VII.* Anno 1486. He had no Successors, and so this Honour lay dormant, till King *Henry VIII.* created, Anno 1536. Reg. 28.

John Bouchier Lord *Fitz-warin*, Earl of Bath. He was one of the Lords that subscribed the Letter sent to Pope *Clement VII.* signifying to that Pontiff, that his Supremacy was in Danger of being quite cast off in England, if he did not comply with the Desire of King *Henry VIII.* in the Business of his Divorce from Queen *Katharine*. He departed this Life Anno 1538, and by his Death his Son and Heir

John Bouchier Lord *Fitz-warin*, became Earl of Bath, 28 Hen. VIII. He upon the Death of King *Edward VI.* was one of those who appeared first in Arms for the Vindication of *Q. Mary's* Title to the Crown, and was thereupon constituted one of the Commissioners to examine the Titles of all such as put in their Claims to perform any Office at her Coronation, by Virtue of their Tenures of Land. He died in the Year 1560, and was succeeded by

William

William his Grandson, Son of his eldest Son *John*, who died in his Life-time. He accompanied *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, 28 *Eliz.* who was then sent General of the Auxiliaries into the *Netherlands*, for the Assistance of the *Dutch* against the *Spaniards*. He died at *Tavestock* in *Devonshire*, in his Manor-house there, *Anno* 1623, and was buried in the Parish Church there, leaving

Edward his only Son, then living, Heir of his Estate and Honours. He left no Issue Male, tho' he had two Wives, and dying at *Tavestock* was buried by his Ancestors there in 1636. The Male Line of the elder Branch of this Family thus failing,

Sir Henry Bourchier Knt. Son of *Sir George Bourchier* Knt. third Son of *John* the second Earl of this Family, was found the next Heir, and so succeeded in this Earldom, and all the Honours belonging thereto. He died without Issue, *Anno* 1654, and lieth buried at *Tavestock* with his Ancestors, under a noble Monument erected to his Memory, with a large Epitaph engraven thereon, containing his honourable Titles, and an high Encomium of his Virtues, under these Words:

Hic Situs est
Dom. Henricus Bourchier
Comes Bathoniensis.

After his Death, without any lineal Successor, this Title lay dormant about six Years, King *Charles II.* being then in Exile; but upon his Restoration, three Days before his Coronation,

Sir John Greenvile, or *Granevile*, in Recompence of his Father's and his own Merits of that Prince, was created Lord *Greenvil* of *Kilkhampston* and *Biddiford*, Viscount *Greenvil* of *Lansdown*, and Earl of *Bath*. His Father *Sir Bevil Grenevil* who was descended of *Harmo Dentatus*, Earl of *Carboil*, and Lord of *Thorigny*, and *Granevil* in *Normandy*, was one of the most forward and zealous Subjects for the Interests of King *Charles I.* in the very Beginning of his Troubles;

for he raised a Troop of Horse at his own proper Charge, in 1638, and attended his Majesty with them in his Expedition against his rebellious Subjects of *Scotland*; and when the War at Home between the King and his Parliament broke out, he then being one of the Knights of the Shire for *Cornwall*, left his Place among the Rebels, and going into *Cornwall*, led an Army of loyal *Cornish* Men against the Rebels of *Devon* and other Counties. He was victorious against them in many Battels, as at *Bodmin*, *Lanceston* and *Stratton*, yea at *Lansdown* his Army conquered, but he knew it not, being slain with divers other brave Gentlemen. His Son *Sir John*, afterwards created Earl of *Bath*, followed his Father's Steps in all Adventures (tho' but 15 Years of Age) for his Majesty's Cause, heading his Father's own Regiment, and being in several Fights and Skirmishes in these Western Parts; and when his Majesty, thro' the Prevalency of the Rebels in all Parts, was constrained to quit the Realm, he attended him, and had a great Share of his Distresses in foreign Parts, never ceasing to assist him with his best Interests and utmost Endeavours, till by Consultations with General *Monk*, (who was his near Kinsman) and divers other Means, he saw his Majesty King *Charles II.* settled upon the Throne of his Ancestors, when he was one of the first that tasted of his Majesty's Favours, not only in being created Earl of *Bath* as above, but being made chief Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and Warden of the Stannaries in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*. He enjoyed his Honour and Places many Years, not dying till 22 *Aug.* 1701, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

Charles Lord *Lansdown*, his Son and Heir, who in the Life of his Father was summoned to sit in the House of Peers, *Anno* 1689. He survived his Father but a few Days, dying 4th *Septemb.* *Anno* 1701; but left a Successor to his Honour and Estate, viz.

William

William Henry Granville, his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, and without Issue, this Honour became extinct in that House; but the Barony of *Landdown* being by a special Creation conferred upon Earl *Charles*, who was made, for his Service and Bravery against the *Turks*, an Earl of the *Roman Empire*, by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Landdown*, and afterward summoned to Parliament as Baron of *Landdown*, tho'

the Earldom was lost to the Family, by the Death of the Heir of the right Line without Issue; yet this Barony passed to the Posterity of *Bernard Greenville*, second Son to Sir *Bevil*, who was slain in *Landdown* Fight, and accordingly *George* his Son is now Lord *Landdown*. He hath no Heir Male as yet; but hath a Brother, named *Bernard*, who is presumptive Heir of his Honour.

Famous Men, Natives of this City, worthy of our Notice, are

G*ildas* the Wise, surnamed *Badonicus*, so called, not only from this City where he was born, but to distinguish him from another *Gildas*, named *Albanus*. He is stiled by some Writers *Querulus*, because he grievously complained and inveighed against the Sins of the wicked Age he lived in, calling the Clergy *Montes Malitia*; and the *Britains* generally *Atramentum Seculi*. He wrote many Books, but none of them are extant, but his History of *Britain*. He died about the Year of Christ 570.

John Hales, who was born in the Parish of *St. James* in this City, and educated in Grammar at the Free-School there. He was sent to *Oxford* at 13 Years of Age, in 1597, and continued some Time a Student in *Corpus Christi* College; but his prodigious Pregnancy of Parts being discovered by Sir *Henry Savile*, he was by his Encouragement, but for his own Worth, chosen Fellow of *Merton* in 1605. After this he shewed himself so much above his Age for Learning, that no Person, in the Memory of Man, ever went beyond him for subtle Disputations, and elegant Orations. Besides these Accomplishments,

he was so great a Proficient in the *Greek Tongue*, that he was made Lecturer of it first in his own College, and then in the Schools, both which he so well discharged, that Sir *Henry Savile* made use of him in his excellent Edition of *Chrysostom*; and *Andrew Downes*, the *Greek* Professor at *Cambridge*, often mentioned him with Honour. By Sir *H. Savile's* Interest, he was made Fellow of *Eaton* College, and carried by Sir *Dudley Carleton* to the Synod of *Dort*, in 1618, where he did good Service in several Respects, as far as his Place did allow. In 1638, Archbishop *Laud* hearing of his great Worth, sent for him, and finding him a thorough learned Man, made him one of his Chaplains, and procured a Canonry of *Windsor* for him, which with his Fellowship at *Eaton*, was all the Preferment he had to his dying Day. He assisted Mr. *Chillingworth* in his Book, which is still so much esteemed, and was greatly valued and respected by all the learned Men almost in the World. He was a very hard Student, much addicted to Fasting, very conscientious in his Dealings, of wonderful Knowledge, and of as great Modesty, and in Truth, a Walking-Library.

But

But all his Excellencies and Innocency could not guard him from the Presbyterian Severity and Power; for in the Beginning of the Parliament's Usurpation, he was stript of all, and he was reduced to so great Necessity, that he was forced to sell his Library for 700 Pounds, which had cost him two thousand five hundred. One Madam Salter, Sister of Dr. Duppa, Bishop of Sarum, entertained him, and gave him a small Salary to teach her Son; but he was forced to leave her, because of the Parliament's Declaration, threatening severe Punishments to all such as did harbour Malignants, *i. e.* Royalists. From her he went to Eaton, and so-journed with one Widow Dickenson, the Wife of his Servant, in whose House he died, 19 May 1656, *etat.* 72. He hath many Things in Print, all very valuable, some in *Latin*, but most in *English*; all which are comprised in two Volumes, printed since his Death, entitled, *His Golden Remains, and Miscellanies*. He was buried in Eaton College Church-yard, and over his Grave afterwards was erected an Altar-Monument, at the Charge of Mr. Peter Curwen, his great Admirer, and an Eaton Scholar. He used to say he should never die a Martyr, but he can be reputed little less; who led a Life of Sorrow and Poverty, and died of Grief and Sufferings for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church, which was so undeserved, that one that was no Friend to the Church, says, That it was none of the least Ignominies of those Times, that so eminent a Man as *Hales* should live and die under such Necessities, as he did, by which his Life was shortned.

In the Philosophical Transactions we find several Inscriptions taken Notice of and delineated by Dr. Lister, which have been discovered and observed about this City, and are transcribed into the last Edition of *Cambden's Britannia*; but because we think them Curiosities of no Use, imperfect in themselves, and not well understood by the Discoverers, we omit them, as not willing to swell

our Account of this City needlessly. The Villages of this Hundred are

Barton, which was a Grange to the Abbey of *Bath*; but upon the Dissolution of the Abbies being in the King's Hands, was given to Sir *William Herbert*, Knt.

Bathford, or *Boxford*, as we conceive it written in ancient Records, was the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Molins*, a Person highly in Favour with King *Edward III.* This and his other Estates were seized upon 14 *Edw. III.* by that King for Rebellion, (as it was then interpreted) because the King had been disappointed of such Monies as he expected, and had ordered him, or other chief Men, to send over to him a his Siege of *Tournay* in *France*; which so enraged the King, because he was forced to come home, that he imprisoned him, several of the Judges and others, as well as seized their Lands. But when the King's Anger was abated, he was restored to his Estate, and this Manor with the Advowson of the Church, particularly confirmed to him, as he left them to his Posterity, which in a few Successions ending in a Female Heir, all his Lands passed by Marriage to the *Hungerfords*.

In this Parish was found in the last Century under Ground, in digging a Room, the Pavement whereof was chequer'd Work, of white, blue and red.

Bathstone, or *Batheneston*, a small Village near the City of *Bath*, over which *Badon hill*, now called *Landsdown*, hangeth. The Lordship of this Village was, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* the Estate of Sir *William Bryan*, Captain of the Castle of *Merke*, in the Marches of *Callais*, who died possessed of it in the 21st Year of that King's Reign, leaving his Sisters *Philippa*, the Wife of Sir *Henry Svoop*, Knt. and *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Robert Lovel*, his next Heirs, to whom when his Estate was divided, this Manor of *Batheneston* was assigned to *Philippa* for her Purparty. The Parsonage of this Town, which was appropriated

A a a a

priated to the Monastery of *Bath*, was, at the Dissolution of the Abbies, given by King *Henry* to *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.

Catterne, or *Citterne*, a Part of the large Possessions of *William* Earl of *Ewe*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey; but whether it continued in his Family, we doubt, because he was first found guilty of a Conspiracy against *William Rufus*, to depose him, and raise his elder Brother *Curthose* to the Throne; and tho' he was brought off from that Attempt by Promises of Preferment and Honours, and reconciled to that King, yet he afterward joined with *Robert Mowbray* to murder him in a Wood, for which he was severely punished; and 'tis probable his Estate was seized, for we find it not mentioned among the Lands of his Successors and Heirs, tho' his Son *William* was Earl of *Ewe*, and in Favour with *Henry I*.

Comb, or *Come*, the Lordship of *Leofwine*, the sixth Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*. He was slain in the Battle of *Hastings* with his Brothers, *Harold* his second Brother, and *Gurth* his fifth. In the Conqueror's Survey he is said to be possessed at his Death of this Lordship, and divers others; but 'tis probable all of them at his Death were seized by the Conqueror.

Coston, or *Cossington*, the Manor and Estate of the Lord *Thomas Pawlet*, second Son of *William Pawlet*, Marquis of *Winchester*. The Soil of this Village, and some others near it, is so very stony, that when it is newly ploughed, one would rather take the Ridges for so many pitched Causways to walk on, than for ploughed Land, in which Corn is to be sown; there is so little Earth to be seen among the Stones turned up by the Plough-share; yet here they have excellent Wheat, tho' perhaps not so much *per Acre*, as on Lands of a deeper and better Soil. The Country-men of these Villages attribute their Crops mostly to the Stones; for they say, if they were carried off, the Earth left upon the hard Rock would be so little,

that it would not cover the Corn, and so light, that the Wind [would blow it away.

Landsdown, or *Lanzeton*, a Place famous chiefly for the Battle fought there between King *Charles I*'s Army, led by the Marquis of *Hartford*, and the Parliament's Forces, commanded by Sir *William Waller*, who having been so successful in the Western Parts, that his Party gave him the Name of *William the Conqueror*; the King's Party fearing he should grow too potent, and carry all before him, resolved upon his Approach to *Bath*, to give him Battle, which they accordingly did, upon the Plain by this Place, called *Landsdown*, 5 July 1642. The Battle was not only fierce and brave, but long, lasting from two of the Clock in the Afternoon, till one the next Morning, when the King's Army was victorious, but with such Loss of brave Men, as Sir *Bevil Granvill*, Major *Sheldon*, &c. and the unlucky Accident of having their Ammunition blown up, that their Victory was turn'd into Sorrow. After this Battle, the Marquis marched with the Horse to *Oxford*, and Sir *Ralph Hopton* following him with the Foot, Sir *William Waller* pursued him, and forced him into the *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*, where he besieged him, which when the King heard, he sent the Lord *Wilmot* with 1500 Horse to relieve him, by joining Sir *Ralph's* Foot. Sir *William* being sensible of the Design, met the Horse on *Roundway-down*, and out of Bravery fought them with his Horse only, who being overcome, the Lord *Wilmot* fell upon *Waller's* Foot, and with the Help of Sir *Ralph's* Foot that came out of the Town, obtained a signal Victory. *Waller* fled to *Bristol*, *Haslerig* was wounded, six hundred of his Men slain on the Spot, nine hundred taken Prisoners, with all their Canon and Ammunition, 28 Foot-Ensigns, and nine Cornets. Sir *Richard Arundel* of *Trevice* in *Cornwall*, was a Commander in the King's Army in this Fight; and for his Valour and Courage, now and at other Times, was created

created Lord *Arundel* of *Trevice*; as Sir *John Greenvill* was Lord *Landsdown*, in Memory of his Father's Fidelity and Death there. The Earl of *Ewe* was Lord of this Manor, when the Conqueror's Survey was taken.

Lincombe, a Village in this Hundred, where the Priory of *Bath* had certain Pastures and Meadows; (as it had also in *Witcomb*) but upon the Suppression they all came into the Hands of King *Henry VIII.* who gave them to Sir *William Herbert*.

Swainswick, may here be taken Notice of for being the Birth-place of *William Prynne*, a Barrister of *Lincoln's Inn*, where he was so eminent as to be made a Bencher and Reader; and perhaps might have been more famous, if he had not meddled with State Affairs, and Ecclesiastical Matters, in which being made a Tool by more designing Heads, he brought such Troubles and Sorrows upon himself while he lived, and such Infamy since his Death, that he, if any Man, might wish he had never been born. He was an indefatigable Reader and Writer. He was instrumental in bringing King *Charles II.* to the Throne, and therefore rewarded with the Place of Keeper of the King's Records in the Tower, worth 500 *l.* per Ann. which he held to his Death, which happened 24 Octob. 1669, and was buried in the Cloyster under the Chapel. His Books and Pamphlets are said to be two hundred and more, which are in *Lincoln's Inn* Library, bound up in 40 Folio Volumes; and tho' they are looked upon by accurate Scholars so rapsodical and confused, as to be little worth really; yet for Antiquaries, Criticks and Divines, who have Judgment to separate the Gold from the Dross, they may be of no small Use, provided they can keep themselves from being infected with his Party-Virulency.

Witcomb, or *Widecomb*, a Village situate upon the *Avon* on the East-side, opposite to *Bath*, which on the South Part is almost encompassed with that River. It was the Estate of Sir *John*

Tiptoft Lord *Powis*, who died possessed of it, 21 Hen. VI. leaving it with other Manors and Estates in this County, to his Son *John Tiptoft* Lord *Powis*, but soon after created Marquis of *Worcester*. He was a Man both learned and pious; but living in dubious Times, when every Man was forced to one Side or other in the Contests for the Crown, he being a *Lancastrian*, lost his Head on Tower-hill, when King *Edward IV.* got to the Crown. His Son was restored in Blood, but died without Issue, and his three Aunts were his Heirs, but which of them had this Manor, we know not.

V. The Hundred of BEDMISTER, and HARCLIFFE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Chew*; on the South, with the Hundred of *Winterstoke*; on the West, with a Part of *Chewton* and *Portbury* Hundred, and on the North, with the River *Avon* and Part of the City of *Bristol*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Family of *Berkleys*, 5 Hen. V. for then *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* died possessed of the Hundreds of *Bedmister* and *Harcliff*, then possibly two distinct Hundreds, but since united. His Posterity enjoyed it some Time after his Death, but we find not how long. This Hundred hath no Market Town of its own, but bordering upon the City of *Bristol*, of which it claims a small Part of the Suburbs, we shall treat of that City here.

BRISTOL, called by the Saxons *Brihtstow*, i. e. *Brightstow*, an illustrious or bright Dwelling, in the Catalogue of ancient Cities, *Caer Brito*, and by the Britains, *Caer Oder nant Badon*, i. e. the City *Odera* in *Badon* Valley, is situate partly in *Glostershire*, and partly in *Somersetshire*, but doth really belong to neither of them, being a County incorporate by it self, and having distinct Magistrates of its own. It stands upon a pretty high Ground between the *Avon* and the little River

Frome, and makes such a beautiful Show, both of publick and private Buildings, as answers its Name. It is commonly reputed the third City in *England*; but tho' it be a large and populous Place, there are other Cities that exceed it, both in Extent and Populousness, and of late Years the Town of *Liverpool* hath rivalled it in Trade.

At what Time, and by whom it was built, we have no clear Account; our Antiquaries think it of a late Date, because it is not so much as mentioned in the *Danish* Wars by any of our Historians, Mr. *Cambden* was of Opinion, that it rose up in the Declension of the *Saxon* Government, since it is taken Notice of no where before the Year of our Lord 1063, when King *Harold* (as *Florence of Worcester* tells us) set sail from *Brytstow* to invade *Wales*. In the Beginning of the *Norman* Times, this City, with *Berton*, an adjoining Farm, paid to the King (as appears from *Domesday-Book*) an hundred and ten Marks of Silver; and the Burgeses further returned, that Bishop *G.* had thirty-three Marks and a Mark in Gold. Afterwards *Jeffrey* Bishop of *Constance* raised a Rebellion against *William Rufus*, and chose this City for the Seat of War, and fortified it with that inner Wall, which is supposed to continue to this Day in part; he joined with many other of the Nobles to depose *William Rufus*, and set up *Robert* his elder Brother upon the Throne; but *William* partly by Art, and partly by his Activity, soon quelled this Rebellion, and settled him in Peace.

In the Reign of King *Henry I.* that King having married his natural Son *Robert* to *Maud* the Daughter and Heir of *Robert Fitzhamon*, created him at the same Time Earl of *Glocester*. This Earl being Brother to *Maud* the Empress, was a zealous Abettor of her Cause in contending with King *Stephen* for the Throne, and possessed himself of this City for her; he further to strengthen the Place against King *Stephen*, built a Castle here, and while he held it, the Empress her self having escaped from

the Siege of *Arundel* Castle, fled hither, which when King *Stephen* was informed of, he pursued her hither, with Hopes to inclose her and her Adherents in this walled City. But the Empress being advertised of *K. Stephen's* Design, fled from hence to *Glocester*, and then to *Lincoln*, intending there to get her Army together, and make all necessary Provisions for her Defence. King *Stephen* pursued her, and both Armies being got together, joined Battle. King *Stephen* was overcome through the Desertion of his Horse, and many of his Foot being slain valiantly fighting, was himself, with Earl *Baldwin*, and many others, taken Prisoner. The King being thus fallen into the Enemies Hands, was carried to the Empress, then lying at *Glocester*, and at her Command was conveyed to this City of *Bristol* to be kept Prisoner, ordering that he should be loaded with Chains, and fed with a very slender Diet. The Queen, much disturbed at her Husband's Sufferings in Prison, made earnest Suit to the Empress, then lying at *Winchester*, for the Release of her Husband, promising her, that he should resign the Crown to her, and content himself with a private Life, but the Empress cast her off with Scorn and Reproach; whereupon the Queen seeing that nothing but Force would prevail, sent to her Son *Eustace*, who was then in *Kent*, to assemble what Forces he could, and by his and her own Interest, soon got together a strong Army of *Kentish* Men and others, and making *William de Ypres*, lately made Earl of *Kent*, her Leader, marched to *Winchester* to the Empress, whom they besieged a while, and at length took *Robert* Earl of *Glocester*, and many other Nobles Prisoners, the Empress being first carried out in a Coffin as if she had been dead. The Queen having thus gotten the Earl of *Glocester* into her Power, resolved to mete the same Measure to him that he had done to the King; and therefore caused him to be used hardly as the King had been. This Retaliation soon produced the good Effect

fest intended by the Queen, to procure the King's Liberty, by an Exchange for the Earl of Gloucester, which was soon consented to by the Empress, and performed.

Anno 8 Steph. 1142, Robert Earl of Gloucester went into Normandy to the Earl of Anjou, to require his Assistance, in order to further the Empress his Wife's Cause in England; and tho' he could not obtain any Forces, because the Earl had employed all his Power in conquering Normandy, yet he brought over his Son Henry, surnamed Fitz-Empress, with him, being then a Child, to see his Mother, who then lay at Wallingford, and received them both with all Joy. Her Son she committed to her Brother's Care, who carrying him to Bristol, put him under the Teaching and Tuition of one Matthew a School-master there, to be instructed in the Knowledge of Letters and good Behaviour, and with him left him, while he carried on the War with King Stephen, with various Success: Prince Henry thus remained at Bristol 4 Years; after which the Earl of Anjou being desirous to see his Son and Wife, Henry was presently sent, Earl Robert attending him him to the Shore to see him safely shipped, and there, as it happened, took his final Farewel of him, for returning back to the Empress and her Friends, he fell sick of an Ague, of which he died, and was buried in this City.

Anno Reg. 13 Joh. 1211. The King laid a Tax upon the Jews, and grievously tormented them in Prisons, who refused to pay the Sums they were taxed at. Among others, there was one at this City of Bristol, who obstinately persisted in his Resolution of not paying the Tax after he was imprisoned; whereupon by the King's Order this Punishment was inflicted on him, That he should have one of his Teeth plucked out of his Head every Day, till he agreed to pay the ten thousand Marks to the King, at which he was assented. He persisted 7 Days in his Purpose immovably, losing every Day a Tooth; but on the eighth

Day, when his last Tooth (for he had but eight) came to be drawn, he yielded, and paid the Money, which if he had done 7 Days before, he had been much wiser.

Anno 1285, 13 Edw. I. King Edward kept his Christmas in this City, and held a private Council, but no general Parliament, which is the first Time that any English King can be remembered to have kept any solemn Feast here. After Christmas the King went to London, where he had not been of almost three Years before, but he left the Court of Chancery and his Children here.

Anno 1293, 22 Edw. I. The Lady Eleanor, the King's Daughter, who had been married with all the Ceremonies of Proxy to a Deputy for Alfonso King of Arragon, Son of Peter late King of Arragon, (he dying before the Personal Solemnization of the Marriage) was again married this Year at Bristol, to Henry 3d. Earl of Bar, whose Earldom lay in the East Borders of the Kingdom of France in the Province of Champagne. She had Issue by him two Sons, Edward Earl of Bar, after his Father's Death; and Henry Bishop of Troyes, in the same Province, and two Daughters, Helen married to Henry Earl of Blois, and Joan to John Warren Earl of Surrey.

Anno 1322, 14 and 15 Edw. II. A Civil War being stirred up against King Edward II. by the Barons, in which the Earl of Lancaster was the Chief; the King's Forces, which were led by Sir Andrew de Herkley, came to a Battle at Burrough-Bridge in Yorkshire, and being victorious, took the Earl of Lancaster, and divers other Noblemen Prisoners, who, after Trial, suffered Death in several Places, viz. the Earl of Lancaster at Pomfret, Roger Lord Clifford at York, and Sir Henry de Willington and Sir Henry Munford Barons, at this Place.

Anno 1353, 27 Edw. 3. The King, by the Advice of his Counsel, removed the Mart, or Staple of Wool, from the Towns in Flanders, where it had been long kept, and caused the same to be

kept at divers Places in England, and among others at this City. This was done from a Disgust the King had taken at the *Flemmings*, because they had not kept the Covenants and Agreements which they had made with the King in the Life-time of *Jaques Arteveld*, by whose Provision the said Mart or Staple had been kept in sundry Towns in *Flanders*, to their great Advantage and Profit.

Anno 1399, 22 Rich. II. Henry Duke of Lancaster (who was afterward King Henry IV.) having landed at *Ravensthorpe* in *Yorkshire*, and being joined with great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry and Commonalty, marched with a great Army to this City, and shewed himself before the Town and Castle with a great Multitude of People. The Lord *William Scroope* Earl of *Wiltshire*, Sir *Henry Green* and Sir *John Busby*, Knts. then kept the Town and Castle for the King, and prepared for Resistance; but not finding it practicable, they were forced to surrender, and being taken, were carried Prisoners into the Camp before the Duke of Lancaster, who caused them to be arraigned the next Day before the Constable and Marshal, and being found guilty of Treason for misgoverning the King and Realm, were forthwith beheaded; Sir *John Russel* escaped, because he feigned himself mad.

Anno 1471, 11 Edw. IV. After the Victory King Edward had obtained in *Barnet-field*, the Duke of Somerset, Earl of *Devonshire*, and some other Noblemen, who were firm Adherents to K. Henry VI. having gathered a good Army to oppose King Edward, and re-instate K. Henry, came to this City, where they were received, relieved and refreshed by such as favoured their Cause, as well with Victuals, Men and Money, as good Store of Artillery, with which they were so encouraged, that they took the Field, with an Intention to give King Edward Battle at *Sudbury* in *Glostershire*; but when they heard of the King's Approach, they altered their

Minds, and marched towards *Glocester*. In this Reign *John Mikerton*, a *Carmelite* Frier of this City, and Provincial of his Order throughout *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*, was brought into great Troubles, and committed to Prison in the Castle of *St. Angelo* at *Rome*, because he defended such Persons of his Order as had preached against Endowments of the Church, with temporal Possessions. He continued in Confinement 3 Years, but at length was released by certain Cardinals who were appointed his Judges.

In the Year 1555. 7 Edw. VI. there were three Ships set out from this City, and well fitted for the great Adventure of an unknown Voyage into the East by the North Seas. The great Contriver and Encourager of this Voyage, was one *Sebastian Gabato*, an *Englishman* born in this City, but of *Genoese* Parents. These Ships at last arrived in the Country of *Muscovy*, but with great Loss, particularly of Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, Kt. a worthy, but in this Case, too adventurous a Gentleman; for being driven by a Tempest further North than he intended, he and all his People were at length found frozen to Death. But since the Seas that Way are better known, and Trade is carried on to those Parts with both Advantage and Safety, the Merchants trading thither being long ago incorporated into a Company, commonly called, *The Company of Russia Merchants*, and as such, by Act of Parliament, endowed with divers Privileges and Liberties for their Encouragement.

In the Year 1574, Feb. 26. between the Hours of four and six a Clock in the Afternoon, there happened a great Earthquake in this City of *Bristol*, which was also felt at *Glocester*, *Hereford*, and the Countries adjoining, which caused the Inhabitants to run out of their Houses, for fear they should have fallen on their Heads. In divers Places the Dishes fell from the Shelves and Cupboards, and Books from their Desks and Classes in Libraries. *Rutten Castle*

Castle fell down, and many Chimneys in Gentlemens Houses.

In the Times of the late Civil Wars of England this City was a great Sufferer, and underwent many unfortunate Changes and Chances. These Counties of Devon, Somerset, &c. happening in the Beginning of the War to declare generally for the Parliament, this City was garrisoned by that Side, and *Nathaniel Fienes, Esq;* a Descendant of the Family of the Lord *Say and Seal*, was made Governor of it, *Anno 1643*. The King and his Friends being sensible how great a Disadvantage it was to his Cause to suffer this City (which awed all these Western Parts) to be in his Enemies Hands, thought it necessary to get it into their Power, and accordingly endeavoured it first by their Friends within, who were some of the chief Men, to have it surrendered to them; Alderman *Yomans*, one Mr. *Bouchier*, and some others, were the Undertakers, and had very nigh effected their Design, when they were discovered. The Governor was zealous for his Masters, and calling a Court Martial, condemned the two Gentlemen above-mentioned to be hanged immediately, which was accordingly executed, but the rest of the Conspirators escaped.

The Misfortune of these two Persons was a Trouble to the King and his Friends, but did not altogether discourage them from future Attempts of gaining so important a Place; wherefore Prince *Maurice*, and the Marquis of *Hartford* having with their *Cornish* Army taken in *Bath*, Prince *Rupert* was sent from *Oxford* by the King with another Body of Men to join with them, and besiege *Bristol*, where they arrived July 24 1643. Many of the Citizens, foreseeing the Intention of the King's Army, shipped themselves and Goods with a Purpose to fly to *London* and secure themselves there, but were prevented, by the Army's coming upon them and seizing them. The Garrison was well provided with both Men and Amunition, having in it two thousand

and five hundred Foot, and a Regiment of Horse, the Castle well manned, and Store of Provisions. The King's Army being numerous, and fresh, assaulted it in six Places, and soon made their Way into it. Coll. *Washington* was the first that entered it, and let in the Horse after him, but it was with great Loss to his own Men and the whole Party. However, the Besieged taking the City to be no longer tenable, beat a Parley, and surrendered upon these Conditions, viz. That the Governor and Officers should march out with their Arms complete, their Bag and Baggage; but the Foot without any Arms, and the Horsemen only with Swords, leaving the Cannon and Ammunition behind them; That the Liberties and Immunities of the Town should be preserved entire, &c. But the Soldiers having in Mind the Injuries done the King's Party at *Reading* in *Barkshire*, retaliated them upon the Parliament Party, rifling and plundering them contrary to the Articles of Surrender. This Reduction of *Bristol* gained the King all this Shire and *Wales*; but it was effected with so much Loss, that he could not wish for any such Conquests more, for there were slain in this Siege of great Officers, Major *Kendal*, Coll. *Bucke*, Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, Coll. *Trevanian*, Coll. *Lunsford*, and the Lord *Grandison*, and five hundred experienced Soldiers. The King, as soon as he heard of this Reduction of *Bristol*, kept a general Thanksgiving, and began to think upon making some new Proposals of Peace to the Parliament, which was disheartened by this Loss.

This City remained in the King's Hands all the next Year, 1644; but *Waller*, with an Army of ten thousand Men, being sent into the West, the King was in some Fears of losing it again, because he knew that *Waller* had many Friends in it, and therefore dispatched an Order to the Lord *Hopton* to take the utmost Care he could to secure it; but not thinking that sufficient sent down Prince *Charles* to provide for its Defence

Defence as much as possible. *Waller* in the mean Time was drawing towards it; and when the Prince arrived there, 11 *Mar.* he discovered a Plot among the Inhabitants, to betray the City to him. The Prince soon dispelled this Danger, the Conspirators all flying for Fear of their just Punishment; and by the Concurrence of the Lord *Horton*, so settled Things, that the City seem'd altogether to be out of Danger from its Enemies; but it seems it was not so from its Friends, for the Prince, when he had conversed with the Garrison a while, found great Animosities among the Officers, which raised Parties among the Soldiers, and was the Cause that Discipline was neglected. The Prince had in a great Measure healed these Differences before he left the City, which he was forced to do, because the Plague increased in it, and went to *Barnstable* in *Devon*. Prince *Rupert*, in the mean Time, was sent from the King to *Bristol*, to relieve the Prince; but he being removed as before, Prince *Rupert* undertook the Government of it, and got all the Forces he could together to defend it. The Parliament Army soon after drew up to besiege it, which when the King heard, he was not much troubled, because Prince *Rupert* had before assured him, that he could hold out four Months; but when it was lost in less than so many Weeks, he was so very angry, (for his Heart was set upon saving of *Bristol*) that he sent a Letter to Prince *Rupert* from *Ragland-Castle*, to deprive him of his Commission, and order him to provide for himself beyond Sea, for he would trust to him no longer.

Bristol is a City and County in its self, situate indeed partly in *Glostershire*, and Part in this County. but in neither of them. The River *Avon* runs through the Middle of it almost, and has a Stone-bridge over it, which being built on both Sides with fair Houses, like *London-Bridge*, makes it resemble a Street. Between this River and the *Frome* the principal Part of the City lies, encompassed in Form of an Horse-

shoe; and on the East Side, where it is not defended by these Rivers, it was formerly secured by a Castle, which is now built into Streets and large Suburbs, extending from the Gate on that Side. The Bridge hath but 4 Arches, yet is reckoned to be half as long as *London-Bridge*. It leads into *Radcliffe*, which is a considerable Part of the City on the other Side of the *Avon*. There is another Part of the City on the other Side of the *Frome*, united to it by the *Frome* Bridge, secured by a Gate called the *Frome-gate*; and for the better Communication with it, there is a Draw-bridge here to let in Ships. All these Parts taken together, make the City of a large Extent and circular Form, heretofore encompassed with a double Wall, of both which there are now but small Remains, which yet is continually increasing; there having been lately several entire new Streets built there, and others being in Building. It is a large opulent and fine Corporation, sending Burgesses to Parliament, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, &c. It is computed equal to a tenth Part of *London*, in Buildings and Extent; but enjoys a full seventh Part of its Trade. It is encompassed with a Wall, in which are six Gates. The Streets, which are very uniform and well built, are kept very neat and free from all noisome Vapours which may infect the Air, by the many subterraneous Vaults and Channels, (called by the Citizens *Goutes*) which are made on Purpose to convey away all the Filth of the Streets, and to preserve them from breaking in; no Carts are permitted to come into the City; but Goods are brought into it by Sledges. The Buildings of this City are very different. In the Heart of it they are close, with Shops full of Goods and Merchandizes of all Sorts; but in the other Parts of the Town are spacious Streets and neat Houses, particularly the Square about the Key. It is very populous; but the People give up themselves to Trade so entirely, that nothing of the Politeness and

and Gaiety of *Bath* is to be seen here ; all are in an Hurry, running up and down with cloudy Looks, and busy Faces, loading, carrying and unloading Goods and Merchandizes of all Sorts, from Place to Place ; for the Trade of many Nations is drawn hither by the Industry and Opulency of the People. This makes them remarkably insolent to Strangers, as well as ungrateful to Benefactors, both naturally arising from being bred, and become rich by Trade, as (to use their own Phrase) to care for no Body, but whom they can gain by ; but yet this ill-bred Temper hath produced one good Effect, which our Laws have not yet been able to do, and that is, the utter Extirpation of Beggars. It is also well furnished with all Necessaries, having two Markets weekly, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, plentifully stocked with all Sorts of Provisions, and several Fairs yearly, viz. upon *New-year's Day*, 1 *Jan.* and *St. Paul's Conversion*, 25 *Jan.* and upon *St. James's Day*, 25 *July*. At the *High Cross*, where the Market is kept, there is a Conjunction of four eminent Streets. Those Things beside, which deserve our particular Remark, are the Key, or Port, the Exchange, the Churches and Hospitals.

The Key for the loading and unloading of Ships is very convenient, and might be made the finest, largest and longest in the World, by pulling down an old House or two. The principal Key is upon the *Frome*, extending from the *Frome Bridge* to the *Marsh*. Vessels of an Hundred and fifty Tun may ride conveniently in this Key at high Water, but they lie dry at Ebb ; and tho' they get in pretty easily with the Flood, which is said to rise 40 Foot at the City, by the sudden Fall of the Tide, the sailing back is made very troublesome, by the winding Course of the River, which is so narrow, that at low Water it seems little larger than a great Ditch. The other Key is of little Note, and is called the *Back* ; it lies on the West Side of the *Avon*, beginning at the

great Bridge called *Bristol-Bridge*, and extending likewise to the *Marsh* ; Vessels of greater Burden riding in *Hungerford*, about three Miles below. There are about Four hundred Sail of Merchant Ships belonging to this Port ; and the chief Trade is managed at home from *Wales*, and the Midland Counties ; yet they trade to all Parts of *Europe*, and make Voyages to the remotest Parts of *America*. They keep a weekly Correspondence with *Southampton*, dealing thither chiefly in Tobacco and Sherry, which last they fetch from *Spain*, and is therefore called *Bristol Milk* ; not only because it is as common here as Milk in other Places, and as usually drank, but because they esteem it as pleasant, wholesome and nourishing. Certain it is, that Sherry is no where so good as here, and on that Account is to many Men as pleasant as Mother's Milk to Babes. Behind the Key is a very noble Square, as large as that in *Soho, London*, in which is kept the Custom-house, and most of the eminent Merchants, who keep their Coaches, have their Dwellings there, Warehouses, &c.

The *Exchange* is situate in the Heart of the City, where four Streets meet at a curious little Cross. It consisteth only of a Piazza on one Side of the Street, but hath something surprising in it, being planted round with Stone Pillars, which have broad Boss-plates on them like Sun-Dials, and Coats of Arms, with certain Inscriptions on every Plate. They were erected (as the Inhabitants say) by some eminent Merchants, for the Benefit of writing and dispatching their Affairs on them, as on Tables. And at Change-Time the Merchants every one take up their Standing about one or other of these Pillars, that Masters of Ships and Owners may know where to find them. Opposite to it is the *Council-house*, an handsome modern Building of Stone, in which the Merchants likewise transact Business, but both being found inconvenient, there is a Subscription set on Foot, for the building

ing a more large Exchange, in the Room of some wretched old Tenements, which stand in the Midst almost of the City, which 'tis hoped will be successful, and produce a beautiful Building in their Place.

The Glass-houses, which are near as many as the Churches, and whose high Chimneys look like so many Towers, are a Nuisance to the City, because they cover it with a continual Cloud of Smoke. They are supplied, as the

City and neighbouring Ports are with excellent Coal from the Hills on the East Side of the City. There are many Coffee-houses and Taverns about the Exchange, just as there are at London, where much of their Business is transacted.

The Churches besides the Cathedral, which is dedicated to St. *Augustine*, are said by some to be but Eleven, but by others Fifteen, and others Eighteen in Number, viz.

Trinity.
St. John Baptist.
St. Leonard.
St. Stephen

St. Andrew.
All Saints.
St. Lawrence.
St. Warburgh.

St. Michael.
St. Peter.
St. Mary Port.

St. Philip.
St. Nicholas
St. Mary Redcliff.

Holy Cross, alias *le Temple*. We can give an Account but of some few of these Churches, but in general may say of them all together, That all of them being adorned with handsome Steeples or Towers, they make the Prospect of the City very beautiful.

1. The Cathedral is situate upon the Top of the Hill, and indeed is one of the meanest in *England*, but the Square or Green adjoining to it, hath several fine Houses on it, which makes it the pleasantest Part of the Town in some Mens Opinion. There were anciently in this City two Churches dedicated to St. *Au-*

gustine, one of them a small Parish-Church, the other a Church to the Monastery of Canons Regular of St. *Augustine*, turned into a Cathedral by King Henry VIII. who dissolved the Foundation of the Monastery, and placed therein a Dean and six Prebendaries or Canons Secular, endowing them out of the Revenues of the Monastery. The greatest Part of the College is pulled down, and nothing but the Gate is left standing, which still shews much curious Art in the Building, having this Inscription:

REX HENRICUS II. ET DOMINVS
ROBERTVS FILIVS HARDINGI, FILII
REGIS DACIÆ HVIVS MONASTE
RII PRIMI FVNDATOIRES EXTITE
RVNT

In *English* thus:

King Henry II. and Lord Robert, the Son of *Harding*, Son to the King of *Denmark*, were the first Founders of this Monastery.

This Robert, *Harding's* Son, of the Blood Royal of *Denmark*, was a principal Man in this City of *Bristol*, and so much beloved by King Henry, that by his Favour, *Maurice* his Son married the Daughter of the Lord *Barkley*; from

whence his Posterity, who have flourished in great State, are * 1607. to * this Day stiled Barons of *Barkley*, some of whom were buried in this Church with the pious Founder of it. All the West End was demolished in the late

late Civil Wars; so that the Tower, which at first stood in the Middle, is now at that End. But the East End stands still entire; the Stalls in the Choir are very neat, and there is a good Organ in a Wainscot Gallery, which was set up by the Subscription of some of the Citizens, whose Names, with the Sums given by them, are hung up in a Frame in the Church. Under the Organ in the Pannels are some Prophets painted. The Altar is very neat, and hath an Ascent to it of black and white Marble Steps; and on each Side on a Pannel of the Wainscot, the Painting seems to continue an Isle in the Church. The Windows are dark, being made of Glass stained with the Scripture Histories, and Coats of Arms, and in the Isles are some good Monuments. The next Church to this is,

1. *St. Mary Radcliffe*, which stands without the Walls of the City, and is the most beautiful Church in the City; but not taken so much Notice of as it deserves, because it is situate in the meanest Part of the Town. There is a noble Ascent into it by a great many Steps; but the Beauty of it is lost, by being crowded up with Houses. It is built in the Form of a Cross, very lofty, with an high Tower in the Middle, consisting of a Body, two Isles and a Chancel, and is so large, and the Workmanship, viz. Carvings, Mouldings and Gildings, is so exquisite, the Roof is so curiously vaulted with Stone, and the Tower so high, that it is commonly thought to exceed all the Parish-Churches in *England*; a neat Altar with an Ascent of Marble Steps, encompassed with Iron Rails, &c. the whole being kept exceeding neat. In it the Founder *William Cannings*, who built it about 300 Years ago, hath two honorary Monuments, one in the Habit of a Magistrate, for he was five Times Mayor of this City; the other in the Habit of a Clergyman, for in his later Days he took Orders, and was Dean of the College, which himself founded at *Westbury*. Hard by this is another Church called,

3. *Le Temple*, or *Holy Cross*, the Tower of which, as often as the Bells ring, moves to and again, so as to be quite parted from the rest of the Building; and there is such a Chink from Top to Bottom, that the Gaping is three Fingers wide, when the Bells ring, growing first narrower, and then again broader. The next memorable Church is that of,

4. *St. Stephen*, the stately Tower of which was (says *Mr. Camden*) in the Memory of our Grandfathers, built by one *Shipward*, a Citizen and Merchant, with great Charge, and curious Workmanship. It is said to be one of the highest in *England*, and makes a very beautiful Appearance. *St. Warburgs* and *All-Saints* have lofty and handsome Steeples, which last is like *St. Magnus, London*. *St. Nicholas* and *Christ-Church* have handsome Spires, and the later 8 musical Bells; and next the Street two Figures, striking the Hours like *St. Dunstan's* in *Fleetstreet, London*. On the East and North Parts also it was enlarged with very many Buildings, and those included within the Walls, being likewise defended by the River *Ferne*, which after it has passed by these Walls runs calmly into the *Avon*, making a safe Harbour for Ships, and a Creek convenient to load and unload Wares, which they call the Key.

There are Hospitals built in all Parts of the Town for the Relief of the Poor; but that of most Note is *Gaunt's* Hospital. It was before the Dissolution of the Abbies a Collegiate Church called *Gaunt's*, from its Founder *Sir Henry Gaunt*, Knt. who leaving the World, did here dedicate himself to the Service of God; but of late Years it is by the Munificence of *Thomas Carr*, a wealthy Citizen of this Place, converted into an Hospital for Orphans. But the most eminent Benefactor to this City is *Sir Thomas White*, Mayor, and Merchant-Taylor of this City, the worthy Founder of *St. John's College, Oxford*, who in his Life-time gave to this City, Two thousand Pounds in Money, to purchase Lands of the yearly Value of One hundred and

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twenty

twenty Pounds. Concerning which it was then decreed, That the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty of *Bristol*, in the Year 1567, and ten Years following, shall cause to be paid at *Bristol* One hundred Pounds of lawful Money. The first Eight hundred Pounds of which shall be lent to sixteen poor young Men, Clothiers, and free Men of the same Town for the Space of ten Years, viz. 50 l. a-piece, putting in sufficient Security for the same; and at the End of the ten Years to be lent to sixteen more, as the Mayor, Aldermen, and 4 Common Council-Men shall judge best, and to all without Interest; the other Two hundred Pounds to be employed in the Provision of Corn for the Relief of the Poor for their ready Money, without Gain to be taken. He also built a School here, and gave another Hundred Pounds to be lent to four young Tradesmen, (Clothiers to be preferred before others) viz. 25 l. each for ten Years, without giving any Thing for the Loan, which being also given to several other Cities, was to return in about 24 Years to this again. To these Remarkables we shall add, That below the Key between the Confluence of the *Avon*, and *Frome* is a Champion Ground, which is set round with Trees, and affords the Citizens a most pleasant Place to walk in, called the *Marsh*.

Upon the South East of the Town, where the Rivers do not encompass it, *Robert*, the natural Son of King *Henry I.* (commonly called *Robert Rufus*, Consul of *Glocester*, because he was Earl of *Glocester*) built a large and strong Castle for the Defence of his City, (but it was quite demolished by *Cromwell* in the late Civil Wars, and is now built into fair Streets) and out of a pious Principle threw aside every tenth Stone for the Building of a Chapel near the Priory of *St. James*, which he had before erected under the Walls of the City. He took to Wife *Mabil*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *Robert Fitz-hamon*, who held this City in Fealty of *William* the Conqueror. This Castle being yet scarce finished, was besieged by King *Stephen*; but he was forced to draw off his Forces

without effecting any Thing, and the same Person not many Years after, being Prisoner therein, was a fair Instance of the Uncertainties of War.

Beyond the River *Frome*, over which at *Frome gate* there is a Bridge, one goes up an Hill of a steep and difficult Ascent, having above Four-score Stone Steps at proper Distances laid for the Ease of Foot-Passengers; from whence there is a pleasant Prospect of the City, and of the Haven below it. Half up this Hill, and equal with the Tops of the Steeples below, stands *St. Michael's Church*, and above that *Mr. Colson's Alms-houses* built of Stone, not magnificent, but as such Houses ought to be, neat and convenient. This on the Top spreads into a large and green Plain, shaded all along the Middle with a double Row of Trees, among which is a Pulpit of Stone, and a Chapel, wherein they say that *Jordan*, one of the Companions of *St. Augustine* the English Apostle, was buried, but it is now turned into a Free School.

In the Year 1672, there was a freezing Rain fell on the 9th, 10th and 11th of *December*, which made such a Destruction of Trees in all the Villages and Highways from this City towards *Wells* and *Shipton Malet*, as also towards *Bath* and *Bruton*, as was for the Matter and Manner of it incredible. Old Orchards were much disabled, and some quite destroyed by it. The Trees and Hedges were loaded with Ice, viz. on the Sprig of an Ash-tree was 16 Pounds of Ice, and a small Bent had an Icicle on it 5 Inches round, &c. and at the same Time there was no Ice on standing Pools. Some Travellers were almost killed with the Cold, and the Trees were so torn and broken down, that the Highways were almost unpassable.

This City, tho' almost the second of the Kingdom, was not honoured with the Title of an Earldom, till the Reign of King *James I.* by whom

Sir *John Digby*, Knt. was created Earl of *Bristol* in the 20th Year of his Reign. This Gentleman became first known at Court, by being sent by the Lord *Harrington*, then Guardian to the Princess

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Elizabeth, to acquaint his Majesty with a Design, then set on Foot by the Papists, to rise in Arms upon *Dunsmore-Heath* in *Warwickshire*, and by Surprize take away the Princess. The King, who was a sagacious Discerner of Mens Abilities, was much taken with his Behaviour, and judging that he might be serviceable to him in State Affairs, thereupon made him a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and one of his Majesty's Carvers. In this Post, while he remained, he daily increased in his Majesty's Favour, and on *March 15. 4 Jac. I.* was knighted. He at length was sent Ambassador into *Spain*, and after his Return was further preferred to be Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and one of his Privy Council, after which he was sent into *Spain* again, where the Duke of *Lerma* assured him, that the King of *Spain*, his Master, had a Desire of uniting his Interests with the King of *Great Britain*, and to that End was disposed to match his second Daughter with the Prince of *Wales*. King *James* was then treating of a Marriage with the Court of *France* for his Son; but by Reason of the seeming Forwardness of the Court of *Spain*, it was laid aside, and Sir *John Digby* returned home, where, while he remained, he was created Lord *Digby*, of *Sherburne* in *Dorsetshire*; and having had some Conferences with *Gondamer*, the Spanish Resident here, Things were brought to that Issue, that the King and his Council thought that the Match was likely to go on with Success; and so Sir *John*, now Lord *Digby*, was sent again into *Spain*, with a Commission under the Great Seal, to treat and conclude the Marriage; but the Differences of Religion requiring some Consideration, and the Pope's Dispensation being to be obtained, took up Time, and the Spanish Slowness caused such Delays, that the Lord *Digby* returned *re infecta*.

While these Things were transacting, Wars broke out in *Germany* between the States and Princes Protestant, and the House of *Austria*, who both of them la-

bouring to strengthen themselves by Confederacies, the Protestants of *Bohemia*, who were in the Union, chose *Frederick Prince Palatine of the Rhine*, who had married King *James's* Daughter *Elizabeth*, King of that Country. The Lord *Digby* was sent upon this Occasion into *Flanders* to the Archduke *Albertus*, to gain a present Cessation of the War, and make Way for a Treaty of Peace with the Emperor, which he, by the Mediation of the Archduke *Albert* obtained, and then returned into *England*, bringing the Articles of the Cessation along with him. In this Interval the Match with *Spain* seemed dormant; and tho' King *James* desired it very much, and to further it made some unbecoming Concessions to the Papists, which much disgusted the People, yet little or nothing was done in it: At length King *Philip III.* the Father of the said Lady *Donna Maria*, Infanta of *Spain* died, and his Son *Philip IV.* succeeded him; whereupon the Lord *Digby* was created Earl of this City of *Bristol*, and sent Ambassador into *Spain* to compleat the Match, the Duke of *Buckingham* at the same Time perswading the Prince to go in Person, and court the Lady himself, as the most effectual Way to make it successful; but all that they both could do, produced no other Effect, than a Difference between the two Peers, and articling against each other in Parliament, &c. This Earl departed this Life at *Paris*, *January 21. 1652.* being then in Exile, which he suffer'd for adhering to King *Charles I.* against the Parliament, who in his Absence seised his Estate. He was buried in the common Burial-place of the *Huguenots* in that City, and left for the Heir of his Title, (for Estate he had little or none)

George Lord Sherburne, then become Earl of *Bristol*: He was born at *Madrid* in *Spain*, and educated in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, in Quality of a Nobleman, where having a great Familiarity with *Dr. Peter Heylin*. He improved himself by his Directions and Conversation in divers Sorts of Learning. In 1636. King *Charles I.*

Charles I. being then at Oxford, he took his Degree of Master of Arts, being then esteemed a Person of good Parts, and likely to make a great Statesman. He died at Chelsea in Middlesex, March 20. 1676. *Ætat.* 64. and was buried in the Church there, leaving the Heir of his Honour and Estate

John Lord Sherburne, then Earl of Bristol. He was twice married, but left no Issue, and so his Honour became extinct, as it continued till

John Harvey Esq; Son of Sir Thomas Harvey, who was knighted for his Loyalty to the Royal Cause, was first crea-

ted by Queen Anne Baron of Ickworth, the Place of his Habitation in Suffolk, and by his Majesty King George, Earl of Bristol. He married Isabella, the Daughter and sole Heir of Sir Robert Carr of Sleford in the County of Lincoln, Baronet, by whom he had Issue now living, Carr Lord Harvey, and two Daughters; and after her Decease he again married to Elizabeth, sole Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas Felton of Playford-Hall in the County of Suffolk, Baronet, by whom he hath had Issue eight Sons and four Daughters, most of them living. His Seat is at Ickworth aforesaid.

This City hath been very fruitful of famous Men, either Natives or Inhabitants, of whom 'tis necessary to say something.

Tobias Matthews, born in that Part of this City which stands in Somersetshire: He was educated in Grammar at Wells, and in Academicks in University College, Oxford, in which he grew so famous, for his Learning and excellent Preaching, that he was chosen first Canon of Christ-Church, then President of St. John's College, and at length Dean of Christ-Church. Camden styles him *Theologus prestantissimus*, A most excellent Divine, and Campian the Jesuit owns that he did *Dominari in concionibus*, Domineer or absolutely Command in the Pulpit. Being made one of Queen Elizabeth's Chaplains, he was preferred to the Deanery, and then the See of Durham, from which, when he had sat twelve Years, he was translated to York, where he rul'd till he died March 29. 1628. Having arrived to this great Dignity, attended with Wealth, he was mindful of the Place of his Nativity, and as Head of the Church was zealous to promote

the Good of it, not only in the present but future Ages, and to that End erected a Library in this City, which he well stored with useful Books, for the Use of the Clergy both of the City and Country, who for Want of a liberal Maintenance are destitute of such Books as are necessary for their Reading.

Hugh Elliot, a Merchant in this City, who in his Age was the Prime Pilot of this Nation: He, with the Assistance of Mr. Thorn his fellow Citizen, found out Newfoundland in 1527, before any of our other Plantations was discovered in the West Indies; and 'tis thought that if it had met with a publick Encouragement, perhaps it might have been as beneficial as any other of our Plantations.

William Grocine, who being bred in Winchester-School, became in his Youth a most excellent Poet. He went over into Italy, where he had *Demetrius Calbendiles*, and Politian for his Masters, and afterward returning into England, was chosen

chosen publick Professor of the Greek Tongue in Oxford. *Erasmus* in his Epistles often owns him for his Patron and Master, which is a sufficient Honour. He was presented by the Warden and Society of *New-College* (where he had been Scholar and Fellow) to the Rectory of *Newton Longbile* in *Buckinghamshire*, but resigned it upon his being made Master of *All-hallows College* at *Maidstone* in *Kent*. When Dr. *Colet* was Dean of *St. Paul's*, he read in his publick Lecture in that Cathedral, the Book of *Dionysius Areopagita*, entitled, *Hierarchy Ecclesiastica*, and in his Preface declaimed loudly against such as denied or doubted of the Authority of that Book; but when he had read it a few Weeks, he altered his Judgment, and protested that he did not believe *Dionysius* to be the Author of it. He died in 1522. *Æt.* 80. or more.

John Fowler, by his Occupation a Printer, but so learned a Man, that he might pass for a second *Henry Stephens*, being very well skilled in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues; a good Poet, Orator and Divine. He wrote an Abridgment of *Aquinas's* Sums, and translated *Orosius* into *English*; but being a zealous Papist, he could not brook the Reformation of Religion made in *England*, by King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, and so conveyed himself and his Press over to *Antwerp*, where he proved very serviceable to the Church of *Rome*, in putting out their Pamphlets, which they printed and sent over into *England*. He died at *Namur*, Anno 1579. and lies buried in the Church there.

Robert Thorn, born in this City, but bred a Merchant Tailor in *London*, blessed by God not more with a plentiful Estate than a charitable and bountiful Heart; for he bestowed more than Four thousand four hundred and forty Pounds to pious Uses, and among other Things erected a Free-School for the Education of Youth at but not forgetting his poor Kindred (of whom he had many) he stopped his Hand from farther Proceeding in publick Benefac-

tions, and gave to his poor Relations Five thousand one hundred and forty Pounds, besides what he forgave them in Debts. He died a Bachelor, in the fortieth Year of his Age, Anno 1532. and was buried in *St. Christopher's Church*, *London*.

The Lady *Mary Ramsey*, the Daughter of *William Dale*, a Merchant of this City, and born in it: She was married to Sir *Thomas Ramsey* Grocer, and Lord Mayor of *London*; and surviving him was left in Possession of a large Estate, which she made use of, as purposing to lay up a Treasure in the Kingdom of Heaven, by the largest and best Benefactions; for besides what she gave to the Poor of the Parish of *St. Andrew Under-shaft*, *Christ's Hospital*, towards the Maintenance of the poor Children there; and to establish a free Writing-School for poor Men's Children, for the Support of ten poor Widows in *Christ-Church* Parish for ever; and what she gave for annual Sermons, erecting a Grammar-School in the Country, healing wounded Soldiers, and maintaining maimed ones; to relieve some poor Men in Prison, and release others out of it; for a Stipend for poor Maids Marriages, and certain Allowances for the Poor of four Parishes in *Faringdon Ward* within: She founded two Fellowships and four Scholarships in *Peter-house College*, *Cambridge*, and gave the College two Livings, to be collated upon her Fellows as they became fit to supply them. Nor did her bounteous Mind towards this College stop here, but she offered to settle upon it Five hundred Pounds a Year more, upon these easy Terms, That ever after the said Settlement the College should be called, The College of *St. Peter and Mary*. Dr. *Swan* was then Master, to whom the Proposal was made, and being an Humourist, preferred his Jest before the College's Profit, giving the Lady this Answer, That *Peter* had lived so long single, that he was too old to have a feminine Partner; but he might have considered better and done it, because *St. Peter* is the only married

married Apostle that we read of; for then the College would have seemed dedicated to St. Peter and his Wife. However, this Denial did not discourage the Lady's Bounty, she found Objects enough elsewhere.

Thomas White, Doctor of Divinity, born in this City, and bred in Oxford, being Vicar of St. Dunstan's, and thereby grown rich, was a great Benefactor to the City of London; for besides what he gave to *Christ-Church* Hospital, and to St. Paul's for a Lecture, he lent a Thousand Pounds, without Use, for many Years, to the Company of *Merchant Tailors*, of which he was free in his Lifetime, and by his Will at his Death left Three thousand Pounds for the Building of *Sion College*, for the Use of the Clergy of the City, and Alms-houses for twenty poor People, both Men and Women an equal Number; and to the College chiefly for the Maintenance of the said Poor, he gave an Hundred and sixty Pounds *per Annum*, of which, One hundred and twenty to be divided among the Alms-People yearly, equally 6*l.* a-piece, and the other forty Pounds he ordered to be expended yearly for four Dinners for the Clergy, Fellows of it, who are to meet every Quarter, and having four *Latin* Sermons preached before them, upon the Days of their Meeting, dine together in the College. He also built another Alms-house in this City, which 'tis said is better endowed. This good Dr. died *Anno Domini* 1623.

Dr. *Francis Glisson*, descended of *Walter Glisson* of this City, was educated in *Caius's College, Cambridge*, where having taken his Degree of Master of Arts, he afterwards became so eminent a Physician, that he made the King's Professor of that Faculty in that University, and afterwards Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Anatomy Reader in the same College 1639. He practised Physick in the Time of the Rebellion at *Colchester* in *Essex*, and was present at the Siege. He was at length chosen President of the said College. He hath wrote several Books in the Way of his Art,

and is famous for his Discovery of the *Capsula communis, vena cava*, and the *Porta & vena fellea*, and discharging the Liver of Sanguification. He died much lamented in St. Bridget's Parish, London. *Anno* 1677.

William Child, Dr. of Musick. He being Chantor of the King's Chapel, obtained a Licence to proceed Dr. of Musick at Oxford, which Degree he compleated in an A& celebrated in St. Mary's Church, July 13. 1663. He was educated in the musical *Praxis* under one *Elway Bevan*, the famous Composer and Organist of the Cathedral of Bristol. He afterwards succeeded Dr. *John Mundy* in one of the Organists Places belonging to his Majesty's Chapel of St. George at Windsor, and at length became one of the Organists of his Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall, and of the private Musick to Charles II. He hath divers Composures of Tunes to Psalms, Catches Rounds, Canons, and Divine Hymns. He was alive in 1692.

James Alban Gibbes, descended of his Father *William Gibbes*, a Native of this City of Bristol: He had his Academical Learning at St. Omer, being a Papist, but afterwards travelling into Germany, Spain, Italy, the Low Countries, &c. became a very compleat Scholar, inso-much that he was made Lecturer of Rhetorick at Rome by Pope Alexander VII. in the School of *Sapienza* at Rome, and not long after had a Canonry of St. *Celsus* given him by the same Pope, who having published a Book of Verses, our Gibbs had a Copy of Verses set before them. This discover'd our Gibbs's Poetrick Genius, which caused him soon to be so much admired, that *Leopold* the Emperor, in 1667, did constitute and create him his Poet Laureat, giving him at the same Time a Gold Chain, with a Medal hanging thereunto, to be always worn by him, especially at solemn Times and in publick Places; which great Honour being made known to Pope Clement IX. he was admitted into his Presence, kissed his Foot, and was congratulated by him, in Regard to which

which Favour, he dedicated his first Volume of Poems to that Pope. He sent his Gold Chain and Medal in 1670, to the University of Oxford, to be kept in their Archives, as a Testimony of his Respect for that fountain of Learning. He died in 1677. *Ætat.* 66. and was buried at Rome in the Church of *St. Maria Rotunda*.

A Mile from this City, close under the high Rocks, that cast a gloomy Shade over the River, stands the hot Well, which hath of late been pretty much frequented; which hath occasioned the Building of several Houses for Lodging those that come to use the Waters, as near the Wells as the Rocks will admit; and at a little Distance upon a rising Ground, a most noble long Room, considerably larger than that at Bath, from whence there is a pleasant View of the River beneath.

Aston, commonly called *Long Aston*, but in antient Records *Eston*, *juxta Bristol*, the Lordship and Estate of *Gilbert*, surnamed the *Red*, Earl of *Clare*, *Glocester* and *Hertford*. This Nobleman being ambitious of Marrying into the Royal Family, obtained King *Edward I.*'s second Daughter, *Joan*, called, from the Place of her Nativity in the Holy Land, where her Father and Mother were when she was born, *Acon* or *Acre*, the old *Ptolemais*, *Joan of Acres*. In Order to this Marriage, he was obliged to surrender all his Castles and Manors, as well in *England* as *Wales*, into King *Edward's* Hands, to be disposed of at his Pleasure, among which Manors this of *Aston* was one; whereupon the Sheriff of this County, *Richard de Burghunt*, had Order to seize it for the King, and then the said *Joan* was married to him upon the last Day of *April*, in the 18th Year of that King's Reign. The Nuptials being thus compleated, the King restored his Lands to him again, but they were entailed, *viz.* To him the said Earl and *Joan* his Countess, during their Lives, and the Survivor of them; and from and after their Decease to the

Issue of his Body by the said Lady *Joan*, and in Default thereof to the Heirs and Assigns of her, in case she should survive him.

Barrow or *Barewe*, the Lordship and Estate of *John ap Adam*, 26 *Edward I.* which came to him by his Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the Daughter and Heir of *John de Gurnai*. He procured a Grant for a free Warren in his demesne Lands here, as soon as it came to him upon the Death of *Oliva*, the Mother of his Wife *Elizabeth*.

Bedminster, anciently the chief Town in this Hundred, as is generally conjectured by its giving Name to it. It was antiently the Lordship and Estate of the Lords *Berkley*, and continued in that Family divers Successions, in which it was in Part or Whole disposed of by them after various Manners; for *Lucia*, the Relict of *Robert Lord Berkley*, 4 *Henry III.* had an Assignment of this, and some other Manors in this County, for her present Support, until the Heir of the said *Robert*, her late Husband, should have Livery of the Lands of his Inheritance, and she her reasonable Dower, which we do not find was done by *Thomas Lord Berkley* his Brother and Heir; and so we suppose was held by her during Life: *Maurice Lord Berkley* succeeded his Father *Thomas* above-mentioned, and being a Person that encouraged the Monastick Life, gave divers Lands to several Monasteries, and among others, gave, for the Health of his own and Wife *Mary's* Souls to the Monastery of *Blanchland* in *Caermarthenshire* in *Wales*, a Water-mill with certain Lands in this Town. The Manor still remained in this Family, and *Maurice* the 4th Lord *Berkley* died possessed of it, with other Lordships in this County 42 *Edward III.* as did also *Thomas* his Son, 5 *Henry V.* *James Lord Berkley*, Cousin and Heir Male to the said Lord *Thomas*, succeeded him in his Honour and Estate. He met with great Opposition from the Earl of *Warwick*, who had married one of the Daughters of *Thomas Lord Berkley*, upon the Account of the Oath of *John Bone*,

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Vicar of Berkley, who deposed before the Mayor of Bristol, that the said Lord Thomas, being sent into Britany with a Regiment of Men at Arms, and Archers, to conduct the Queen into England, did enfeoff him and others with this Manor of Bedminster, and several other Estates to hold in Fee, without any Condition, which mightily encouraged the Earl of Warwick to possess himself of them; but this James finding, that unless he could overmatch the Potency of that Earl, by the Power of some greater Person, he should be in Danger to lose all, applied himself to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the King's Brother, promising him a Thousand Marks within a Year and an Half after he had Livery of his Estate, which he soon after, by the Duke's Means, obtained; and having paid his Relief as a Baron, had summons to Parliament: How long this Manor continued in the Berkleys, after this we find no Mention; but observe, that in the Reign of King Henry VI. it was invested in the Dukes of Somerset, Edmund and Henry successively; but they standing up for the Lancastrian Succession, were both attainted by the first Parliament of King Edward IV. and their Estate being seized into that King's Hands, was given by him to his Brother Richard Duke of Gloucester (afterwards King Richard III.) and so passed to the Crown.

Nailesay or Naille, a small Village, famous for nothing but being the Habitation of Richard Cole Esq; when he was High Sheriff of this County, 22 Car. I.

Ratcliff-street, a Parish in the Suburbs of Bristol, in the Road from that City to Bedminster, reckoned indeed a Part of Bristol, and enjoying the Privileges and Freedom of it, but belonging to the Manor of Bedminster, of which the Lords Berkley, &c. were Lords, as they were of Bedminster, as appears above. The Church, which is accounted the finest in Bristol, is described there.

VI. The Hundred of BEMPSTONE.

This Hundred bears the Name of Bempstone in our Maps, but in our Records it is called Bremfstone, taking its Name from the Town so called Bremfstone, the chief Place in this Hundred; when England was divided into Hundreds, for the more regular Government of it. It is bounded on the East with the Hundred of Wells, on the South with the Hundred of Whitteigh, from which it is parted by the River on the West by the Hundred of Brent, and on the North by the Hundred of Winterstoke. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. We find no Market-Town in this Hundred, and shall therefore begin with

Brempton, the chief Village, but famous only for being the Seat and Estate in these last Centuries of the Family of Sydenhams, of whom John Sydenham Esq; of this Place, whose Arms are Argent, 3 Rams Sable, was High Sheriff of this County in the fifteenth Year of Queen Elizabeth, George Sydenham Esq; the nineteenth, and Nicholas Sydenham Esq; the twenty-seventh. Sir John Sydenham, a Descendant of this Family, and inhabiting this Place, was created Baronet 17 Car. I. and being a Person of Reputation and Estate, had the Honour to marry Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter of John Lord Pawlet of Hinton St. George; Humphrey Sydenham, that elegant Preacher in his Time, who was called silver-tongued Sydenham, was of this Family, and probably Sir John's Uncle, whose Guardian (he being then in his Minority) gave him the Rectory of Odcombe in this County in 1644, but he was soon outed of it with his other Preferments by the Parliament Commissioners. He hath divers Sermons in Print, and among them is one preached at the Interment of Sir John Sydenham Knt, the Father of Sir John the Baronet, at this Place, Decemb. 15, 1625. He died in 1650, and is supposed to be buried at Dislverton,

Dulverton, where he was born, with his Parents.

Brentknol and *Brentmarsh*, the one a little Town, which the Monks of *Glasenbury* interpreted, a little Hill of Frogs, the other a spacious fenny Tract surrounding it, interpreted by the said Monks, a Country of Frogs. This Village derives some Reputation to it from *Adam de Marisco* or *Adam of the Marsh*, who was most probably born here, tho' there are other Parts of this County marshy, but none so famous as this. It seems that a foggy Air is not always an Hindrance of a refined Wit, this Person even from his Infancy and Youth being so full of Pregnancy. Having passed thro' the Rudiments of Learning, he afterwards went to *Oxford*, where he became a Doctor of Divinity, when he kept up his former Reputation for a proportionable Excellency in all Sorts of Learning, but especially Divinity. *Robert Grossthead*, Bishop of *Lincoln* at that Time, a Person as eminently knowing as pious, singled him out of the *Oxford* Divines to make use of his Skill and Pains in perusing and comparing the Scripture together with himself. He became afterward a *Franciscan* Friar at *Worcester*, and furnished the Library there with many rare Manuscripts; the Monasteries in *England* then beginning to vie with one another, which of them should have Plenty of the best Books. He flourished *Anno Dom.* 1257, and had that Interest, as to be a Competitor with *Hugo de Balsam* for the Bishoprick of *Ely*, but lost it, to the great Advantage of the University of *Cambridge*, for he proved the Founder of *Peter-house* College there. It is probable, *Adam* might have been as beneficent to some Place or other, but then *Oxford* stood fairest for his Favour. His Death is unknown.

Allerton or *Alrington* the Manor and Estate of *John de Burgh* Earl of *Kent*, who died possessed of it, 8 *Edward I.* leaving Issue three Daughters and Heirs, *Harvyse*, *Dervorgild* and *Margery*, a Nun of *Chik-sand* in *Bedfordshire*, to which last this Manor seems to have fell in the Divi-

sion; and 'tis probable none in those Monkish Times would defraud her of it.

Braine or *Breene*, the Estate of *Peter* Lord *Grandison*, who married *Blanch*, one of the Daughters of *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and died possessed of it 32 *Edward III.* leaving *John de Grandison* Bishop of *Exeter*, his Brother and Heir, Sixty Years of Age. This Bishop having heaped up great Riches before, and at this Time having it encreased by his Paternal Estate, was as bountiful in expensive Benefactions in repairing and adorning his Cathedral, and building a College for Monks at *St. Mary Otery*, which he liberally endowed, insomuch that at the Dissolution it was valued at above 300 *l.* a Year. He died in 1369.

Burnham, the Manor and Estate of *John de Tregoz*, whose Daughter and Coheir, *Sybil*, marrying to *William de Grandison*, brought this Lordship into his Family, but two Parts of it only were enjoyed by *William* Lord *Grandison*, the Father of the fore-mentioned *Peter* Lord *Grandison*, who 'tis probable inherited the other third Part of this Manor, because he died possessed of it 32 *Edward III.* and left it to his Brother and Heir *John de Grandison* Bishop of *Exeter*, as he did *Breene*, &c.

Gedney-moor, or as others will have it *Godney-moor*, which they say imports as much as *God's Island*, and was given to *Joseph* of *Arimathaea*, when he built *Glasenbury Abbey*.

More, the Lordship of *Simon de Montecute* obtained of King *Edward I.* Reg. 18. with Remainders to *William* and *Simon* his Sons, and the Heirs of their Bodies.

Netherwere, the Lordship and Estate of *Anselm de Gurnai*, who having been with King *Edward III.* in his Scottish Wars, obtained a Grant of that King, that himself and all his Burghers of this Town should be free from the Payment of any Customs throughout the whole Realm of *England*, and also that they should enjoy all Privileges and Liberties granted to *Maurice de Gaunt* his Ancestor by King *Henry I.* This Manor or

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this Privilege *Anselm de Gournai* left to his Son *John*, who having no Issue Male, *Elizabeth* his Daughter was his sole Heir. She married *John ap Adam*, who being come into Possession of it with her other Estates obtained 26 *Edward I.* upon the Death of *Oliva* her Mother, a Charter for a weekly Market upon Wednesday, at this his Manor of *Nethertwere*, and a Fair once every Year upon the Eve and Festival of the Assumption of our Lady, *August 15.* The Market is not used, but we are uncertain as to the Fair, it being common through the Nation to have Fairs in many Places, where there is no Market.

Weadmore, a Village of King *Alfred's*, which he gave by his Last Will to his Son *Edward*, who succeeded him, and is in our Histories stiled *Edward the Elder*.

VII. The Hundred of BRENT.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Bempstone*, on the South with the same Hundred, on the West with the *Bristol* Channel, and on the North with the Hundred of *Winterstake*, from which it is parted by a small Rivulet. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There is a small Part of this Hundred which lies at some Distance from the main Body of it within the Hundred of *Bedminster* and *Winterstoke*, in which is the chief Town of this Hundred, viz.

Wrinton or *Writon*, as it is in our *Village*, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on Tuesday, and Fair

Lapis Calaminaris or *Calamine*, is digged and prepared near this Town. It is found sometimes in Meadows and sometimes in arable and pasture Ground, but most commonly in barren and rocky Grounds, but always upon or near Hills, for the Groovers (as they are called that seek for it and dig it) expect none but in those Grounds, that have a Communication with Hills. The Earth where it lies is yellow or black, and the *Calamine* it self is white, reddish, greyish or

blackish, which last is counted the best. Some Eyes of Lead are always found among the *Calamine*. In old Works sometimes Damps arise, but never in new. How it is prepared for Sale, see *Lowth. Phil. Transf. V. 2. 554, 555.*

Brent South, one of those several Manors in this County, which *John Lord Howard*, a steady Champion for the House of *York*, in the Wars with the *Lancastrians*, obtained of King *Richard III.* by Grant entail, to hold by the same Services which they had been held before they came to the Crown; which supposeth, that they were forfeited Estates of the *Lancastrians*. This Lord was slain with King *Richard* in *Bosworthfield*. One *Robert de Brent*, who we suppose was Lord of this Town, was Knight of this Shire 26 *Edward I.*

VIII. The Hundred of BRUTON.

This Hundred borders on the East upon *Wiltshire*, on the South upon the Hundred of *Norton-ferris*, on the West upon the Hundred of *Whiston*, and on the North on the Hundred of *Frome*. The Fee is in the Crown, and it is governed by the Sheriff. The chief Town is

Bruton, which gives Name to the Hundred, and hath its Market weekly on Saturday, and Fair yearly on *April 23.* *St. George's Day*. It takes its Name from its Situation upon the River *Brew* or *Bruis*, and so imports *Brews-town*. It hath a fair Church, a good Free-School, and a stately Alms-house, and drives a great Trade in Serges and Stockings. The Manor was one of those Lordships which *William the Conqueror* bestowed on *Sir William de Mohun* the Elder, for accompanying him in his famous Adventure into *England* to obtain the Crown. He was an expert Commander in his Army, and carrying with him a Retinue of no less than Forty-seven stout Knights, All of Name and Note, obtained as his Reward, besides some in *Wiltshire* and *Devon*, Fifty-five Manors in this County. He was buried in the Priory of *Bath*, leaving his Son *William* for his Heir. He had Issue another,

William,

William, who succeeded upon his Father and Grandfather's Inheritance. He founded a Priory in this Town of *Bruton*, and endowed it with the Manor of it. He was buried in his Monastery here, leaving his Estate to his Son *William*, surnamed *Meschyne*. He confirmed all his Father's Settlements on this Priory of *Bruton*, who was likewise there interred, and left his Son *Reginald* for his Heir, who acquiesced in the former Grant of this Manor.

This Town is further of Note, for being the Seat of Sir *John* and Sir *Charles Berkley*. The former of these, Sir *John Berkley* (who was descended of the noble and antient Barons *Berkley* of *Berkley-Castle*) was Governor to his Royal Highness *JAMES* Duke of *York*, whose Affairs he managed prudently, approved his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* in a very high Measure, 1. By putting himself in Arms in the Beginning of the Rebellion. 2. By his hazardous Adventure in bringing Supplies of Arms and Ammunition out of *Holland* for his Majesty's Service in 1642, with which he landed safely in *Holderness* in *Yorkshire*. 3. By his warlike Enterprizes for that King; for being made General of his Majesty's Forces in *Cornwall*, and joining there with Sir *Ralph Hopton* Knt. (afterwards Lord *Hopton*) he obtained divers Victories against the Rebels in those western Counties in the Battels at *Stratton*, *Modbury*, &c. reduced *Exeter* to the King's Obedience, and repulsed the Rebels Fleet under the Command of the Earl of *Warwick* at *Topsham*, taking three of their Ships in that Harbour. In Consideration of these great and good Services, he was by Letters Patents dated at *Brussels* in *Brabant*, May 19. 1658. advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, and was afterward, in 1670, constituted Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, which Office he executed three Years.

2. Sir *Charles Berkley*, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, whose Son *Charles Berkley* having faithfully served

King *Charles II.* throughout the whole Time of his greatest Distresses in foreign Parts, both by his personal Attendance on him and many other Ways; as also his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, in the Wars of *France* and the *Netherlands*, being then Lord *Berkley* of *Rathdown*, and Viscount *Fitzharding* in *Ireland*, was by Reason of such his Services, and his Descent in Blood from the antient Lords *Botetort*, by Letters Patent, dated March 17. 16 *Charles II.* 1664. advanced to the Degree of a Baron of the Realm, by the Title of Lord *Botetort* of *Langport*, as also to the Dignity of an Earl by the Title of Earl of *Falmouth* in *Cornwall*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He was slain in the Sea-Fight with the *Dutch* in 1665, and buried in *Westminster-Abbey*, leaving only a Daughter named *Elizabeth*.

Upon the setting up an Organ in this Parish-Church (which is a fair One, as is above-mentioned) Mr. *Humphrey Sydenham*, the famous Preacher of those Times, made a Sermon upon *Psal. 50. 5. Praise him upon the well-tuned Cymbals*, after the Dedication of it: It is among a Set of Sermons preached by him upon solemn Occasions, and printed at *London* 1637, all wonderfully cried up in those Times. In the Church are some noble Tombs for the *Mobuns*.

Almesford, the Manor and Estate of *William* Lord *Zouche* and St. *Maur*, of which he died possessed 8 *Edward IV.* leaving it and other great Estates to his Son *John*, then but eight Years old; but being grown up, he took Part with King *Richard III.* and fought for him in *Bosworth-field*, for which, being attainted by Parliament 1 *Henry VII.* his whole Estate was forfeited to the Crown. He was afterward restored in Blood, and had Livery of his Mother's Inheritance, of which we are not certain, that this Manor was any Part. It is an Hamlet of *Castle-Cary*.

Burham or *Brubam*, a Village situated upon the said River *Brew*, and taking its Name from it, *Brewham* signifying a Village on the *Brew*. This Manor passed

sed all along with *Bruton* after it was given Sir *William Mohun* by the Conqueror; for when *William* the Third had built a Monastery at *Bruton*, he settled this Manor of *Bruham* with that of *Bruton* on it, and his Son *William* confirmed his Father's Grant of it.

Colle was another Manor belonging to the fore-mention'd *William* Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur*, of which he died possessed and left to his Son *John*, of whom we find no more to our Purpose, than is already said in *Almesford* above.

Handespene or *Hetchpen*, the Manor and Estate of the aforelaid *William* Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur*, which descended, and was forfeited as *Bruton*, as was also

Honywyke, and both Hamlets of *Castle-Cary*.

Melton, *Meleton*, or *Mylton*, the Manor and Estate of *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, who departed this Life 10 *Edward* I. his Lady *Maud*, the Daughter and Co-heir of *William* de *Braose* of *Brecknock* surviving him. She had for her Dower this Manor of *Melton*, and upon the Marriage of her younger Son Sir *William* *Mortimer*, with *Harvyse* the Heir of *Robert* de *Muscegros*, enfeoffed him with two Parts of this Manor. He died without Issue, and left *Edmund* Lord *Mortimer* of *Wigmore*, his Brother and Heir. From this Family this Lordship passed in the Reign of King *Henry* V. into the Family of *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who died possessed of it 21 *Henry* VI. and left it to his Son *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who was advanced by the same King, Reg. 27. to the Title of Earl of *Worcester*.

Pidcombe, another of the Manors of *William* Lord *Zouch* and *S. Maur*, which descended to his Posterity, and was forfeited, as *Almesford Colle*, &c.

Redlinch, a small Village, but sufficiently Famous for being the Birth-place of Sir *John* *Fitz-James*, who having been bred in the Study of the Common Law in the *Temple*, proved so great a Proficient in it, that King *Henry* the Eighth, who never preferred Dunces or Drone, advanced him to be

Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He sat Thirteen Years in that Place, and lived and died in the King's Favour. He was one of the Assistants, when Sir *Thomas More* was arraigned for refusing the Oath of Supremacy; and being asked by the Lord Chancellor *Audley*, who was the supreme Judge for that Time, whether the Indictment were sufficient, or no? The Judge answered, my Lords all, by St. *Gillian*, I must needs confess, That if the Act of Parliament be not unlawful, the Indictment in my Conscience is not insufficient. He was a skilful Lawyer and just Judge, his Resolution being neither to deny, defer, nor sell Law, in which he was so strict that he turned away his chief Clerk for taking a Present for his Service in a long Cause, after it was over, because there appeared something of Corruption in it. He knew his Friends at his House, but not on the Bench, and said, when he gave a Cause against the King, That he did the King Right in doing Justice. The same Day Sir *Thomas More* had no Cause to try in Chancery, He had but Three in the King's Bench, so expeditious was he in dispatching Causes. He died in the Thirtieth Year of King *Henry* VIII. and tho' there be none of his Family now living at *Redlinch*, they flourish at *Lewson* in *Dorsetshire*, being descended from *Alured* *Fitz-James*, Brother of this Judge, and *Richard* *Fitz-James* Bishop of *London*.

Selwood, that is, as *Affer* interprets it, a great Wood, the *Britains* call it *Coit-maur*. This Wood spreads itself a long Way both in Length and Breadth, beginning near *Frome* *Selwood* in *Frome* Hundred, and reaching in Length to *Bruham* in this Hundred, which is about 15 Miles, and extending in Breadth about Six. It is thick-set with Trees, and from it (as *Ethelward* tells us) the neighbouring Country is called *Selwoodshire* (his Words are *Sealpanðrcýpe*, *Episcopatus Scireburnensis*, the Bishoprick of *Shirburn*). The Fee-simple of this Forest of *Selwood* was, in the Reign of King *Henry* III. in *Reginald* Lord *Cobham* of

Stere-

Steneburgh, from whom it descended to his Posterity, till *John de Cobham* made King *Edward III.* Heir to all his Lands and Estates, by which Means it came to the Crown; and from that Time was made an Office for Noblemen to keep and preserve it. Thus *Edmund Lord Ferrers of Chartley* had the Office of Woodward in the Forest of *Selwood*; and *John Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, held the Bailiwick of the Forest of *Selwood*, and died seized of it with his other Estates, and left it to *John* his Son and Heir; but who has it now, we know not.

Wyke, the Manor and Estate of *Robert Lord Poinings*, who being in the Wars of France with *John*, Duke of *Bedford*, 2 *Hen. VI.* was with him in several Battles, which proved victorious; but was at length slain at the Siege of *Orleans*, 25 *Henry VI.* leaving *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Sir Henry Piercy Knt.* his Cousin and next Heir, who carried this Manor, with all his Castles, Lordships and Lands into his Family, afterwards Earls of *Northumberland*.

Yarlington, the Lordship of *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury*, who by a Covenant made with *Edward Lord Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, settled it and some other Manors upon *Henry Stafford* his Son, in order to a Marriage with *Ursula Pool*, Daughter of that Countess, by *Sir Richard Pool*, her Husband. It came to the Crown in King *Henry VIII.*'s Reign, who jointured his Queen (and last Wife) in it; but after her Decease it was given to the Marquess of *Northampton*, with some other Reversions.

IX. The Hundred of BULSTONE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Pitney*, which is parted from it by the *Parret River*; on the South with the Hundred of *Abdick*; on the West with the Hundred of *Somerton*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Whitleigh*. The Fee of this Hundred was in the Reign of King *Richard II.* the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who dying without Issue in the

twentieth Year of that King's Reign, left it with the rest of his Estate and Honour to his Cousin and next Heir *Sir John Montacute Knt.* He came to this Honour just upon the Deposal of King *Richard II.* (to whom he had been most obsequious) yet upon the Settlement of King *Henry IV.* upon the Throne, he had so much Respect from him, that he seemed in no Danger of Life or Trouble; but King *Richard* having been so very kind and favourable, while he was King, to him, he could not patiently bear with his Successor's Establishment, and thereupon confederated with the Earls of *Huntington* and *Kent*, to take away his Life; and for that End went with them to *Windsor-Castle* upon *New-Year's Day*, under the Disguise of *Christmas Players*, with a Design to murder *Henry* and his Sons, and restore King *Richard*: But the Plot being discover'd before Execution, they fled to *Cirencester*, where, in a Fight with the Townsmen they were taken and slain. His Estate being thus forfeited, King *Henry* gave this Hundred, with several Lordships, late that Earl's, to *John de Beaufort*, Marquess of *Dorset* and *Somerset*, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who also dying in his Minority, left it to his Brother *John*; but whose it is now, we are not informed. This Hundred has no Market-Town in it: The Villages are

Cory-Rivel, the Manor and Estate of *Richard Revel*, a Person of great Note in these Western Parts, in the Reign of *Richard I.* from whom it took the Name of *Curri-revel*. By his only Daughter and Heir *Sabina* it passed to *Henry D'Orti*, and his Posterity, from whom by the Heirs General it passed to other Families, and at length became the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, of which he died possessed 20 *Ri. II.* leaving it, as he did the Hundred, to his Cousin and next Heir, *Sir John Montacute*, who having forfeited it by his Treason, it was given to the Marquess of *Dorset*.

Criket,

Criker, the Lordship of *Hugh Courtney*, the third Earl of *Devonshire* of that Name, who dying without Issue, 42 *Edward III.* left it to be divided with other great Estates between his two Sisters and Heirs, *Margaret*, then a single Woman, and *Muriel*, then married to *John Dynham Esq.*; whose Family inherited it; but to which of them this Manor fell upon the Division, it doth not to us appear.

Sir *Amias Preston* Knt. who was descended of an antient Family, whose Seat was in that Place, is no small Reputation to it. He was a valiant Soldier, and active Seaman, as his Actions in 1588 will fully prove; for he seized on the Admiral of the *Spanish* Galleons in the terrible *Armada* (as the *Spaniards* thought it) in which *Hugh de Moncada*, the Governor, making Resistance, was burnt or killed, with most of his Men; and Mr. *Preston* (for he was not then knighted) shared in a vast Treasure of Gold taken therein. In the Year 1595 he made a Voyage into the *West-Indies*, and obtained many Victories; for he took by Assault the Isle of *Puerto Santo*, invaded the Isle of *Cocke*, surprized the Fort and Town of *Coro*, sacked the stately City of *St. Fago*, put the Town of *Cumana* to Ransom, and entred *Jamaica* with little Loss, some Profit, and much Honour; and within the Space of six Months arrived safe in *Milford Haven* in *Wales*. He in a Passion sent a Challenge to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was then a Privy Counsellor, and Lord Warden of the *Stannaries*; which Sir *Walter*, whose Courage was too well known to need such a Proof, wisely refused, saying, That it was an ill-got Honour, where the Hangman sets on the Garland, and waited a While for a Reconciliation, which was at length made. Sir *Amias* died about the Beginning of the Reign of King *James I.*

Drayton, the Manor and Estate of *William Lord Bonville* of *Chuton*, who being on the *York* Party, when the Queen (*viz.* of King *Henry VI.*) won the Battle at *St. Albans*, was taken and beheaded

there, and his Estate was forfeited to the Crown, and this Manor with the rest; but the Tide turning, and *Edward, Duke of York*, proving victorious in the decisive Battle of *Barnet-field*, *Elizabeth* his Widow, 1 *Edward IV.* had an Assignment of a very large Dowry out of his Estate in this and other Counties, of which this Manor of *Drayton* was a Part; and after her Decease the whole Estate of the said Lord came to *Cicely* his Great Grandchild, who became the Wife of *Thomas*, Marquess of *Dorset*, and after him of *Henry* Earl of *Wiltshire*, to whose Posterity it is probable it descended.

Here is an Estate in this Parish, out of which the University of *Oxford* received 30 *l. per Annum*, or more, upon the Account of the Abbey and Monks of *Glastenbury*, in order to distribute it among Twelve Students of *Hart-Hall*, which were sent thither from *Glastenbury-School*. Upon the Dissolution of the Abbey of *Glastenbury*, this Stipend was seized by the Crown, and sold to *William*, Marquess of *Winchester*, the Lord Treasurer, in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, who paid the same; but no Payments being made for some Time after his Death, half of it was begged of that Queen, and given to *Emanuel College*, *Cambridge*, and the Residue, *viz.* 16 *l. per Annum* is paid to that Hall.

Ilbruers, or *Il-Briwere*, the Lordship and Estate of *John Lord Mohun*, who died possessed thereof in *Gascoigne* 7 *Edward I.* leaving it with other Lands in this County and elsewhere, to his Son and Heir *John de Mohun*, then but ten Years old.

Pokynnton, another Part of the Estate of *William Lord Bonville*, which was in all Things disposed of as *Drayton* just above-mentioned.

Swainswick, a Village, whose Manor was settled on *Oriel College, Oxford*, for the Maintenance of Two Fellows, and Six Exhibitioners, Anno 1529. by Dr. *Richard Dudley*, Chancellor of *Sarum*, and some Time before Fellow of the said College.

X. The Hundred of CANNINGTON OR CANYTONE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by North *Petherton*, on the South with the Hundred of *Taunton*, on the West with the Hundred of *Williton*, and on the North with the *Bristol-Chanel*. The Fee of this Hundred 28 *Edward III.* was the Estate of *Robert Fitz-pain* and *Ela* his Wife, who left it to *Isabel* their only Daughter and Heir, married in their Life-time to Sir *Robert Poynings* Knt. who never enjoyed it, because he died in *Spain* before his Father in Law *Robert Fitz-pain*: *Isabel* his Wife survived him, and by the Death of her Father came into Possession of her Inheritance, 17 *Richard II.* but died the same Year, and left this Hundred and divers Manors in this County and elsewhere, to *Robert Poynings* her Son and Heir, then Fourteen Years of Age. He had a farther Addition to his Paternal and Mother's Estate by the Death of *Blanch* the Widow of his Uncle Sir *Thomas Poynings* Knt. who died without Issue, and being a great Soldier, went with the Duke of *Bedford* and others into *France*, to wage War with the *French King*; and tho' the *English* were successful in many of their Attempts, yet he was unfortunately slain at the Siege of *Orleans* 26 *Henry VI.* dying then seized of this and many other Estates here and elsewhere, and leaving *Eleanor* the Wife of Sir *Henry Piercy* Knt. his Cousin and next Heir. Here is no Market-Town in this Hundred: The Villages of which we have any Thing of Note, are

Cannington, the principal One, as well of old as at present, because it gives Name to the Hundred. At or about this Town in the Year of Christ 1010, we find the *Danes* practising their old Cruelties of burning and plundering under their Captains *Turkbil*, *Hennine*, and *Anlasse*. The ancient Name was *Cannungen*, to which the present very well agrees, as the Situation doth with the Marches of their Army. Nor

do the *Marpsey* (the Marshes) which is added to it in the *Saxon MS.* less confirm the Opinion; the Country thereabout, especially in Winter, being extreme wet and fenny. From the Name some of our Antiquaries believe, that the *Cangi* had their Habitation in this Part of the County. Mr. *Cambden* ventured to guess at it, and our later Antiquaries think it certain, as appears from their Arguments mentioned above: King *Charles II.* gave this Manor to the Lord *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*, who from a Burgess in Parliament for *Totness* in *Devonshire* (where he was a celebrated Speaker at first against, but afterwards for the Court) got into the Royal Favour, and being knighted, was sent Envoy extraordinary to *Sweden* and *Denmark*, made Comptroller of the King's Household, sworn of the Privy Council, advanced to be one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and preferred to be one of the Secretaries of State, when he was by Letters Patent created Baron *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*. At length he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of *England*, which Office he having held about one Year, he found his Health so declining, that he was forced to resign it; a little Time after which he died in 1673. *Ætat.* 43. and was buried at *Ughebrooke* in *Devonshire*, where he had, and his Posterity have a Seat.

George Rogers Esq; of this Place was High Sheriff 13 *Eliz.*

Robert de Curcy, who was Sewer to *Maud* the Empress, is said to have founded a Nunnery in this Town, of which we shall give a fuller Account in our Ecclesiastical History, if any can be found. From the adjoining Coast to the *Start-Point*, the Shoar shoots out by little and little, where two of the largest Rivers in the whole County meeting together, empty themselves at one Mouth, called by *Ptolemy*, the *Æstuary* of *Uzella*, from the River *Ivel*, which yet looseth that Name before it comes thither.

Canings is another Village, upon which our Antiquaries ground their Opinion, that this was the Country of the *Cangi*, from the Likeness of the Name.

Fairfield, a Village near *Stogursey* lying on the West Side of the River *Perrot*, the Manor of which antiently belonged to the Family of the *Verneys*, from whom by Marriage it passed to the Family of *Palmer* in *Suffex*, in which it hath continued near three Centuries, and has produced great Ornaments to this County.

Roadway, or *Radweye* or *Ruddeway*, an Hamlet of *Kingston* by *Ivele*, whose Manor was the Eitate of *Robert Fitzpain*, who, with his Wife *Ela*, were jointly enfeoffed with it, and the Advowson of the Church. They left *Isabel* their only Daughter and Heir, who being married to *Sir Robert Poinings*, this Manor descended to their Son and Heir *Robert Poinings*, in the same Manner as this Hundred doth, as is above related.

Stoke-cury or *Stogursey*, a Barony so named from the Lords of it, the *Curcyes*, a Family which flourished in the Conqueror's Time, for *Richard de Curcy* is a Witness to several of *William* the Conqueror's Charters. It was the Seat of *William de Curcy*, Butler to King *Henry II.* who is said to have founded a Priory, which he amply endowed with Lands and Tithes, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Lonley* in *Normandy*. It is true, that the *Monasticon* Places this Village and Monastery in *Devonshire*; but *Mr. Camden* and our *Villare's* shew it to be a Mistake. Of this Family was *John Curcy*, Baron of this Place, the first *Englishman* who invaded and subdued *Ulster* in *Ireland*, a Person designed by Nature to be great and honourable, endowed with a brave Spirit and Majesty of Soul. The *Irish* Histories give us strange Proofs of his Valour in compassing his Design, of which such as are curious to know them, must consult the Relation there. He acted as Deputy to King *John*, whom his Father had made Lord of *Ireland*,

and his Reward in Part was, That after his first Obeisance made to the King on the Throne, he might put on his Cap or Hat, and be covered in the King's Presence, a Privilege granted (so far as we read) to no *Englishman* but *Mr. Francis Brown* of *Tollirbop* in *Rutlandshire*.

This *John*, after he had conquered *Ulster*, continued near Five Years Deputy of *Ireland*, and in that Time founded the Abbey of *Ines* in the Island of *Inescurry*, 22 *Henry II.* in the Place where the old Abbey of *Carriick* stood, which being made a Fort in his Wars with *Ulster*, much infested him, and so he utterly destroyed it: He also founded the Priory of *St. Andrew's* in *Ardes* in *Ireland*, *Neddrum* in *Ulster* and *Toberglory* in *Down*, and was a considerable Benefactor to the Monastery of *Dane* in *Ireland*, *St. Andrew*, he made a Cell to *Lonley* in *Normandy*, &c. But as devout as he was, he is thought to have acted irreligiously in converting the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *Down* into the Church of *St. Patrick*. He was created Earl of *Ulster*, and is said to have tried Fifteen Times to have gone into *Ireland*, and could not for contrary Winds, which was interpreted as a Punishment upon him for the Contempt of the *Holy Trinity*. He went afterwards into *France* and there died. *Mr. Richard Meridith* was Vicar of this Place in the late Civil Wars. He was not only sequestred from this Living, but so abused, that he was forced to fly and abscond for a Time. He had another Living in this County at *West-Bagborough*, at which, tho' he was often molested, yet he kept it; and having the Profits of it, was helpful in supporting the Loyal *Sir John Stawel's* Children under their Misfortunes. He lived to the Restoration.

Stokeland, a Moiety of which Manor *John Tuchet*, Lord *Audley*, died possessed of, leaving it to his Son *James* Lord *Audley*, who was killed in *Blorheath* Fight, by *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury*, who fought against him for King *Edward IV.*

XI. The Hundred of CARHAMPTON.

This Hundred lies on the farthest western Part of this County, bordering upon *Devonshire*, having on the North for its Boundary the *Bristol-Channel*, on the East the Hundred of *Williton*, and on the South the same Hundred. The Fee we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Dunster, *Dunstor* or *Dunstre*, a maritime Town, standing on a low Ground, inclosed on every Side with Hills, except on that Side that borders on the Sea. It is a Market-Town, having a Market weekly on Friday, and Fair yearly on

The Manor and Castle of *Dunstar* were given by the Conqueror to Sir *William de Mobun* the Elder, a Norman, who being a great Commander in his Army, and attending him in his famous Expedition into *England*, with no less than Forty-seven stout Knights in his Retinue, was rewarded, among other Things, with this Castle of *Dunster*, besides Fifty Manors in this County. He built the Town about it, and having founded a Priory here, made it a Cell to *Bath* in this County, giving to it the Church of *St. George* in *Dunster*, with the Tithes of all his Vineyards and arable Lands in *Dunster* and *Karampton*. From this Sir *William de Mobun* descended several of his Posterity, who were famous and powerful, and continued in a flourishing Condition till the Reign of King *Richard II.* Two of this Family (says Mr. *Cambden*) were Earls of this County, viz. *William* (the Third, *Dugdale* says, Earl of *Dorset*, so made by the Empress *Maud* for his Assistance of her in besieging the Castle of *Winchester*, then held out against her by *Henry de Blois*, King *Stephen's* Brother) and *Reginald* his Grandson, who was deprived of that Honour in the Barons Wars; but he had Livery of this Manor and Castle in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King *John*: Whether he was deprived of it, with his Honour, we do not

discover, but probably conjecture he was not, because

John his Son and Heir, who died in *Gascogne*, is found seized of it at his Death, leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, then only a Baron, as his Posterity continued, till the Heirs Male failing, their Estate came to the Heirs General. This *John* Lord *Mobun* left this Manor to his Son *John* (called *John* the Second) and he likewise to *John* the Third, who died possessed of it, leaving it to his Grandson *John*, who having no Issue Male, left it and his other Estates to his Three Daughters and Heirs, *Philippa*, married to *Edward* Duke of *York*; *Elizabeth*, to *William* Montacute Earl of *Salisbury*; and *Maud*, to *John* Lord *Strange* of *Knockin*. The Mother of these Ladies, *Joan* the Daughter of *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersb*, is said to have obtained of her Husband so much ground below this Town for a Common to the Inhabitants, as she could go about barefooted in one Day. Mr. *Cambden* tells us, that this Manor and Castle was in later Times sold to the *Lutterels*, and Mr. *Leland* in his *Itinerary* found that Family in Possession of it, as they continued in Mr. *Dugdale's* Time, if they are not at this present. The late Lord *Mobun* was descended of the *Mobuns* of *Beconneck* in *Cornwall*, which was a collateral Branch of the *Mobuns* of *Dunster*-Castle. Near which is

Minhead or *Mynnebeved* another Lordship given by the Conqueror with *Dunster* Castle and the foresaid Fifty-five Lordships to Sir *William de Mobun*, from whose Posterity also it passed to the Family of *Lutterel*. It is a Borough and Port-Town, and being one of the most frequented Passages to *Ireland* in these Parts, occasions an indifferent Trade thither. It is of late improved by the Catching of Herrings, which come up the *Severn* about *Michaelmas* in very numerous Shoals, and being caught and cured, are sent from hence to divers Markets in the *Mediterranean*, where they are sold to good Advantage. In the Twelfth Year of King *William III.*

a Statute was made for the recovering, securing, and keeping in Repair this Harbour, for the Benefit and Support of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom. It elects Parliament-Men, and hath a weekly small Market on Wednesdays, and a Fair yearly on Among Dr. Byam's Sermons, Rector of *Luckham* hereafter mentioned, is one, entitled, *A Return from Argier*, preached at this Town, *March 16. 1627.* upon the Readmission of a Person who had been seduced to the *Mahometan* Religion, into the Christian Church. The Text was, *Rev. 2. 5. Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do thy first Works.* Lond. 1628.

Porlocke in *Saxon* *Poptlôcap*, an Harbour upon the *Severn* Sea, where this County borders on the *Danmonii*, i. e. *Devonshire*. It was the Place where *Harold*, the Son of *Earl Godwin*, landed *anno 1052*, and being opposed by the Inhabitants and neighbouring People, slew great Numbers of them, and carried off much Booty. The Manor of this Place was given by the Conqueror to *Baldwin de Brionis* or *de Molis*, with some others in this County, in which Family we suppose it continued divers Successions; for we find no more Mention of it, till the Reign of *Richard II.* when *Isabel*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Sir Nigel Loring*, being possessed of this Manor by Division of her Father's Estate, carried it by Marriage into the Family of *Robert Lord Harington*, whose Posterity by her inherited it. Next to this Port

Carampton or *Carenton* ought to be placed, it being the Town, once so famous as to give the Name to the Hundred. *Mr. Camden* tells us, this Village takes its Name from *Carentocus* the *Britain*. This Manor was also given by the Conqueror to *Sir William de Mohun*, but was one of the Fifty-five before-mentioned. It continued divers Successions in his Family, till *John Lord Mohun* died possessed of it *7 Edward I.* and from the *Mohuns* we suppose it passed with *Minthead* and *Dunster* to the *Lutterels*.

Blakeford, the Manor and Estate of *Sir Nicholas de S. Maur*, who died possessed of it *35 Edward III.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who dying before he was of Age, left it to his Brother *Richard de S. Maur*, who died possessed of it *May 15. 2 Henry IV.* His Descendants enjoyed it a Succession or Two, and then falling to the female Heir *Alice*, the Daughter of *Sir Richard S. Maur*, she by Marriage transferred it into the Family of the *Zouches*.

Culbone or *Culnetone*, one of those Manors which the Conqueror bestowed upon *Sir William de Mohun*, besides the Fifty-five he gave him in this County before-mentioned.

Cutcomb or *Corsecomb*, the Manor and Estate of *Sir Nicholas S. Maur*, who died possessed of it *35 Edward III.* leaving it to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, it passed to his Brother *Richard* and his Posterity, as *Blakeford* afore-mentioned.

Exmore or *Exemore*, the Lordship of *Roger Mortimer Earl of March*, who died seized of it *34 Edward III.* leaving it with his other great Estates to his Son *Edmund*, in whose Posterity it continued some Successions; for *Edmund Mortimer Earl of March* died possessed of it, *Jan. 19. 3 Henry VI.* with other great Estates, which at length, for Want of Issue Male, passed in Marriage with *Anne Mortimer* to *Richard Duke of York*, Father of *King Edward IV.* who began the War with the *Lancastrians* for the Crown, and lost his own Life in it, &c.

Luckham, a Village famous for nothing but their Minister *Dr. Byam*, who was born here, his Father being Rector of it. While he was in the University, he so much improved by his Diligence and Industry in all Sorts of Academick Learning, that he soon became one of the greatest Ornaments of it; and after he entred into Orders, he was looked upon as one of the most acute and polite Preachers of his Age. Much about the Time that he commenced Bachelor of Divinity, *anno 1612.* he

he was invited to succeed his Father in this Rectory, where he sat down contented without any other Preferments, save that he was chosen once a Proctor for the Clergy in Convocation; and in 1636, had a Prebend of *Exeter* bestowed on him: When the Wars between King and Parliament began, he was the first Person seized on for Dissaffection and imprisoned for some Time, but having by some Means made an Escape, fled to *Oxford* to the King, where he was made a Doctor of Divinity. He had before raised both Men and Horse for his Majesty, and his Five Sons (Four of whom were Captains) bore Arms in the same Cause. His Wife and Daughter, which he had left here, were much troubled by the Rebels, whom to avoid, they endeavoured to get into *Wales* by Sea, and were drowned. Being with the King, when the Prince of *Wales* (who was afterwards King *Charles II.*) fled from *England*; this Doctor was sent with him first to the Isle of *Scilly*, and then to that of *Fersey*, where the Prince left him as his Chaplain to preach in the Castle, and there he stayed till the Garrison was taken by the Parliament-Forces. After this Time, till the Restoration, he lived in a very poor Condition, his Living and Estate (which was not inconsiderable) being under Sequestration. Soon after King *Charles* came to his Throne, he obtained his Rectory, and was made a Prebendary of *Wells* and Canon of *Exeter*: He might have had more, (probably a Bishoprick) if he would have sought it, for King *Charles II.* would not have denied him any Thing, but he was too modest for his own Interest. He hath several Sermons in Print, most of them preached before the Prince in *Fersey*, who heard him with Admiration of his Learning and Loyalty. He lived to a great Age, and dying *June 2. 1669.* was buried in the Chancel of *Luckham*, and a Monument soon after put over his Grave.

Wooton-Courtney, the Estate of *Thomas Lord Hungerford*, who in the Contest be-

tween King *Henry VI.* and King *Edward IV.* for the Crown, endeavoured the Restoration of King *Henry*; but being apprehended, was tried for his Life, and having received Judgment as a Traitor, was executed accordingly 8 *Edward IV.* His great Estate was thereupon seized into that King's Hands, and so continued in the Reign of King *Richard III.* his Wife, and Daughter, who was his Heir, having no Benefit of it. When King *Henry VII.* came to the Crown, the Attainder of this *Thomas* and *Robert* his Father, who had both suffered Death for the *Lancastrians*, was reversed in Parliament, and *Mary* his Daughter and Heir restored to her Honours and Estates, being then styled *Lady Hungerford, Botreux, Morles, Molins* and *Peverell*. She married to *Edward Lord Hastings*, Son of *William Lord Hastings*, then Lord Chamberlain, and carried this Manor, then valued at 33*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* with her other great Estates, into that Family, who are now Earls of *Huntington*, and lineally descended from her, and bear the same honourable Titles of *Botreux, &c.*

Wotton, the Manor and Estate of *John de Courtney*, in Right of his Mother *Mary*, the Daughter and sole Heir of *William de Rivers*, Earl of *Devon*, who died seized of it 1 *Edward I.* 1273. and left it to *Hugh de Courtney* his Son and Heir, who left it to his Posterity, of whom *Hugh de Courtney* the Second, died possessed of it 42 *Edward III.* without Issue; whereupon his Estate was divided between his two Sisters *Margaret* and *Muriel*, and their Heirs, but to which of them, upon the Partition, this Manor passed, we can't discover, but the Earldom passed to a collateral Branch of the *Courtneys*.

XII. The Hundred of CATTESASH or CATTESAISHE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Norton-Ferris* and *Hvelorn*, which last incloseth the southern Part of it, on the West with the Hun-

Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Glaston*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Whiston*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, 16 *Rich. II.* who being in special Favour with that Prince, among many other Grants of Lands and Estates, obtained the Fee of this Hundred of *Catesbrasse*, and to the Heirs of his Body, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, the Daughter of *John of Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*. He was the Twentieth Year made Duke of *Exeter*; but upon the Deposal of King *Richard*, he not being satisfied with the Alteration of Transferring the Crown to another's Head than his Master's, conspired with the Earl of *Kent*, his Brother, to destroy King *Henry IV.* and his Children and restore King *Richard*; but the Plot being disappointed, and this Earl with other the Conspirators taken, he was adjudged by the Parliament, then sitting, to lose his Honours, with all his Castles, Lands, and other Possessions. He was beheaded by the common People at *Pleshy* in *Essex*, and his Estate confiscated to the King, but his Head was by the King's Order delivered to *Elizabeth* his Wife, to be interred with his Body, and his Earldom of *Huntington* was reserved for his Posterity. His Son *Richard* inherited his Honour of Earl of *Huntington*, and died possessed of this Manor and divers other Estates, but unmarried, so that his Brother *John* succeeded him both in his Honour and Lands, among which was this Hundred, of which he died possessed, and left it to his Son *Henry*, who was Duke of *Exeter* by his Father's Creation, 21 *Henry*. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, for tho' *Castle-carey*, and *Quincamel* are set down in our Maps with a larger Letter, as the other Market-Towns of this County are, and *Castle-carey* in our List of Market-Towns hath a Place, yet we can't find, what Day in the Week the Market is kept; and therefore tho' we give them a Preference among the Villages, yet we esteem them no better than such.

Castle-carey, the Manor and Estate of the Family of *S. Maur*, of whom Sir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who had been summoned to Parliament among the Barons from 25 *Edward III.* to the 34th of the same King, died possessed of this and several other Manors 35 *Edward III.* His Heir was *Nicholas S. Maur* his eldest Son, then nine Years old, who dying before he came to full Age, his Brother *Richard* succeeded him 10 *Richard II.* in his Honour and Estate, and died possessed of this Manor of *Castle-Carey*. His Heir was a Daughter, *Alice*, who was in her Minority at his Death; but being come to full Age, married Sir *William le Zouche*, and carried this Manor with divers other Estates in this and other Counties into his Family. By him she had Sir *William le Zouche*, who bore the Title of Lord *Zouche* and *S. Maur*, who died 8 *Edward IV.* seized of this Manor of *Castle-carey* and the Hamlets thereunto belonging, *Handespene*, *Honywike* and *Almesford*, leaving them to *John* his Son, who being attainted in Parliament 1 *Henry VII.* for taking Part with King *Richard*, his Estate was seized into the King's Hand, but his Son *John* being restored in Blood, recovered this Manor, being of his Grandmother's Inheritance.

Quincamel or *Camel-Queens*, so called, we may reasonably suppose from the Dependency it had upon the Queens of *England*, tho' which of them we are not able to determine; all that we can discover of it is, that it was the Possession of the Crown, and had a Park belonging to the Manor-house, which, with the Manor, was given to *William de Montacute*, for his great Service in apprehending *Roger de Mortimer*, Earl of *March* in the Night-time, in the Queen's Lodgings at *Nottingham*, the King himself being present, and sending him to *London* Prisoner, where he received the Sentence of Death, and Execution thereupon soon after; but we must own this only a probable Conjecture, not having met with any other Name of any Town in this County in our ancient Histories,

stories, but *Camel*, without any Distinction, tho' in our *Villars*'s and Maps, *Queens-Camel* and *West-Camel* adjoin to each other.

Alford, a small Village situate upon the Banks of the River *Bruis*, which touches upon the North End of this Hundred. In this Place there ariseth a mineral Water of a purging Nature, no Way inferior to those of *Epsom*, or those any where else of the purging Kind, which is of great Benefit to those western Parts of *England*, in being carried from hence to places very remote.

Almesford, an Hamlet belonging to *Castle-carey*, as is above-mentioned

Barrow or *Barwe*, North and South, two Villages joined together, the Manors and Estates of the Family of *S. Maur*, Sir *Nicholas S. Maur* Knt. dying seized of them 35 *Edward III.* and leaving them to his Son and Heir *Nicholas S. Maur*, who dying in his Minority, they passed with his other Estates to his Brother *Richard*, who being succeeded by another *Richard*, who had no Heir Male, his Daughter *Alice* became his Heir, and marrying to Sir *William le Zouche*, carried these Manors and divers others into his Family. She had by him a Son named *William*, who by this Marriage became Lord *Zouch* and *S. Maur*. He died possessed of these Manors, and left them to his Son *John*, who forfeited them by his Opposition to King *Henry VII.* who had him attainted in Parliament, but his Son *John* was restored in Blood, and recovered his Grandmother's Estate, of which these two Manors were a Part. His Son *Edward* married the Daughter of Sir *John Zouche* of *Codnovre*, by which Means the two Families of *Zouches* were united.

Cadbury South and North, the former of which (Mr. *Cambden* is of Opinion) may probably enough be thought, that *Catbregion*, where King *Arthur* (as *Nennius* writes) routed the *Saxons* in a memorable Battel. Both these Villages and Manors being given by *William* the Conqueror to *Bernard de Newmarch* or

de Novo mercatu, in whose Family they continued divers Successions, till Issue Male failing, his Estate was divided between the female Heirs *Isabel* and *Hawysse*, the Daughters of *James de Novo Mercatu*, or *Newmarch*. These Manors upon the Partition fell to *Hawysse*, who married *Nicholas de Molis* or *Moels*, and carried them into his Family. His Posterity lived a long Time in great Splendour, till *John de Moels* in the Reign of King *Edward III.* left only two Daughters and Heirs at his Death, viz. *Muriel*, married to Sir *Thomas Courtney* Knt. and *Isabel*, who took to her for a Husband *William de Botreaux*; but because she had no Licence to marry him, her Part of her Father's Lands were seized, and bestowed on *Thomas de Ferrers* and *Theobald de Mountney*. *Margaret* their Mother was yet living, and had the Manor of *North-Cadbury* in Dower, and after her Death the Division being made of the whole Estate, *Muriel* had for Part of her Share *South-Cadbury*; and *Isabel* having got a Pardon for her Marrying without Licence, had *North-Cadbury* for her Purparty.

South Cadbury being in the Family of the *Courtneys*, by the Marriage of *Muriel*, descended to their Son Sir *Hugh Courtney*; but he Dying without Issue and under Age, this Manor, with his other Estate, passed to his Sisters and Coheirs, *Margaret* and *Muriel*, whose Heir was *John Dynham*, and to him we suppose this Manor descended.

North-Cadbury remained longer in the Family of *Botreaux*; for after the first Descent of it to their Son and Heir *William*, he entailed it upon himself and *Elizabeth* (Daughter of Sir *Ralph D'Aubeny* Knt.) with Remainder to *William* his Son, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and for Want of such, to *Thomas*, *Ralph* and *John* his younger Sons, and their Heirs successively. He died 15 *Richard II.* leaving this Manor and many other Estates to his Son *William* aforesaid.

Elizabeth, the Wife of the first *William*, survived him, and in 4 *Henry V.* founded

founded a Chantry in the Parish-Church of *North-Cadbury* (which had been by her a little before rebuilt) for Five Priests, of whom one was to be the Rector, and to have the Cure of Souls there; and other Four were appointed to pray for the good Estate of King *Henry V.* during his Life, of herself and Sir *William Botreaux* the younger Knt. during their Lives, and after their Deaths, for the Health of all their Souls. She died 11 *Henry VI.* leaving this Manor and other Estates, which she held in Dower to the said Sir *William Botreaux* the Younger. This Sir *William* was a Man of a warlike Disposition, and was several Years in the Wars of *France* with King *Henry V.* but yet very piously inclined, as appears by many Gifts to Religious Houses, and particularly in the Parish-Church of *North Cadbury*, in which by his Will he ordered himself to be buried; he appointed that Three Priests should celebrate Divine Service for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors in the said Church, until a cer-

tain College shall be there founded, according to his Direction by a Writing indented, and that they should each of them have Ten Marks yearly. He died possessed of this Manor, leaving it to his only Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, married to Sir *Robert Hungerford* Knt.

Margaret surviving her Husband Sir *Robert Hungerford*, lived to a very great Age, being stiled Lady *Hungerford* and *Botreaux*, abounding in Acts of Piety and Charity. Her Son Sir *Robert Hungerford*, who upon the Rising of the *Lancastrians* at *Hexham*, was taken Prisoner and beheaded, left *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who having no Issue Male, the great Estate of this Family came to his Daughter and Heir *Mary*, who was afterwards married to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, and was the Mother of the Earls of *Huntington*. She used the Title of Lady *Hungerford*, *Homet*, *Botreaux*, *Moules*, *Milins* and *Peverall*, and was perhaps one of the greatest Heiresses that ever was in *England*, for she carried these Manors into his Family, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In <i>Buckinghamshire</i> , Three Manors, per Annum.	48	18	11
In <i>Oxfordshire</i> , Six Manors, per Annum.	76	3	2
In <i>Wiltshire</i> , Twenty Manors, per Annum.	167	12	10
In <i>Devonshire</i> , Eight Manors, per Annum.	11	19	10
In <i>Cornwall</i> , Fourteen Manors, per Annum.	67	13	5
In <i>Buckinghamshire</i> , more, Ten, per Annum.	136	8	1
In <i>Oxfordshire</i> , more, One, per Annum.	5	10	0
In <i>Wiltshire</i> , more, Three Manors, per Annum.	95	7	5
In <i>Somersetshire</i> , South and North <i>Cadbury</i> , per Annum.	89	12	6
And Twelve more, per Annum.	191	12	7
In <i>Cornwall</i> , more.	192	6	2½
In <i>Warwick</i> and <i>Somerset</i> .	80	1	6

A very large Inheritance for those Times, and yet *Richard* Duke of *Gloster* (afterward King *Richard III.*) obtained a considerable Part of the *Hungerford's* Estate, as did a collateral Branch of the Family of the *Hungerfords*, viz. *Walter* Lord *Hungerford*, and his Posterity, by Virtue of an Intail. These Manors of *South* and *North Cadbury*, continued in the *Hastings* Family to the Reign of King *James I.* when Sir *Francis Hastings*, a younger Son of *Francis*

Earl of *Huntington*, being possessed of them, alienated them.

Burton, the Manor and Estate of *John Beaufort* Duke of *Somerset*, who died possessed of it 22 *Henry VI.* leaving his only Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, then but Three Years old; she at a proper Age married *Edmund*, surnamed of *Hadham* in *Hertfordshire*, Earl of *Richmond*, created by King *Henry VI.* his half Brother, by whom she had *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, (who was afterward King of *England*,

England, by the Title of King Henry VII.) Of the personal Actions of the said *Edmund* Earl of *Richmond*, we have nothing memorable; but of his Lady, *Margaret*, (who after his Death married to *Henry*, a younger Son of *Humphrey* Duke of *Buckingham*, and lastly to *Thomas Stanley* Earl of *Darby*, but had no Issue by them) we have so much said in our History, that no Woman is more famous: For, 1. She established two perpetual Readers in Divinity, at each University of *Oxford* and *Cambridge* One. 2. She founded a perpetual Chantry in the Parish-Church of *Winburne* in *Dorsetshire*, for one Priest, to teach Grammar freely to all Comers, to the World's End, allotting to each of the Readers Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, and the Priest Ten in Lands and Tenements. 3. She appointed a perpetual Preacher of the Word of God in the University of *Cambridge*, and gave him a Salary of Ten Pounds a Year in the like Lands. 4. She also founded in the Place, where had before stood a small House for Four Scholars, called, *God's House*, a College, called, *Christ's College*, consisting of a Master, Twelve Scholars Fellows, and Forty-seven Scholars Disciples, there to be perpetually maintained. 5. She also appointed by her Last Will and Testament, that the Hospital of *St. John's* in *Cambridge*, should be dissolved, and a College of Secular Persons founded, *viz.* One Master and Fifty Scholars, with divers Servants, and that the said College being new built, should be sufficiently endowed with Lands, which her Executors fulfilled. She died *Anno* 1509, and was buried on the South-side of King *Henry VII.*'s Chapel.

John Gennings Esq; an Inhabitant of this Place was High Sheriff of this County, in the Fortieth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Lydeford, *Lidford* or *Ludeford* West, the Lordship of *Nicholas Martin*, who was descended of the *Norman*, *Martin de Tours*. He having assisted the Earl of *Glocester*, and the other Barons *Marchers* against the *Welsh*, 29 *Henry III.* obtained

a Licence for a Market every Week, in the Reign of King *Edward I.* upon Tuesday, at this Town, and for a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow of *St. Peter ad Vincula*, Aug. 1. He left this Manor to his Grandson *William*, the Son of his Son *Nicholas*, who died in his Life-time. This *William*, 22 *Edward I.* procured a Grant for free Warren in this his Lordship, and some others in this County, and left them all to his Son *William*, who having no Issue Male, left his whole Estate to his two Sisters and their Heirs, *viz.* *Eleanor*, married to *William de Columbers*, and *Joan*, who was married to *Nicholas de Audley*, by whom she left a Son *James de Audley*, to inherit her Part, but to which of them this Manor went, doth not appear.

Maperton, the Manor and Estate of *Nicholas de Moels*, or *de Molis*, being the capital Lordship of his half Barony, which he held *in Capite*, and of one Knight's Fee in *Magerston*. He died possessed of it 11 *Edward III.* but leaving no Issue Male, his whole Estate, of which this Manor was a considerable Part, descended to his two Daughters, *Muriel*, who was married to Sir *Thomas Courtney* Knt. and *Isabel*, who took to her Husband *William de Botreaux*. This Manor, with all its Members, was assigned to *Muriel* for her Purparty, and so became the Estate of the *Courtneys*, Sir *Hugh* the Son of Sir *Thomas*, and *Muriel* inheriting it; but he having no Issue, his Sisters *Margaret* and *Muriel* inherited it, but to which of them it passed upon the Division, we find not; but it appears, that it was Part of the Estate of the Lords *Hungerford*, and passed all along after this with the Manors of *South* and *North Cadbury*, of which before.

Spargrave, a Village famous for being the Seat of a gentile Family of the *Bisse's* for several Descents, of which *Philip Bisse* was a Person of Note. He was bred in *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, where he was Fellow, and commenced Doctor of Divinity. He was afterwards

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preferred to the Archdeaconry of *Taunton*. He was a learned Man, and being a great Lover of Books, had a great Library of all Kinds, which at his Death he bequeathed to *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, then newly founded. It consisted of so many *Folio's* as were valued at One thousand Pounds. He died about the Year 1614.

Sparkford, the Manor and Estate of *Philip Lord Burnell*, which came to him as Nephew and Heir to *Robert Burnell*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who died that Year: *Philip* died the next Year, 22 *Edward I.* and left this Manor with many other Estates, to *Maud* his Sister and Heir, married to *John de Handlo*, on her Account called *Lord Burnell*. This *John* died seized, as Tenant by Curtesy of *England*, in Right of *Maud* his Wife, of this Manor of *Sparkford*, with the Advowson of the Church; but after his Decease they descended to *John Lord Lovell*, Son and Heir of the *John Lord Lovell*, by the said *Maud*, her first Husband; and in his Family it remained divers Successions.

XIII. The Hundred of CHEW.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Canesham*, on the South by the Hundred of *Chewton*, on the West by the Hundred of *Havcliff* and *Bedminster*, and on the North by the County of *Glocester* and City of *Bristol*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff: The chief Town is

Pensford, a Market-Town, whose Market is on Tuesday weekly, and Fair yearly upon

It was one of those Manors (which with *Publow*, near adjoining to it, was valued yearly at 43 l. 2 s. 6 d. 7 *Edward IV.*) which was Part of that great Estate, of which *Mary*, the Daughter of *Thomas Lord Hungerford* and *Molyns* was Heir, and which she by Marrying *Edward Lord Hastings* enriched that Family with: From her are descended the Earls of *Huntington*, who still enjoy the Titles of *Botreaux*,

Mouls and *Molins*, which were brought into that Family by her, who was Lady of *Homet*, *Botreaux*, &c.

Are, the Lordship of *Ralph de Pomerai*, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey. His Barony was fixed at *Beri* (from him call'd in After-ages *Bery-Pomerai*) in *Devonshire*, where he had Fifty-eight Lordships, or the greatest Part of them.

Bishops-chew or *Chew magna*, a small Village, where is dug up a red *Bolus*, called by the Country People, *Redding*, which is distributed from thence all over *England*, for the Marking of Sheep, and some other Uses. It is sometimes used by the Apothecaries for the *Armenian Bolus*, being of the same astringent Nature.

Mr. Robert Crosse, a native of this Shire, but the Place is not known, a Person so famous in the University of *Oxford* for his Learning and artful Disputations, that he was chosen in 1648, Professor of Divinity in the Room of *Dr. Sanderson*, then displaced by the Visitor, but he refused to accept it; was chosen soon after Minister of this Town. He conformed at the Restoration of *King Charles II.* and kept this rich Vicarage. He had a long and sharp Contest with *Mr. Jos. Glanvill* about the *Aristotelian* Philosophy, which this Gentleman defended against *Mr. Glanvill*, who had written something against *Aristotle*, and the Academical Way of Education, and much in Commendation of the *Royal Society* (of which he was a Member) and experimental Philosophy; and falling at Length to making of Ballads upon him, turned their Dispute into Raillery and Quarrel. He lived to a full Age, and dying *Decemb. 12. 1683.* was buried in the Church of this Town, leaving behind him, among grave and sober Persons, the Character of an able Divine and Philosopher.

Chew, the principal Village of this County, when *England* was divided into Hundreds, because it gives Name to it. The Manor in the Reign of *King Edward VI.* belonged to the Bishop of

Bath

Bath and Wells; but by Licence from the King he was authorized to pass it over to the Protector and his Heirs for ever, with the Manors of *Banwell, Wells, Blackford, Wellington, Cranmere, Everchurch*, with the Borough of *Wellington* and Hundreds of *Wells, Winterstock* and *Chew*; and the Parks of *Wells, Banawell* and *Everchurch*, and their Appertinances. It is now famous only for the Nativity of Sir *John Champneys*, Son of *Robert Champneys*, who inhabited here. He was bred a Skinner in *London*, and prospered so in his Trade, that he was made Lord Mayor of that City in the Year 1555. He was the first that built a Turret to his House near *Cloth-workers Hall*, whereas before there were no Turrets to any Buildings but Churches and publick Structures. Some Persons, to whom this Sort of Building was displeasing, gave it out, that he did it to overlook his Neighbours; and because he happened to be blind afterwards, they imputed it as a Judgment of God upon him; but we dare not join in such Sentiments, because neither the one nor other may be true.

Midsummer Norton, whose Parsonage was Parcel of the Possessions of the Priory of *Merton* in *Surrey*, but upon the Suppression of the Abbies, was given to *Christ-Church, Oxford*.

Norton-Bonewood, the Manor and Estate of *Edmund Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who died possessed of it 14 *Henry VI.* leaving it to *William Ferrers* his Son and Heir, who died possessed of it 28 *Henry VI.* leaving Issue his only Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, then married to *Walter Devereux Esq;* tho' but Eleven Years and eight Months old, who in her Right was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, as Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. From this Lord *Devereux* are descended the late Earls of *Essex*, and the present Viscounts *Hereford*.

Stowey, the Lordship of *Ralph de Pomery* in the Conqueror's Reign, when the general Survey was made, but how long it continued in his Family, we can't discover, but find it in the Family of

the *Columbers*, in the Reign of King *Henry III.* for then *Philip de Columbers* obtained a Licence of that Prince, *Reg. 32.* to make a Park at his Manor-house of *Stowey*, as also to have free Warren there, and some other of his Lordships in this County. He left it to his Son *Philip*, being then the Head of this Baronry. He enjoyed it not above Three Years, and then left it to his Son *John*, who obtained of King *Edward I. Reg. 32.* a Charter for a Market every Week upon Tuesday, upon this his Manor of *Stowey*, as also a Fair upon the Eve, Day and Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, with free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here. From this Family it passed to the *Audleys*, for *James Lord Aldithley* or *Audley* died possessed of this Manor among other Estates, and left them to his Son and Heir *Nicholas*, 9 *Richard II.* He died without Issue, and left *John Tucket*, Son of his Sister *Joan*, and *Margaret*, the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary Knt.* his next Heirs. This Manor, upon the Dividend, became the Estate of the said *John Tucket*, who left it his Heirs, but the Market hath been long disused.

At this Town, upon the Side of a Hill above the Church, rises a large Spring, that is never dry. It runs thro' the Town, and covers every Thing it meets in its Course with a stony Crust. It works no such Effect within Twenty Yards where it rises, but soon after begins; and at about Forty Yards from its Rise, at a Fall above a Man's Height, it works most, and there covers the Bank with stony Cases, as hard as a Rock; and every Stick that falls into it, with a Crust.

F. Robert Parsons, the famous Jesuit, who wrote the Christian Directory, so much esteemed even among Protestants themselves, was born in this Town; his Parents were mean, but Enemies to the Popish Faith, till at length prevailed upon to turn Papists, by one *Alexander Bryant*. This *Robert* was taught Latin, and educated in the Popish Faith by *John Hayward*, a virtuous Popish Priest, then Vicar of the Town, who procured

his Admission into *Baliol College*, where he became Chaplain-Fellow. In 1574, he left *England*, travelled a-while, and at length put himself into the *English College at Rome*. Here he passed thro' all the Classes of Divinity; and in 1580, was sent upon the Mission into *England* to advance the *Romish* Affairs. He went up and down a-while in Disguise to Gentlemens Houses, and others, and was very busy with the other Missionaries and *Romanists*, to depose *Queen Elizabeth*; but being discovered, and his Fellow-Jesuit *Campion* taken, he fled to *Rome*, and there made Profession of Four Vows, and so became Rector of the *English College*. He aimed at being a Cardinal, having indeed deserved, by his Activity and Writing, the Hat, but he missed of it, and for Grief of the Disappointment, died. He wrote many Books, both in *English* and *Latin*, and by them did no small Mischief to the *English Church*. He died at *Rome*, April 15. 1610. and was buried in the Chapel of his College, and a Tomb with a large Inscription set over him. *Thomas Owen*, a *Welshman*, succeeded him in his Rectorship.

Welton, or as we find it in ancient Records, *Welweton* or *Wellaton*, the Manor and Estate of *John de Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, who died seized of it 12 *Edward I.* being the Inheritance of *Cicely* his Wife, who surviving him, held it during her Life, and at her Death left it to their Son and Heir, *John de Beauchamp*, 14 *Edward II.* He died 10 *Edward III.* and left it to his Son *John*, who died 17 *Edward III.* and left it to his Son *John*, then but Twelve Years old, and so put in Wardship to *Robert de Ferrers* and *Reginald de Cobham*. He being of Age married *Alice*, the Daughter of *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had a Daughter, who was his Heir, named *Cicely*, and married to . . . *Turbervill*, &c.

XIV. The Hundred of CHEWETON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Wellow* and *Kilmerston*, which last also encompasseth the South; on the West with the Hundred of *Wells*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Chew*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in it: The Villages of Note are,

Cheweton, from which the Hundred took its Name, we suppose, because it was the chief Town in it, when the County was divided into Hundreds. Mr. *Eglesfield* of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, a learned and ingenious Man, was Vicar of this Place. He was a Minister's Son of the County, and the Author of a Poem, entitled, *An Heavenly Hymn to the King of Heaven*. After his Death there was a Sermon upon *Mark* 7. 37. printed *London* 1640. under his Name. He commenced Master of Arts in 1625.

Chewton-mendip, so called for Distinction from the former Village, because it stands among the *Mendip Hills*. It was the Seat of *William Lord Bonville* of *Chuton*, by which Title he was summoned to Parliament among the Barons, and made Knight of the Garter by King *Henry VI.* Reg. 32. who also enriched his Son *William Bonville* with the Marriage of *Elizabeth*, the only Daughter and rich Heiress of *William Lord Harrington*, who was in her Right called *Lord Harrington*. When the Duke of *York*, *Richard Plantagenet*, sought to depose King *Henry VI.* he was zealous and successful in his Master's Quarrel, and vanquished the Earl of *Devonshire* near *Exeter*; but afterwards by what Inducement is not known, he revolted from King *Henry*, and ungratefully sided with the Duke of *York* in the following Civil Wars. He was present at the Battle of *Northampton*, when the *Yorkists* being victorious, King *Henry* was taken Prisoner, and committed to his Custody;

dy; but Fortune soon after frowning on the *Yorkists*, as if some Fury had haunted him for Revenge, he became unprosperous: For he was soon after Witness of the untimely Death of his only Son, and of his Grandson by him, the Lord *Harrington*, both of them slain at the Battle of *Wakefield*. Nor did he himself long survive him; for tho' the *Yorkists* were successful in the second Battle of *St. Albans*, yet he was taken with King *Henry* by the *Lancastrians*, the King promising him that he should not be hurt, if he would stay with him, when the rest fled: But such was the Indignation of the Queen and Duke of *Exeter* against him, that she would not be quiet, till he was beheaded. His Grand-daughter *Cecilia*, then very young, was the only Heir of his Family. She married afterward to *Thomas Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, and brought a large Estate into his Family. When King *Edward* the Fourth came to the Crown, his Honour was in some measure restored to him by an Act of Parliament, by which he was declared innocent.

Mr. *Richard Long* had this Vicarage, when the Wars between King and Parliament broke out; and refusing to take the Covenant, he was seized at his Vicarage-house, and carried a Prisoner to *Bristol*; being then much indispos'd: His Surplice and Hood were tied to his Middle, and hung down backward at his Horse-rail. When Prince *Rupert* came to *Bristol*, he was set at liberty, but was afterwards taken again and sent to *Axbridge*, where he died in Prison. His Wife, and three Children in the meantime liv'd in a Corner of the Vicarage-house, and were maintained by Charity: But after his Death Col. *Popham* took care of them.

Farrington-Gunnay, so called because it was antiently the Estate of the Family of *Gunnays*, but passed afterwards to the *Tiptofts*; for *John* Lord *Tiptoft* died possessed of it, 21 *Hen. VI.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *John* Lord *Tiptoft*, who at length became Earl of *Worcester*, but died without Heirs Male, 3 *Rich. III.*

Filwood Forest, a Royal Demesne, but the Constablewick of it was given by King *Henry VI. Reg. 30.* to *Humphrey* *Stafford* of *Hooke*, from whom it came to the *Staffords* of *Southwick*.

Hampton, Hameton, or Hanton, the Manor and Estate of *William de Awo* (or *Ewe*) at the general Survey, and afterwards of the Family of *Rivers*.

Norton Midsummer, the Manor of Sir *John Tiptoft*, who died possessed of it 21 *Hen. 6.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*, who was 27 *Hen. 6.* advanced to the Honour of Earl of *Worcester*. By him we suppose it was alienated to the Family of the Lord *de la Ware*; for *Richard* Lord *de la Ware* died possessed of this Manor, and other Estates in this County 16 *Edw. 4.*

Stony-Easton, a Village, on the South-East of which, at a Place bordering on the *Mendip-Hills*, begins a Running of Coal, consisting of several Veins, which extends itself towards the East about four Miles. There is much Working in this Running, tho' Fire-damps continually happen, so that many of the Miners have been killed by them, others maimed, and a Multitude burnt. The Middle and Easterly Parts of this Running are so subject to these Damps, that there is scarce a Pit without them. Yet the Colliers pursue the Works; but to prevent Mischief, they work with Candles of 60 or 70 in the Pound, and have an Ointment for Burnings ready at hand, which they use, having first wash'd the Scorchings with Cows hot Milk.

XV. The Hundred of COKER.

This Hundred lies in the most Southern Parts of the County, having on the East and South the County of *Dorset* for its Boundary, on the West the Hundred of *Houndsborough*, and on the North the Hundred of *Stone*. The Fee of this Hundred 7 *Hen. 5.* was the Estate of *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devonshire*, who died possessed of it that Year, and left it to his Son and Heir *Hugh Courtney*; but how long it continued in that Family, and

and whose it is now, we cannot say. The Villages of Note (for Market-Town it has none) are

Coker, East and West, from which the Hundred took its Name. Both these Manors were the Estate of *Hugh*, the third Earl of *Devon*, who dying possessed of them, the Lordship of *East-Coker* was assigned to his Widow for her Dower, which she held for Term of Life; and *West-Coker* descended to his Heir *Hugh* surnamed *Hugh de Courtney* Junior, to whom also *East-Coker* came after his Mother's Death, and so both passed to *Edward* his Grandson; his Sons *Hugh*, *Thomas*, and *Edward* (whose Son *Edward* was his Heir) dying before him, we find nothing more of these or the other Villages of this Hundred.

Sutton, a Village, whose Manor with all the Appertinances, Rents, Farms and Bailiwick belonging to it, was the Estate and Possession of the Monastery of *Athelney* in this County; but falling into King *Henry* the Eighth's Hands by the Dissolution, were given by him to the Earl of *Southampton*.

XVI. The Hundred of CRUKERN.

This Hundred is also situate on the Southern Borders of the County, and is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Houndborough*, on the South with *Dorsetshire*, from which it is divided by a nameless Rivulet; on the West by the Hundreds of *Kingsbury* and *South Petherton*, which with the Hundred of *Tintinhill* is the Northern Border. The Fee of this Hundred was in *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devon* 7 Hen. 5. who then died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *Hugh*, and his Posterity. The chief Town in it is

Crukern, or *Crookhorn*, called *Cnucceþne* by the Saxons, perhaps from the Words *Cruse*, or *Crux*, and *Herne*, *Casa*, a Town three Furlongs in Length. It is seated on the River *Parret* near the Confines of *Dorsetshire*, and hath a considerable Market for Corn, Sheep, and other Necessaries of Life, weekly on *Saturday*, and a Fair yearly on

The Manor was the Estate of *Hugh* Earl of *Devon*, but held for Life by *Margaret* his Mother, who outliving him and his two Brothers *Thomas* and *Edward*, was after her Death inherited by *Edward* her Grandson by her Son *Edward* and his Posterity. 'Tis probable, that in the Wars between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* for the Crown, this Manor was forfeited into King *Edward* IV. Hands, by the Earl of *Devon*'s Siding with the *Lancastrians*; for we find that *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edward*'s Brother (who had many forfeited Estates given him at his Brother *Edward*'s Accession to the Crown) died possessed of it 17 Ed. 4. leaving an Heir *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, but it doth not appear that he enjoy'd his Father's Estate. The Parsonage of this Town, which had been annexed to the See of *Winchester*, was exchanged with K. *Edward* VI. for other Lands and Estates 1 Edw. 6.

East-Ham, the Lordship of *Edmund*, the eldest Son of *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, who died possessed of it 26 Edw. III. leaving it to *Joan* his Sister, the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, who was found to be his next Heir. A little below this Town is

Hinton St. George, situated on a Plain raised higher than the rich feeding Country that adjoins to it, yet much lower than the neighbouring Hills; from which Plain in a clear Day, there is a vast Prospect, extending so far as to see both Seas. This Excellency of Situation hath been lately much improv'd by modelling the Park, and adorning it with Plantations and spacious and beautiful Gardens, made by *John* Earl *Powlet*, who hath his Seat here. This Family of *Powlet* being of the antient Gentry of this Country, and several of them of great Figure in it; as Sir *Amias Powlet*, who being a Justice of the Peace in King *Henry* VIII. Days, put Cardinal *Wolsey*, then but a Schoolmaster, in the Stocks; Sir *Hugh Powlet*, who was High Sheriff of this Shire and *Dorset* 28 Hen. 8. and 24.

of

of the same Reign, and the first of K. Edward VI. and Sir *Amias Powlet*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, was Chancellor of the Garter, Governour of the Isles of *Fersey* and *Guernsey*, and Privy Councillor, a Person in so great Esteem for his Fidelity to his Mistress, that she committed the Keeping of the Queen of *Scots* to him, and he faithfully discharged his Trust both to his Mistress and the Prisoner; for as he kept the one carefully, so he would not suffer his Servant to take a Bribe to betray her. The *Romanists* rail on him for being over strict in his Charge, but in doing as he was ordered, he cannot be justly blamed. He died in 15. . and was buried in *St. Martin's in the Field*.

From this Sir *Amias* was descended Sir *John Powlet*, Son of Sir *Anthony Powlet*, who by Letters Patent, bearing Date June 23. 3 Car. I. was made Noble under the Title of Baron *Powlet of Hinton St. George*; which Honour Queen *Anne* further augmented with the Titles of Viscount, and Earl *Powlet of Hinton St. George* in the Person of *John* his Grandson. *John* Lord *Powlet* shewed a great Sense of his Majesty's Favour, in acting so vigorously, as well as loyally for him in the late Rebellion; for he raised a Regiment of Fifteen hundred Foot for his Majesty's Service. He was a very well accomplish'd Gentleman, of quick and clear Parts, and a bountiful Housekeeper, insomuch that the same King consigned Monsieur *Soubize* the French Ambassador to be entertained by him, which he did for some Months in the most liberal manner. This Lordship came to the Family by the Marriage of Sir *William Powlet* with *Elizabeth* the Daughter and Heir of *John Denniband* of this Place, Esquire, whose Son the above mentioned *Amias Powlet* was. The present Earl *Powlet* is *John*.

Meriet, the Lordship and Inheritance of *William* Lord *Bonville*, who was Heir to it not by his Father *William* Lord *Bonville*, but as Cousin and nearest akin to *John Bonville* Esq; who departed this Life

4 Hen. 6. without Issue. He was made Governour of *Exeter* Castle 31 Hen. 6.

Misterton, the Estate and Demesne of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, as was found by an Inquisition taken of his Lands after his Death. He left an Heir, *Edward* Duke of *Clarence*, but he neither enjoy'd his Liberty, nor his Father's Estate, for he was imprison'd by his Uncle King *Richard* the Third in the Castle of *Sheriff-Hotton* in *Yorkshire*; and being removed from thence by King *Henry* 7. was put to death by that King to clear his Son's Title to the Crown.

XVII. The Hundred of FROME.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by *Wiltshire*, from which it is parted about half way by the River *Frome*; on the South and the West by the Hundred of *Kilmerston*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Wellow*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Frome-Selwood, a Market-town, where a Market is weekly on *Wednesday*, and the Fair yearly on . . . The Inhabitants are chiefly supported by the Woollen Manufacture. It takes its Name from the River *Frome* which runs by it, and the Wood, called *Selwood*, by which it stands. From the Wood (as *Ethelward* tells us) the neighbouring Country was called *Selwoodshire* (his Words are, *Sealwudscire, Episcopatus Scireburgensis*, the Bishoprick of *Shirburn*). The Wood spreads itself a long way both in Length, and Breadth, and is thick set with Trees. Scarce two Miles from this Town to the West is a small, but pretty neat Castle, built by the *De la Mares*, and from thence called *Nonney de la Mare*, from whom by Inheritance it descended to the *Powlets*.

The Vicarage of this Parish is, or was lately in the Patronage of the Family of *Thynn*; and Sir *James Thynne*, upon the Renunciation of Mr. *John Humphrey* in 1662, because he would not submit to the Act of Uniformity, presented to it

Mr.

Mr. *Joseph Glanville*, who being an Admirer of the new way of philosophizing, wrote a Book called *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*; by which he gained himself such a Name among the *Virtuosi*, as they were called, that he was admitted a Member of the Royal Society. In 1666 he was inducted Rector of the Church in *Bath* dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and in 1672. exchanged this Vicarage for the Rectory of *Streat cum Walton Capella* with Mr. *Jenkins*. While Mr. *Jenkins* was Vicar here, *Richard Allein* the famous Non-conformist who had lived several Years in this Parish, in the House of one *Robert Smith*, where he held his Conventicle, died in 1681. and was buried in the Church there: Mr. *Jenkins* preached his Funeral Sermon, and gave him many Encomiums. He also married *Tho. Thynne* of *Longleat*, Esq; to Lady *Elizabeth Ogle*, Heir to the noble Family of *Percy's*, who for many Successions were Earls of *Northumberland*. She since Mr. *Thynne's* Death married to *Charles* the present Duke of *Somerset*. The Villages of this Hundred are

Barkley, famous only for a Person of Eminency, taking his Name from it, viz. *Alexander de Barkley*, who being educated in *Oriel College*, found *Thomas Cornish* Bishop of *Tyne*, and Suffragan of *Wells*, then Provost, a great Favourer of his Person, and Encourager of his Studies. He travelled beyond Sea a while, and after his Return was by the Interest of the said Bishop made one of the Priests of the College of St. Mary at Otery in *Devonshire*, founded by *John Grandison* Bishop of *Exeter*. But his Patron dying, he became a *Benedictine* Monk, and after the Dissolution of the Abbies, being then a Doctor of Divinity, he became Vicar of *Much Badew* in *Essex*, and at length 1546 Vicar of the Church of St. *Matthew* the Apostle at *Wokey* in this County, in which Station he remained to his Death. In his younger Days he was esteemed a good Poet and Orator; but in his later Age he spent his Time in pious Matters. He has several Compositions and Trans-

lations in Print, and seems much delighted in reading and translating the Lives of the Saints, as St. *Margaret*, St. *Catherine*, &c. He died at *Croyden*, a Market-town in *Surrey*, and was buried in the Church there, leaving behind him the Character of a learned Man with some that knew him.

Beckington, a Village of Note for being the Birth-place of *Thomas Beckington*, Doctor of Laws, bred in *New College*, *Oxford*. He was first made Dean of the Arches, and afterwards by King *Henry VI.* was advanced to the Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*, where we shall speak more of him as a Bishop; and therefore shall say no more here of him than that while he was Dean of the Arches, he wrote a Book to prove the Title of the Kings of *England* to the Crown of *France*, notwithstanding their pretended *Salic Law*. In the Contest for the Crown of *England* between King *Henry VI.* and *Edward Duke of York* (afterwards King *Edward IV.*) he stood firm to King *Henry*, and did not forsake him in his lowest Condition; which tho' King *Edward* was sensible of, he did not remove him, because he could obey the reigning King, tho' he pitied the unfortunate one. He gave a Legacy to the Poor of this his native Place, and plentifully provided for his Kindred, by letting Leases of the Farms belonging to his See without any Prejudice to the Revenue of the Bishoprick. He died Jan. 14. 1464.

Alexander Huisb, Prebendary of *Wedmore Secunda* in the Church of *Wells*, and Rector of this Parish, was a great Sufferer for the Royal and Episcopal Cause. He was taken into Custody, as a Delinquent, in 1640; but tho' he was much molested in the Enjoyment of his Preferments, he was formally dispossessed of this Living till 1650, after which he was imprison'd at *Chadfield* near *Bradford* in *Wiltshire*, and there shut up in a Dungeon three Days without Provision, but at length obtained his Liberty by an Exchange of Prisoners. He lived to the Restoration, and was restored to his Preferments,

ferments, which he enjoy'd to his Death in 1668. He was a learned Man, a good Divine, and Linguist, and assisted in putting out the Polyglot.

Elme, the Manor and Estate of *Humphrey Stafford* Earl of *Devon*, of the Family of the *Staffords* of *Southwike*, and Heir of the *Staffords* of *Hooke*, who died possessed of it 9 *Hen. IV.* and was buried in *Glastonbury Abbey Church* in an Arch of the South Cross.

Laverton, the Demesne of Sir *John Tipstoft*, who died possessed of it 21 *Hen. VI.* leaving it with divers great Estates to *John* his Son and Heir, who was by the same King *Reg. 27.* advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Worcester*, and made Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

Mr. *John Farwell* was Rector of this Parish, when the Troubles began, and was sequestred from it for refusing to take the Covenant; as was also his temporal Estate in the Parish. He was imprison'd, and laid 16 Weeks (except two Nights) in Straw. He lived to be restored. He was a learned, quiet Man.

Lullington, or *Lolington*, one of the Manors which *Harold* the Son of *Godwine*, Earl of *Kent*, possessed in King *Edward* the Confessor's Reign, as appears by *Domesday-Book*. He was afterwards made King, and being overcome by *William the Norman*, lost not only his Life and Kingdom, but his vast Estate, which came into the Conqueror's Hands, and was by him given to and among his great Captains and Commanders, who attended him in this adventurous Expedition.

The Parsonage of this Place in *Edward VI.*'s Reign was the Estate of Sir *Thomas Hineage*, who exchanged it with the King for other Estates, *Reg. 2.*

Merstun, or *Merstun Bigot*, or *Great*, and *Parva*; the former was 17 *Edw. III.* the Demesne of *John Lord Beauchamp of Hacche*, in whose Family it continued some Successions; but in the Reign of King *Edward IV.* it was found that *Humphrey Stafford* Earl of *Devon* died possessed of it. *Merstun Parva* 1 *Edw. I.* was the Estate of *George de Cantilupe*, who dying without Issue, his Estate was divided be-

tween his two Sisters, *Melicent* the Wife of *Ivo le Zouch*, and *Joan* the Wife of *Henry Hastings*, to whom, upon the Partition, this Manor came, and *John Hastings* her Son inherited it with divers other Estates. But 1 *Hen. V.* both these Manors were united in the Estate of *William Lord Stourton*, who died possessed of them that Year, and left them to his Son *John*, in whose Posterity they continued some Successions.

Philips Norton, a famous Market-town, which takes its Name from the Dedication of the Church to St. *Philip*, and is so called, to distinguish it from divers other Towns named *Norton* in this County, and some in this Hundred. It hath one long Street four Furlongs long. The Market is on *Friday* weekly, and two Fairs yearly, one on St. *Philip* and *James's Day*, *May 1.* And the other on One of these Fairs for a Whole-Sale Trade is reputed as great a Fair as any is in *England*, for one Day.

Rode, *Road*, or *Reod*, the Lordship and Demesne of *Lawrence de S. Maur*, or *Seymour*, who 11 *Edw. I.* obtained a Grant for a Market upon *Thursday* every Week at this his Manor of *Rode*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow of St. *Margaret* the Virgin, *July 20.* He died possessed of it 24 *Edw. I.* and left it to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it continued till 15 *Hen. IV.* when Male Issue failing in *Richard S. Maur*, it was after his Death allotted to his Relict *Mary*, for her Dowry during Life; and after her Decease it fell to *Alice*, their sole Daughter and Heir, who became the Wife of Sir *William le Zouch* Kt. and carried it into his Family. By him she had a Son, named also *William*, who inherited this Manor, and her other Estate, which he left to another *William*, who bore the Title of Lord *Zouke* and *S. Maur* from his Grandmother. In his Posterity this Manor continued, till the Heirs general *Elizabeth* and *Mary* married into other Families.

Whatley, *Wateley*, or *Watledge*, the Manor and Estate of *William* Earl of *Ewe*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*, where-

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in this Earl's great Riches and Possessions are recorded. This Manor continued in his Family till the Reign of King Henry III. when it was the Possession of Robert Waleran, a great Favourite in that Reign. This Robert 52 Hen. III. gave this Manor and some others in other Counties to Alan Plugenet his Nephew, (viz. the Son of his Sister Alice) to hold to him the said Alan, and the Heirs of his Body, paying yearly to him the said Robert and his Heirs an Hundred and twenty Pounds at the four usual Terms of the Year; but at the same time they were all regranted to him the said Robert by the said Alan, and to the Heirs of his Body; and for Default of such Issue, to return to the said Alan and his Heirs, which happen'd accordingly; and so this Manor and the Rest of his Estates came into the Family of Plukenets, or Plugenets. Alan Plugenet enjoy'd this Manor during his Life, and left it to his Son Alan; but his Grandson Alan having no Issue, this Manor and several other Estates descended to Joan de Bohun his Sister and Heir, who dying without Issue also 1 Edw. III. all the Lands of her Inheritance passed to Sir Richard de la Bere, Kt. Son of Richard de la Bere, Brother of the whole Blood to Alan Plugenet her Father.

XVIII. The Hundred of GLASTON.

This Hundred much resembles a Triangle, being bounded on the East Side with the Hundred of Whiston, which meets with the other Side in an Angle which touches upon the Hundred of Somerton; on the West Side with the Hundred of Whitleigh, and on the North Side, which is the Basis, with the Hundred of Wells. The Fee of this Hundred, it is not to be doubted, was in the Abbot of Glastonbury, without whose Leave, by a Grant of King Canute, none might enter into the Isle; and so continued till the Dissolution of the Abbey, when Richard Whiting, the last Abbot, denying to subscribe the Renunciation of his Abbey, and having be-

fore written against the King's Divorce, was condemned for High Treason at Wells, and hanged in his Monks Attire upon an Hill adjoining to his Abbey, by which means the Lands and Revenues of the Abbey, and with them the Fee of this Hundred was forfeited to the King, and is now in the Crown, govern'd by the Sheriff as other Hundreds in this and other Counties are. The Chief Town is

Glastenbury, or Glastenbury, which is chiefly famous for its Monastery, which was not only very large, like a small Town, but very antient; the first in England, said to be built in the Apostles Times by Joseph of Arimathea, who was sent by them thither to convert the Britains; but in this respect it is not proper to speak of it in this Place, because we give an Account of Monasteries in our Church History. We shall therefore treat of the Town of Glastenbury in this Place. The Britains called it *Yniswytrin*, which afterwards the Saxons interpreted into *Glastenbury*, i. e. the Glassy Island, in Latin *Glasconia*. It is also called the *Island of Avalonia*, from the British Name *Avalla*, which signifies *Apples*, because the Soil there is naturally fertile of that Fruit, which was found plentifully there when it was first cleared from Wood and Bushes, and made habitable. It is encompassed almost round with Rivers, which make it an Island; and being by Nature a Place of Solitude, was thought a fit Place for a Monastery. The Town at present is large and well built, containing two Parish Churches, with a good Market weekly on *Tuesdays*, and two Fairs yearly, viz. on the *Nativity of the Virgin Mary*, Sept. 8. and on *Michaelmas-day*. The chief Goods then sold are Horses and fat Cattle, but in lesser Quantity almost all Necessaries of Life.

The Lordship of this Town was in the Reign of King Henry VI. the Estate of William Lord Bonville, who being beheaded at St. Albans for rebelling against that King, in assisting Edward Duke of York, then contending for the Crown, left it to his Grand-daughter Cicely, the Daugh-

Daughter of *William Lord Harrington* his Son, who was slain some Months before in *Wakefield Battle*; but *Elizabeth* her Grandmother had it assigned to her with several other Manors for her Dowry, and enjoy'd it for Life.

The greatest Rarities of this Place are
1. The two Pyramids, which stand at a little Distance from the old Church, and facing the Monks Church-yard. The tallest, which stands nearest the Church, is divided into five Stages, or Stories, and is in Height twenty-six Feet. This which is ready to fall with Age, hath yet some Monuments of Antiquity plainly legible, but not so easy to be understood: For in the uppermost Story there is an Image in a Bishop's Vestiments; on the next is a Figure representing a King in Robes with these Letters * HER. SEXI. and (a) BLYSIER. On the third are these Names (b) WEMEREST. BANTOMP and (c) PINEPEYN. On the fourth is written (d) HATS PVLFRD and EANFLED. On the fifth which is the lowest there is an Image with this Inscription by it (e) LOGPOR PESLICAS and BREGDEN (f) SPELPES (g) KYIN and BERN. The other Pyramid is eighteen Foot high, and hath four Stories, on which are read these Words HEDDE EPISCOPVS BREGORED and (h) BEORNARD. What these Inscriptions mean, our learned Men do not pretend positively to determine, but only venture to deliver this as probable, that the Bones of those Men, whose Names are written on the Outside, are inclosed in hollow Stones within. As for *Logpor*, or *Logwor*, he is thought to be the Person that gave Name to *Logperesbeork*, now called *Montacute*; as *Breg-*

den did to *Brentamoste*, now *Brentmeres*, and *Beornwald* was Abbot after *Hemgifel*, as will be seen among the Abbats in the Church History.

2. The famous Haw-thorn, which was observed to bud on *Christmass-day* yearly, as if it were in *May*. The old one was cut down by the Soldiers in the Times of the late Civil Wars; but there are some Trees of it still in the Country, which are said to be rais'd from some Branches of it, as particularly one in the Garden of Mr. *W. Strud*, who is the Owner of the Ground, where the old one stood; and another in a Garden now belonging to an Inn in the Town: And because they are valued by the Curious in Gardening, there is a Person about this Town, who has rais'd a Nursery of them, which he sells for a Crown a-piece, or as much as he can get. Mr. *Ray*, the great Botanist, is of Opinion that this Haw-thorn so much admired, differs but accidentally from the *Frutex* commonly so called, and hath ascribed the singular Effect of its Budding at *Christmas* either to Chance, or Art, which last seems asserted without Ground.

3. The Walnut-tree here, which never buds before the Feast of *St. Barnabas*; and on that very Feast day shoots out Leaves in Abundance. Mr. *Ray* before-mentioned thinks that this Tree is, what is commonly called by Botanists *Nux Sancti Johannis*, which shoots out about Midsummer, or the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, which is 12 Days after the Feast of *St. Barnabas*: But *quære*, Whether the different Time of Leaving, and the Plenty of Leaves then shot out may not be an Argument that it is a distinct Plant.

* N. B. These are the Words of the Inscriptions, as Dr. Gale, Hist. Brit. Vol. I. p. 306. represents them as now read; but they differ from W. of Malmsbury's Account much, for he read them thus: (a) BLISWERH. (b) WEMCHESTE. (c) WINEWEGN. (d) HATE WVLFRD. (e) LOGWOR WESLIELAS. (f) SWELWES. (g) HWINSEIVDES. (h) BEORWALDE.

Men of Note born in, or inhabiting this Town, are

Dunstan, who was afterward the Abbot of this Monastery, Bishop of London and Worcester, and at Length Archbishop of Canterbury. He being a great Promoter of the Monastick Life, hath gain'd thereby the Name of a Saint among the Monkish Writers, and that deservedly from them, because he built them a noble Abbey here, and became the first Abbat of it. He lived in divers Kings Reigns, and underwent almost as many Changes of his Fortune, being sometimes in Favour with the King, and sometimes in Banishment, which are particularly related in *Fuller's Church History*. He died Anno 988. His Skill in the Smith's Art was so great, that the Goldsmiths in London are incorporated by the Name of the Company of St. *Dunstan's*.

David Brooke, Knt. Son of *John Brooke*, Serjeant at Law to King Henry VIII. He was bred up in the Study of our Municipal Law, and was made by Queen Mary, Reg. 1. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Whether he died in his Office, or quitted it when Queen Elizabeth came to the Throne, we cannot discover. He married *Katharine* the Daughter of *John Lord Shandos*, but left no Issue.

Mere, or *Mear*, the Demesne of *John Lord Stourton*, who by his Testament, bearing Date Aug. 8. 1484. 2 Rich. III. bequeathed his Body to be buried in the Chapel of his Chantry of the Blessed Virgin in the Parish-Church of *Mere*, appointing that the whole Revenue of all his Lands, which he had purchased of *Edith Claymord* in this Parish, should be employed for the Maintenance of a Priest to pray for his Soul every Day, and for the Souls of his Ancestors; as also to celebrate his Obit yearly with the Obit of *Katharine* his Wife and all his Ancestors.

Wotton, the Lordship of *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of Devon, of which he died possessed 42 Edw. III. without Issue, leaving his

Estate to his two Sisters, *Margaret*, and *Muriel*, the Wife of *John Diribam*; but to which of them upon the Partition this Manor passed, we do not know. There are many other Villages in this Hundred, of which we have no Discoveries.

XIX. The Hundred of HORETHORN, or HOREHORN.

This Hundred lies on the Southern Border of the County, and is bounded on the East and South by *Dorsetshire*, on the West with the River *Evel*, which parts it from *Stone Hundred*, and the Hundred of *Barwick*; and on the North with the Hundreds of *Cattesham* and *Norton-Ferris*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town of it is

Milbourn-Port, a Borough-Town, sending Burgeses to Parliament, but no Market-Town, nor Corporation. The Manor of this Town being in the Hands of King Henry III. tho' belonging to *Guy de la Val*, he gave it to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of Kent, to hold till such Time as the King should think fit to make Restitution of it to the Heirs of *Guy*; and within a few Days after, in Consideration of his eminent Services done to his Father King *John* and himself, by the Advice of his Privy Council, he had a Grant of the great Office of Justice of England for Life, &c. We suppose that upon the Death of *Hubert* this Manor returned to the Crown, and was given by King *Edward III.* to *Thomas de Woodstock*, then Earl of Kent, in whose Posterity it continued some Successions, and was settled in Dowry upon *Elizabeth*, 27 Ed. III. the Relict of *John Earl of Kent*, Grandson of *Edmund of Woodstock*.

Charlton-Camvile, the Lordship of *Gerhard de Camvile* 5 Steph. who gave two Parts of the Tithes of this his Manor to the Monks of *Bermondsey* in *Surrey*. In this Family it continued till the Death of *Richard de Camvile*, 17 John, who left it with his other Estate to his only Daughter and Heir *Idonea*, who married *William de Longespe*, the Son of *William de Lon-*

Longespe, Earl of *Salisbury*, in which Title it continued, we suppose, by the Marriage of the Heir General of the *Longespe's* into the Family of *Montacute*, *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, dying possessed of it 20 *Rich. II.* leaving his Honour and Estate to Sir *John Montacute* his Cousin and next Heir; but *Elizabeth* his Widow surviving, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this and several Manors more. From this Family this Manor passed in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* to *John Duke of Bedford*, who died possessed of it in that King's Reign, Anno 12. leaving the King his Heir.

Corton, a small Village, where, as four labouring Men were digging in the common Field Jan. 17. 1722-3 two Miles from *Sherburn*, in order to make an Inclosure, one of them struck his Spade upon a Roman Urn, in which were nothing else but Roman Coins, near two Quarts. They were Coins chiefly of *Valerian* and *Gallienus*, who ruled from A. C. 258 to 271. *Aurelian*, who ruled from 273 to 278. *Tacitus*, who reigned A. C. 278. *Florianus* and *Probus*, who ruled from 279 to 286. None later, and some before. Most of them are fair and plain. They are in the Hands of the Rector of the Parish, who knows the Value of them.

Gothill, *Gathulle*, or *Cathulle*, the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who dying without Issue, left his Honour and large Estate to Sir *John Montacute*, Knt. his Cousin and next Heir; but *Elizabeth* his Lady surviving him, she had for her Dowry an Assignment of this and divers other Manors, and held them to her Death.

Henstridge, *Henstrig*, or *Henstrugge*, the Manor and Estate of *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, 5 *Edw. II.* of *Henry Earl of Lancaster*, by his Marriage with *Alice Lacy*, 15 *Edw. II.* of *John Earl of Warren*, 19 *Edw. III.* of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, 20 *Rich. II.* whose Relict *Elizabeth* had it for her Dowry, with *Gothill* and other Manors; and lastly of *John Duke of Bedford*, who died possessed

of it 12 *Henry VI.* and left the King, whose Uncle he was, his Heir.

Kymeton, or *Kilmeton*, the Demesne of *John Lord Mohun*, who died possessed of it 7 *Edw. I.* and left it to his Son and Heir *John*, in whose Posterity it continued, till by the Heirs General this Manor and their other Estates passed to other Families.

Kingsbury, the Lordship of *Edmund Earl of Kent*, second Son to King *Edward I.* who being born at *Woodstock*, was commonly called *Edmund of Woodstock*. King *Edward II.* after the Wars with *Scotland*, in which this *Edmund* had been Reg. 13. made him a Grant in Tail general of divers Manors, Lords and Rents of the yearly Value of Two thousand Marks, which not being assigned presently, the King, Reg. 15. having created him Earl of *Kent*, in further Supplement of the Two thousand Marks above granted, added this Manor of *Kingsbury*. He was executed for High Treason; but his Son *Edmund* being a Minor, was restor'd in Parliament, and so inherited the greatest Part of his Estate, as well as his Honour, among which was this Manor. He lived but a little Time after, and the whole Estate passed to his Brother *John*, who dying without Issue, his Sister *Joan* was Heir to his Estate; but this Manor was assigned to *Elizabeth* his Relict, as Part of her Dowry. *Joan* was then the Wife of Sir *John Holland* Kt.

Marston, a small Village, but render'd worthy of our Notice, because it gives the Title of Baron to *Charles Boyle*, Earl of *Orrery*, and Baron *Boyle of Broghill* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who was created Baron of *Marston* in *England*, Sept. 5. 1711.

Stowell, the Demesne of *John Lord Tiptoft*, who died possessed of it 21 *Hen. VI.* leaving it to his Son *John*, who was advanced by the same King Reg. 27. to the Title of Earl of *Worcester*. His Posterity enjoy'd this and his other Estates, till Issue Male failing, they came to be divided between his Heirs General, *Philippa*, *Joan* and *Joyce*, by whom they passed into divers other Families. This Place is
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render'd famous by being the Seat of that eminently loyal Gentleman Sir *John Stowell*, who was descended of a Knightly Family, which had flourish'd above 200 Years in these Parts, serving their King and Country in Peace, as Magistrates, and in War, as Commanders. This Sir *John*, in the Beginning of the late Civil Wars, while there was any Hopes of Peace, used all the Methods imaginable to pacify the People, and keep them quiet; and when he found them bent upon War, being in the Commission of Array, he forced them to Subjection, and raised Men and Money to support his Majesty's Cause elsewhere. When the War was hot on both Sides, he with some other Gentlemen of the County kept *Bridgewater* for the King; and when it was taken by the Parliament Forces, he was made a Prisoner, where contrary to the Articles of Surrender he was kept in Prison 14 Years, till King *Charles II.* was about to return to his Dominions. He was released, and met his Majesty at *Charing-Cross*, May 29. 1660. with a Band of Loyal Gentlemen and old Officers of the King's Army, which was esteemed one of the finest Sights of that glorious Day: He died *Febr.* 21. 1661-2. being of great Age. Several of this Family of this Place were High Sheriffs of the County, viz. 16 *Eliz.* Sir *John Stowell*, 38 ditto, Sir *John Stowell*; 4 *Car. I.* another Sir *John Stowell*, probably the Loyal Gentleman above described. *Thomas Lord West* died possessed of a third Part of the Manor of this Town. 20 *Ric. II.*

In the Church of this Place was a Chantry, to the Priests of which *John Franke*, Master of the Rolls, in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* gave an Annual Pension of twelve Marks out of the Manor of *Wadley*, when he settled the said Manor, and the Patronage of the Chantry upon *Oriel College, Oxford*.

XX. The Hundred of HUNDSBOROUGH,
OR HOUNDSBOROUGH.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundred of *Coker*, on the South

by the County of *Dorset*, on the West by the Hundred of *Crukebern*, and on the North by the Hundred of *South-Petherton*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and Government in the High Sheriff. The Villages of which we have any Notice, (for it hath no Market-Town in it) are

Odcomb, which, tho' but a very small Town, claims the first Place, because it was antiently a Barony, and gave the Title to *William de Briewer* (as his Father was called, because he was born in *Erieto*, or an Heath). He having great Interest at Court in the Reign of King *Henry II.* But being a particular Favourite of King *Richard I.* (for when King *Richard* went into the Holy Land, he was joined with the Bishops of *Durham* and *Ely*, to govern the Realm, &c.) was respected and carested by all, and got a very large Estate by that means, with which, by the Marriage of his five Daughters, (for he left but two Sons, and both of them died without Issue) he made a great Accession to the Estates of the *Braoses*, *Mobuns*, *la Fertis*, and *Percyes*. But to which of them upon the Partition this Lordship came, we have not discovered; yet suppose that it fell to the *Braoses*, because we find that *Roger de Mortimer* married *Maud*, the Daughter and Coheir of *William de Braose*, and had this Manor of *Odcomb* in his Possession, which at his Death being in the Disposal of *Maud*, she settled two Parts of this Manor of *Odcomb* upon one of her younger Sons, Sir *William Mortimer* Knt. But we suppose it was only for her Life, because her Eldest Son *Edmund* died seized of it 32 *Edw. I.* And *Margaret* his Widow had this Manor for Part of her Dowry. This Manor continued after this divers Successions in this Family of *Mortimers*; for *Edmund* the last Earl of this Family died possessed of it 3 *Hen. VI.* He left no Issue; whereupon *Richard Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, as Cousin and Heir to *Edmund*, being the Son of *Anne Mortimer* his Sister, was by Inquisition found to be entitled to his great Inheritance, which laid the Foundation of the Civil Wars between

between the Houses of Lancaster and York for the Crown.

Mr. George Coryat, B. D. was Rector of this Church. He was a Prebendary in the Church of York in the Prebend of Warthill, and had some other Dignities. He was much commended in his Time for his fine Fancy in Latin Poetry, and other Matters which he hath written; but only his Poems, and the Description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, are come to our Knowledge. He died at Odcomb, Mar. 16. 1606-7, and was buried in the Chancel of Odcomb Church, Apr. 14. 1607. by his Successor Mr. Gollop. His Widow lived many Years after him at Odcomb, or near it; for she was buried by him Apr. 3. 1645.

Chinnoke West, and Middle (for of East Chinnoke, which is in the Hundred of S. Petherton, we have no Account) were the Lordships of Humphrey Stafford Earl of Devon, who died seized of them 9 Edw. IV. and leaving no Issue, his whole Estate fell to his Cousins and Heirs, the Daughters of his Uncle William Stafford, and so passed into other Families by their Marriage.

Thomas Gawler was Rector of one, if not both these Parishes in the Time of the Civil Wars. He was turned out about the Year 1646. for refusing the Covenant, and because he unwillingly left the Parsonage-house. He was dispossessed by a Troop of Horse. All his Goods were seized, and his Temporal Estate, worth 120 Pounds per Ann. put under Sequestration, and so he held it of them at a certain Rent. He was once taken up by a Serjeant at Arms, and kept Prisoner two or three Months, at 20 s. a Day Expence, besides other Charges. He had a Wife and seven Children; and when he demanded his Fifths to maintain them, the Incumbent set him out two Spinning-Wheels, and bad him set his Daughters to spin for their Living. He lived to be restored to all, and died in great Repute.

Haselbear, the Lordship of Alan Plugenet, who died possessed of it 27 Edw. I. lea-

ving it to Alan his Son and Heir, who leaving no Issue, Joan de Bobun his Sister became his Heir: But she also dying childless, her Inheritance fell to Sir Richard de la Bere Knt. Son of Richard de la Bere, Brother of the whole Blood to Alan Plugenet her Father, 1 Edw. III. But this Manor was alienated in the same Reign; for Ingelram de Ghisnes Lord Couci, and afterwards Earl of Bedford, obtained a Grant of this Manor of the said King (whose Daughter Isabel he had married) to him, and the Heirs of his Body by the said Isabel; she left two Daughters, Mary and Philippa, by one of whom we suppose this Manor was carried by Marriage into the Family of the Hollands, Earls of Huntington; because in 4 Hen. 5. Richard the Son of John Holland, Earl of Huntington died possessed of this Manor among many other great Estates, without Issue, leaving John his Brother his Heir, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son Henry, who having no Issue, his Estate passed to the Heirs General, and so into other Families.

Parret-North, so called from the River Parret, near the Rise of which it stands; and by the Name of North, from its Situation Northward to South Parret in Dorsetshire. This Manor was the Estate of Reginald West, Lord de la Ware, who died seized of it 29 Hen. VI. leaving it to his Son and Heir Richard and his Posterity, who have enjoy'd it many Successions, down to our Days; Henry West being at present Lord de la Ware, who hath a Son John.

XXI. The Hundred of KEYNSHAM.

This Hundred is situate in the North Part of the County, and is bounded on that Side by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the River Avon; on the East by the Hundreds of Wellow and Bathform, on the South by the Hundred of Chew, which is its Boundary on the West. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and so under the Government of the High Sheriff. The Chief Town which gives Name to the Hundred, is

Caneham,

Caneſham, or *Keynſham*, a Market-Town, whoſe Market is weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly. . . . It ſeems to be a foggy, ſmoky Place, becauſe it is proverbially called *Smoky-Caneſham*. Here is a fine Stone-Bridge over the *Avon* in the Road into *Gloceſterſhire*. The Trade of the Town is Malting chiefly. The Kings of *England* had antiently, if they have not at preſent, a Chafe for the Ranging of Deer; for King *Henry III.* Reg. 8. having made *Ralph de Wilington* Governour of *Briſtol* Caſtle, gave him alſo the Wardſhip of the Chafe at *Kainſham*. Some of our Antiquaries will have this Town, becauſe in vulgar Speech it hath the Name of *Cangton*, to be an Evidence that the *Cangi* were ſeated in this Part of the County; but others will have it ſo called from *Caina*, a devout *Britiſh* Virgin (from whom the *Keines* of this County have thought themſelves deſcended, and) whom many, in the Times of Popery reigning in this Nation, thro' their over credulous Temper, believed to have changed Serpents into Stones, becauſe there are found in the Quarries thereabouts ſome ſuch ſporting Miracles of Nature i. e. Stones in the Faſhion of Serpents. The Author of the Additions to *Cambden* tells us, that he had ſeen a Stone brought from thence like a Serpent in a Round, the Head whereof, tho' but imperfect, jettied out (as it ſeemed) in the Circumference, and the End of the Tail was in the Center, but moſt of them want the Head. Theſe Sort of Stones the Naturaliſts generally agree to be formed in *Nautili-Shells*, and that there are no Heads belonging to them. Indeed many of them have rough and broken Pieces of Stone iſſuing from them beyond the moulded Wreath at the broad End, which may lead one to imagine that thoſe Pieces were imperfect Heads; but really they were not ſo. Such kind of Snake-stones of all Sizes, from about a Foot to an Inch or two Diameter, are found frequently in their Quarries.

Briſleton, which is written in antient Records *Briſlington*, and *Bruflington*, a ſmall Village ſituate upon the *Avon*, was

the Lordſhip and Eſtate of *Roger Lord la Warre*, by his Marriage of *Iſabel*, Siſter and Coheir of *William*, Earl of *Gloceſter*, 44 *Edw. III.* when he died ſeized of it, leaving it to his Son and Heir Sir *John la Warre* Knt. This Sir *John* becoming Lord *la Warre*, was ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons the ſame Year; but through Age, or other Infirmities obtained a ſpecial Diſpenſation, to be exempt from coming to Parliaments, or to attend the King in his Wars, or otherwiſe, againſt his own Will. He died ſeized of this Manor 22 *Rich. II.* and leaving no Iſſue of his Body, *Thomas la Warre* his Brother was his Heir. He was called *Magiſter Thomas de la Warre*, and was about that Time Reſtor of the Church of *Mancheſter*, which by Licence obtain'd of *K. Henry V.* Reg. 9. he turned from a Pariſh Church into a Collegiate, making it to conſiſt of a Warden, and a certain Number of Prieſts to celebrate Divine Service continually, for the good Eſtate of King *Henry V.* and of him the ſaid *Thomas*, during his Life, and afterwards for the Health of their Souls. He was ſummoned to Parliament from 23 *Rich. II.* but he procured a ſpecial Diſpenſation from attending it, and died 4 *Hen. VI.* leaving his Eſtate to Sir *Reginald Weſt* Knt. upon whom all his Lands had been before entailed; whereupon he and his Poſterity became Lords *de la Warre*. The Country about this Place abounds in the ſame Sort of Coal, which is brought from *New Caſtle*, which is alſo found in ſeveral Places from thence as far as *Stratton* and *Mendippe* Hills, which afford a ſtrong and cheap Firing for all thoſe Parts. Theſe Veins are covered with a Kind of Shell of a black, hard, and ſtony Subſtance, which the Inhabitants call *Wark*, which will ſplit like Slate, but is much more brittle, and not ſo hard. Upon dividing this *Wark* there is often found upon one of theſe ſeparated Surfaces the perfect Shape of a Fern-Leaf, as if it had been engraven by a ſkilful Hand, and on the other Surface a protuberant Figure of the like Leaf, anſwering as a Mould, or Caſe to it.

Charlton

Charlton, the Lordship of *John* Earl of *Warren*, who was at his Death found seized of it with divers other Manors in this and other Counties by an Inquisition then taken. He for want of Heirs did by a Special Grant give the Inheritance of all his Lands to the King after his Decease, upon Condition, that the said King (*Edward II.*) should bestow them upon one of his Sons whom he should think fit; yet with an Obligation that in the Person of the said Son and his Heirs the Name, Honour and Arms of *Warren* should be for ever maintained and kept up. He died 21 *Edw. III.* and after his Death we find this Manor to be the Possession of *Henry de Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, and *Maurice* Lord *Berkley*, who obtained a Charter of Free *Warren* for this his Lordship. 2 *Hen. IV.* Certain Tithes of Hay and Corn in this Parish belonging to the Monastery of *Keinsham*, being come to the King's Hands by the Dissolution of that Priory, were given by *K. Henry VIII.* to Sir *William Herbert* Knt.

Chelworth, the Demesne and Estate of *John* Lord de la *Warre*, who had it for his Purparty upon the Death of *Clarice* his Mother 29 *Edw. I.* who was the Eldest of the two Daughters and Coheirs of *John de Tregoz*, an eminent Baron in *Herefordshire*. In his Family it continued some Successions, and at length descended, as *Brisleton* did, to Sir *Reginald West*, Knt. upon whom it was entailed, as is there said.

Publow, of which we have given all the Account we find, with *Pensford* in *Chew* Hundred.

Stanton-Bury, a large Camp upon the Top of an Hill between *Bath* and *Cane-sham*: The Works whereof are large and double, being estimated to contain the Space of thirty Acres.

Stanton-Drew, a small Town, standing upon a Rivulet, which runs into the *Avon* between *Bath* and *Bristol*. The later Part of the Name might seem to point out some Relation to the ancient *Druids* (but that there is an ancient Family in those Western Parts, named *Drew*), and the Monument there called the *Wedding*

would strengthen such a Conjecture, if it were necessary to contend. The Occasion of the Name *Wedding* is a Tradition which passeth among the common People, viz. That as a Bride was going to be married, she and the rest of the Company were changed into these Stones. They stand in the Form of a Circle, and are about five or six Foot high: The whole Monument being bigger than *Stonehenge*, the Diameter thereof being ninety Paces, tho' there be no Appearance of a Ditch. It doth not appear that any of the Family of *Drew* were Lords of this Manor; but *William Martin* died possessed of it 18 *Edward II.* and that *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, had a Special Grant of it and other Estates from King *Ridhard II. Reg. 12.* in whose Posterity it remained.

XXII. The Hundred of KILMERSDEN.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Froom*, on the South with the Hundred of *Bruton*, on the West with the Hundred of *Chewton* and *Wells*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Wellow*. This Hundred was the Fee of *William* Lord *Botreaux*, who leaving it with other great Estates to *Margaret* his Daughter and Heir, the Wife of Sir *Robert Hungerford*, it became at length a Part of the vast Estate of *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Tomas* Lord *Hungerford*, whose Guardianship being granted to *William* Lord *Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain to King *Edward IV.* she was married to his Son and Heir *Edward Hastings*, and so carried her Estate into that Family. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred, and therefore we must give the first Place among the Villages to

Kilmersden, from which the Hundred took its Name, it being then probably the most eminent Place in the Hundred. This Manor remaining long in the Family of the Lords *Botreaux*, *Reginald* Lord *Botreaux* 13 *Edw. I.* procured a Charter of Free *Warren* for all his Demesne Lands in this his Lordship. He died 30 *Edw. I.* and left this Manor and other

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Estates

Estates to his eldest Son and Heir *William*, who having married *Elizabeth* the Daughter of *Sir Ralph d'Aubery*, settled and entail'd the third Part of this Manor upon himself and *Elizabeth* his Wife, with Remainder to his Son *William* and the Heirs of his Body; and for Want of such, to his younger Sons. He died possessed of it; as did also *William* his Son, in whose Heirs it continued, till Issue Male failing in his Posterity, *Margaret* the Daughter and sole Heir of the last Lord *Botreaux* carried it to *Sir Robert Hungerford* by Marriage, from which Family it passed by *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, to the Family of the Lord *Hastings*, being then valued with *Walton* at 41 l. 12 s. 1 d.

Buckland, the Lordship of *Jeffrey de Diron*, which he held of King *Henry III.* Reg. 24. in Capite, as a Member of his Barony of *Hertland* in the County of *Devon*. He obtain'd of that King a Charter for a Market on *Tuesday* every Week at this his Manor of *Buckland*, and also for a Fair yearly for three Days, viz. On the Eve, Day and Morrow of *St. Michael*. He died 43 *Henry III.* and left this Manor with his other Estates to his Son *Oliver*. He procured the King's Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands here and elsewhere, and left it to his Son *Jose* 27 *Edward I.* in whose Posterity it continued so long that it was called *Boiland Dynham*; but at length Issue Male failing, this Manor with many other Estates fell to his three Sisters and Heirs *Elizabeth*, *Joan*, and *Katharine*; but to which of them it fell upon the Partition, we know not, and so can't tell into what Family it passed by the Marriage.

Babington, the Lordship of the Lords *Eotreaux*, in which Family it passed all along with *Kilmerfsden*, and so needs no more to be said of it.

Charterhouse-Heydon, the Seat of *John May Esq;* who was High Sheriff of this County in the forty-fourth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Donzate, the Manor and Estate of *Sir William Montacute*, at length Earl of

Salisbury, who had an House here, which because he embattelled a Part of without Licence, he was forced to obtain the King's Pardon for it, 3 *Edw. III.* He died seized of it 20 *Rich. II.* leaving his Estate and Honour to *Sir John Montacute* his next Heir and Cousin; but *Elizabeth* his Wife surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this and divers other Manors in this County, she resided in the Manor-house here, and making her Will there, ordered her Body to be buried in the Conventual Church of *Busham Montague* after the ceremonial way of those Times.

Hinton, the Lordship of *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devon*, who died possessed of it 7 *Hen. V.* leaving it with his other Estates and Honour to *Hugh Courtney*, his Son and Heir.

Mells, the Seat of *John Horner Esquire*, who was High Sheriff in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: His Posterity, for some Years were Men of some Figure after him; for *Thomas Horner*, we suppose his Son, was also High Sheriff of this County in the Reign of King *James I.* An. 3. and *Sir John Horner* Knt. bore the same Office the twelfth Year of the same Reign. Their Arms were Sable, three Talbots Passant Arg.

Stokeland-Lovel, we suppose, so called, because it was antiently the Estate of the Lords *Lovel*, tho' we find no Lord of it older than *John Tucket*, whose Father having married *Johanna*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Nicholas* Lord *Audley of Heleigh*, derived from his Mother the Title of Lord *Audley*, and inherited this Manor in her Right, whose Ancestors had for some Successions been seized of it; for *James* Lord *Audley*, or *Alcithley* died possessed of it 9 *Rich. II.* and left it to the said *Nicholas*, &c.

Stratton, one of those Manors which *John Howard*, who for his firm Adherence to the House of *York* was made Duke of *Norfolk*, obtained of King *Richard III.* in Special Tail to hold of the Crown. He was slain in *Bosworth Field*, fighting for that King, and so lost all his Honours and Estates: But his Son *Thomas*, tho' he was

on the same Side, and as heartily fought for it, yet he recovered the Favour of King Henry VII. who created him Earl of Surrey, and made him one of his Privy Council, being a Man of great Wisdom and Gravity.

At a little Distance from this Village ariseth the River *Frome*, springing out of the Mineral Mountains hard by, and from thence hastens Eastwards by those Pits of Coal that are made use of by Smiths, as most proper to soften their Iron; and before it hath run a great Way, becomes the Boundary between this County and *Glocestershire*.

This Place being eminent for one of those Victories, which Sir John Berkley of Bruton of this County, being made General of King Charles the First's Forces in Cornwall, obtained over the Parliament Army in these Western Parts; his Majesty King Charles II. in Consideration of his great and eminent Services created him Reg. 10. by his Letters Patent a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Berkley of Stratton, as we have observed in Bruton above.

Wytham, the Seat of the Family of Hoptons, which produced many famous Men in their Times, viz. Sir Owen Hopton Knt. Lieutenant of the Tower of London, whose Son Arthur Hopton was Knight of the Bath. His fifth Son Arthur Hopton, who was educated in Lincoln College Oxford, falling under the Tuition of a noted and careful Tutor, became the Miracle of his Age for Learning. He left the University soon after he was Bachelor of Arts, and settled in one of the Temples in London, where he was much admired by Selden, and all the noted Men of those Times, who respected him much, not only for his gentile Extraction, but Mathematical Genius, which led him to do such Things at little more than 20 Years old, that others could not do at Forty; as his Works in Print may prove, viz. His *Geodetical Staff*, Lond. 1610. His *Typographical Glass*, Lond. 1611. His *Concordancy of Years*, printed after his Death, Lon. 1616. He died in 1614. in the Parish of St. Clement's Danes, London, and

was buried in the Church there. Sir Arthur Hopton was High Sheriff of the County, 25th Year of Q. Elizabeth's Reign.

Robert Hopton Esq; the eldest Son of Sir Arthur succeeded him in his Estate here, and was High Sheriff of this County in the Fifteenth Year of King James I. He was the Father of the famous Ralph Lord Hopton of Stratton, who was so active and brave for his Master King Charles I. against his Rebel-Parliament: He was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of that King; and being a Burgess of Parliament for the City of Wells in 1642. discerned from the Invasion of the Scots, favoured by a prevailing Faction in the Parliament-House, that his Majesty was in great Danger of losing his Crown, and the Nation of Ruin, and thereupon took up Arms readily in that King's Defence; and joining with Sir John Berkley, vanquish'd the Rebel-Armies at Sherbourn Castle, in Dorsetshire, Lanceston, Saltsb, Braden, and Stratton in these Western Parts: In Consideration whereof the King by Letters Patent, bearing Date at Oxford, Sept. 4. Reg. 19. advanced him to the Honour of a Baron of this Realm by the Title of Lord Hopton of Stratton, with a Limitation to his Uncle Sir Arthur Hopton, if he left no Issue Male, but both dying without Children, his Estate devolved to his four Sisters, and his Honour became extinct. He died at Bruges in Flanders, Anno 1652. at. 54. and being kept at Sluce till King Charles II's Restoration was brought over into England in 1660. and interred among his Ancestors in this Place.

XXIII. The Hundred of KINGSBURY.

This Hundred is very small, and lies at the utmost Border of the County Southward. It is bounded on the East by the Hundred of Crukern, on the South by the County of Devon, and North-Curry, which bounds the West, and on the North by the Hundred of South Petherton. The Fee of it, we suppose, is in the Crown, and the Government in the High Sheriff. The Chief Town is

G g g g g :

Chard,

Chard, a Market and Post Town: The Market is weekly on Monday, and Fair *March 25*. In the Times of the Rebellion Colonel *Penruddock*, with Col. *Grove*, Sir *Joseph Wagstaffe*, &c. rising in Hopes of a General Revolt of the People, every where discontented at the Dissolution of the Parliament, proclaimed the King in this Town in Person; but being overpower'd by the Parliament Forces under Capt. *Unton Crooke*, were all taken, imprison'd at *Exeter*, and put to Death there; tho' upon their Submission they had Promises of Life from *Crooke*.

This Town may deserve some Respect, on the Account of these famous Men born in it, viz. *John Sandford*, Son of *Richard Sandford*, Gentleman. He was bred in *Baliol College Oxford*, where continuing till he was Bachelor of Arts, he was made one of the Chaplains of *Magdalene College*. Here he contracted a Friendship with *John Digby*, a Commoner of that House, and travelled with him into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. Mr. *Digby* was afterwards Knighted, and under that Character sent into *Spain* to treat of a Marriage between the Infanta, Sister of the King of *Spain*, and Prince *Charles* of *England*, whom Mr. *Sanford* attended as his Chaplain. Upon his Return, Dr. *Abbot*, Archbishop of *Canterbury* made him his Domestick Chaplain, and at length preferred him to the Rectory of *Itychurch* in *Kent*, and a Prebend of *Canterbury*. He was a Person of great Learning and Experience, and a solid Divine. He hath a Sermon on *Pf. xxxviii. 2.* and some other Things in Print. He died in 1629. and was buried in the North Isle of the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury*. He was very charitable to the Poor in general, but more especially to Widows and Orphans.

Kingsbury, the Manor of which was in the Crown 4 *Ed. III.* But Sir *William Montacute* being that Year retained by that King for his whole Life, as well in Peace as War, had a Grant of several Manors, and among others, of this of *Kingsbury*, for Services already done, and to be done for Term of Life. After Sir *William's*

Decease, before which he was created Earl of *Salisbury*, this Manor returned to the Crown, and was given to *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, in whose Descendants we find it 26 *Ed. III.* For then *John*, Earl of *Kent*, Son of the said *Edmund* dying, was in Possession of this Manor. His Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter of the Marquess of *Juliers* survived him, and had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor of *Kingsbury*, and several others in this and other Counties. *Joan*, the Sister of the said *John*, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*, Knt. was his next Heir for Want of Issue; but whether this Manor returned to the Crown, or passed by Descent into the *Holland* Family, we can't discover.

Thorney, or *Thornay*, the Demesne of *William* Lord *Bonville*, who in the Contests between the Houses of *Lancaster* and *York* for the Crown, was taken by the *Lancastrians* (against whom he had strenuously engaged, tho' greatly preferred before by King *Henry VI.*) at the Battle of *St. Albans*, and there beheaded, leaving *Elizabeth*, his Widow surviving, and *Cicely* his Grand daughter his Heir. The Fortune of the *Lancastrians* was not long prosperous; for the next Year the House of *York* carried all before them, and *Edward* Duke of *York* being soon afterwards King, *Elizabeth* had a large Dowry assigned her out of her Husband's Estate, which this Manor was a Part of; and having enjoy'd it for Life, the whole Inheritance returned to *Cicely* the right Heir, who became the Wife of *Thomas*, Marquess of *Dorset*, and after his Death of *Henry*, Earl of *Wiltshire*.

XXIV. The Hundred of MARTOCKE and TINTINHULL.

These Hundreds are bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Stone* and *Somerton*, on the South with the Hundred of *South Petherton*, on the West with the Hundred of *Pitney*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Somerton*. The Fee we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The chief Town is

Ilche-

Ilchester, or *Ivelcheſter*, ſo called, becauſe it is ſituate upon the River *Ivel*, or *Evil*. *Antoninus* names it *Iſchalis*; and *Ninnius* in his Catalogue *Pontavel-Coit*, for *Pont-Ivel-Coit*, i. e. a Bridge over the *Ivel* in a Wood; and by *Florence of Worceſter*, *Givelcheſter*. It is a Market-Town, and hath its Market weekly on *Wednesday*, and Fair The Lordſhip was in the Reign of King *Edward I.* the Eſtate of *Edmund Earl of Cornwall*; but he dying without Iſſue, his whole Eſtate eſcheated to the Crown: But the King the next Year, through the Mediation of the Peers in Parliament aſſembled at *Lincoln*, was pleaſed to allow unto *Margaret* his Widow Five hundred Pounds per Ann. for her Support; and to that End aſſigned twenty Pounds, fifteen Shillings, and Six-pence yearly Rent ſhould be paid her out of the Ferm and Borough of this Town; but the Manor remained in the Crown, and was by *K. Edward II.* ſettled upon his ſecond Son *John* ſurnamed of *Eltham*, in *Kent*, where he was born Earl of *Cornwall*; who died poſſeſſed of it 10 *Ed. III.* without Wife or Iſſue. In the the Reign of *Edward IV.* this Manor was the Eſtate of the *Brooks*; and it ſeems to have been ſome Years preceding in that Family; for *Edward Brook Lord Cobham*, who died that Year, was found poſſeſſed of this Manor under the Name of *Brooke of Ilcheſter*.

This Town is at preſent famous for nothing, but that it ſends Burgeſſes to Parliament, and that it bears many Marks of its great Antiquity; as 1. There are every now and then Coins of the *Roman Emperors* of Gold and Silver, as well as Braſs, dug up here. 2. That it was alſo formerly very large, and encompassed with a double Wall, is evident from the Ruins of them not long ſince viſible. *Leland* tells us, that it is one of the moſt ancient Towns in all theſe Quarters, and that it once had four Pariſh-Churches. The Ruins of two of them were ſtanding in his Time, a third was quite demolish'd, and one only was in conſtant Uſe. About the Coming in of the *Normans* it was a populous Place, having in it One

hundred and ſeven Burghers. It was at that Time alſo a Place of Strength, and well fortified: For in the Year 1088, when the Nobility of *England* had formed a wicked Conſpiracy, to depoſe King *William Rufus*, in order to advance his Brother *Robert Duke of Normandy* to the Throne, *Robert Moubray*, a great Warrior, after he had burnt *Bath*, vigorously aſſaulted this Place, but without Succeſs. However, Time hath done what he could not do, having, as it were, ſtormed and taken it.

John Hoſkins, an ingenious Poet, good Linguist, and Divine, may be a Grace to this Town; becauſe when he was put moſt to his Shifts, he found Entertainment here, by being taken in to be their Schoolmaſter for a Year, or more. His Education was firſt at *Weſtmiſter*, and then at *Wickham School*, from whence going to *New College, Oxford*, he was elected Probationer-Fellow, and two Years after *Venus Socius*. After he had commenced Maſter of Arts, he was made *Terra Filius* at the next Commencement, at which he was ſo bitterly ſatyric, that he was not only denied the Completion of his Degree, but expelled the Univerſity; and then it was he retired hither. Here he married a rich Widow, and admitting himſelf a Student of the *Temple*, was after ſome Years, and the Performance of the uſual Exerciſe, called to the Bar. In 1614 he was a Burgeſs in Parliament; and having in a Speech made a deſperate Alluſion to the *Sicilian Vespers*, was imprifon'd for it, and ſo kept a whole Year. After his Release he became grave, and was had in great Reputation both in the Houſe of Commons, and *Temple*; for he was ſoon after elected Lent-Reader in this laſt, and a Judge of *Wales*, and one of the Counſel for the Marches. *Owen* the Epigrammatist much celebrates his Praiſes: He poliſh'd *Ben Johnſon's* Poems; reviewed *Sir Walter Raleigh's* Hiſtory of the World, and was much reſpected and beloved by *Cambden*, *Selden*, *Dr. Donne*, *Sir Henry Wotton*, &c. He hath ſome Things in Print, more in MS. in the keeping

keeping of his Grandson Sir *John Hoskins*, Knight and Baronet. He died Aug. 27. 1638. and was buried in *Dowr Abbey, Herefordshire*.

Henton, Hanington, or Honington, the Manor and Estate of *Hugh de Courtney*, who was slain in the Battle of *Striveling* in *Scotland*, leaving *Eleanor* his Widow surviving, and *Hugh* his Son and Heir. *Eleanor* had for her Assignment of her Dowry this Manor, which at her Decease passed to her Heir *Hugh de Courtney*, in whose Family it was, after they were created Earls of *Devon*; for Earl *Edward* died possessed of it 7 Ed. V.

Longland a small Village, from which it is probable *John de Longeland*, who was Knight of the Shire 37 Edw. took his Name, being then Lord of the Manor.

Luston, or Lutton, the Manor and Estate of *Edward Lord Brooke of Cebham*, who died seized of it 4 Edw. IV. and left it to his Son and Heir *John Lord Brooke*.

Martock, a Market-Town (in Mr. *Cambden's* Time 1607. as he tells us) but is not so at present. It was certainly the principal Village in the Hundred, when the County was so divided, as it may be now reputed. *William of Bologne*, Son of King *Stephen* gave it antiently to *Farnestius of Bologne*, whose Daughter and Heir *Sibill* was married to *Ingelram de Fienes*: From whom are descended the *Fienes*, Barons of *Dares*, and Lords of *Say* and *Sele*. In Times succeeding this Manor was the Estate of *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, viz. 20 Rich. II. and in the next Reign, viz. 3 Hen. IV. it was the Demesne of *John de Beauford*, Marquess of *Dorset*, and his Son *Henry*, who died young 6 Hen. V.

Montacute, in Domesday *Mortagud*, so named by the Earl of *Moriton* and *Cornwall*, Brother by Mother's Side to *William the First*, or Conqueror, (who, as *Leland* had it from common Tradition, built a Castle on the Top of the Hill, and a Religious House at the Bottom of it) because the Hill there rises by Degrees to a sharp Point, whereas it was called before *Logarisburygh* (or *Lagarefburch*, and *Bischopeston*). The Castle hath

been quite destroyed and gone this many Years, and the Stones carried away to build the Religious House, and some other Things: But afterwards on the very Top of the Hill was a Chapel erected and dedicated to St. *Michael*, the Arch and Roof being curiously framed with hard Stone, and the Ascent to it round the Mount made with Stone stairs for near half a Mile. Now the Monastery and Chapel are quite demolish'd, and the only Ornament that it has, is a beautiful House, which Sir *Edward Phelips*, Serjeant at Law, built at the Foot of the Mountain. This is one of the most remarkable Buildings in all the West of *England*, being erected all with Freestone squared, very large, and with a stately and magnificent Front. His Posterity did enjoy it for some few Successions; but his Grandson Sir *Edward Phelips*, who died some few Years since, and leaving no Issue Male, it has now changed its Master.

From this Place the honourable Family of the *Montacutes* derived their Name, being descended from *Drogo*, or *Dru* the younger. Of this Family there were four Earls of *Salisbury*, of which the last left Issue only one Daughter, who by *Richard Nevil* had the famous *Richard Earl of Warwick* (that Whirlwind of *England*), and *John Marquess of Montacute*, both killed in the Battle of *Barnet*, in the Year 1472. But the Title of Baron *Montacute* was still continued, being conferred upon *Henry Pool* (Son of *Margaret*, Daughter of *George Duke of Clarence*, by a Daughter of the said *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*), in the Time of King *Henry VIII.* who presently after beheaded him. Queen *Mary* afterwards bestowed the Title of Viscount *Montacute* upon Sir *Anthony Brown*, whose Grandmother was one of *John Nevil*, Marquess of *Montacute's* Daughters, from whom the present Viscount *Montacute Anthony Brown* is descended.

Sock, a small Village in *Tintinhull* Hundred about three Miles from *Tecovil*, or *Ewell*, famous for a large Pool in certain Pastures belonging to Mr. *Philips of Montacute*,

tacite, to which Pigeons frequently resort to drink; but Cattle will not drink of it, no not in extream Want of Water: To the Taste it is not only brackish, but is otherwise very loathsome. In a *Venice* Glass it looks greenish and clear, like some Cyder, when it is first clarified: Being boiled, it yielded a thick Froth of a vitriolick Taste. *Phil. Transf.*

Stoke under Hamden, the Seat and Manor of the *Gournays*, who had their Castle, and built a College here. This Family, surnamed *de Gornaico*, and commonly called *Gournay*, was very antient and illustrious, being descended from the same Stock with the *Warrens*, Earls of *Surrey*, and the *Mortimers*, Earls of *March*; but about three Centuries ago it was extinct, and Part of their Estate passed by the *Hamptons*, to the Knightly Family of the *Newtons*, who value themselves upon a *Welsh* Extraction, asserting that not long ago they were called *Caradocks*. While the Family of the *Gournays* lived here, *Matthew Gourney*, a stout Soldier in the Time of King *Edward III.* who died in the 96th Year of Age, was buried here Sept. 26. 1406. as the Inscription on his Tomb in the *French* Tongue witnesseth; which also adds, That he had been at the Siege of *D'Algizar* against the *Saracens*; and at the Battles of *Benamazin* against the same; *Sluse*, *Cressy*, *Ingenos*, *Poitiers*, against the *French*; and *Nazara* in *Spain*: But this Manor was someways alienated by the *Gournays*, or their Heirs and Successors: For *John de Beauchampe* of *Hacche* died seized of this Manor 17 Ed. III. and Sir *John Tiptoft*, the Father of *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, 21 Hen. VI.

XXV. The Hundred of MILVERTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Townton*, on the South with the County of *Devon*, on the West with the Hundred of *Williton*, and on the North with the Hundred of *North-Curry*. The Fee of this Hundred was 3 Hen. VI. the Estate of *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, who died pos-

seised of it then, and left it to his Sister *Anne*, and her Heirs by the Duke of *York*, Father of King *Edward IV.* with whom 'tis probable it came to the Crown; yet we find that *Thomas Lord Berkley* was in Possession of a sixth Part of this Hundred 5 Hen. V. The Chief Town of this Hundred is

Wellington, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Thursday*, and Fairs yearly on St. *John Bapt. Nativity*, June 24, and Nov. 10. In the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder, this Place was the Ground of six Mansion-houses; at which Time he gave it together with *Lediard*, which had twelve Mansion-houses, to the Bishop of *Shirbourn*. In the 12 Edw. I. *John Lord Beauchampe* of *Hacche* died possessed of it, and left it to his Posterity, after *Cicely* his Lady had enjoy'd it for her Dowry, till 14 Edw. II. It hath in these later Ages received its greatest Glory from an honourable Inhabitant (for Persons eminent for Virtue and good Services to their Country ought never to be forgotten) Sir *John Popham*, who is not only memorable for the Antiquity of his Noble Descent, but for his strict Justice and unwearied Diligence. This Person being Chief Justice of the King's Bench (*Dugdale* by Mistake says, of the Common Pleas) administered Justice with so much Evenness, and yet with such severe Impartiality, that *England*, all the Time he held that Office, was mostly indebted to him for its domestick Safety and Security. One Example of his Love of the common Tranquillity must not be omitted here. The Land in his Days did swarm with Thieves and Robbers; some of whom when he had condemned them to die, gained their Pardon from King *James I.* (for Queen *Elizabeth* was much against it); which when this worthy Judge found to be very prejudicial to Justice itself, and the Ministers of it, he complained of it to the King, and so stopped the Current of those destructive Favours, insomuch that the King very seldom granted any afterwards.

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This Judge built in this Place a large, strong, and beautiful House, which in the Time of the late Rebellion was turned into a Garrison, and was held out against the King; but not by any of the Judge's Name or Family (as hath been without any just Reason, and contrary to Fact, affirmed by some Historians) but by one *Bovet of Taunton*, who having got Possession of the House by a Stratagem, did (together with his Accomplices and Confederates) defend it for some Time against Sir *Richard Greenville*, by which means it was turned into Ruins. This Judge hath some Reports, and adjudged Cases of greatest Note, and Use, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, extant. He died in the Year 1607. *et. 76.* and was buried in the Church of this Town; which as he had graced it with his Residence for several Years before, so at his Death he proved a great Benefactor to it; for by his last Will and Testament, Dat. *Sept. 21. 1604.* he makes a Provision for an Hospital to be built in this Town for six poor Men, and as many Women; and for other Works of Charity. Over his Grave some Time after was erected a noble Monument, with a short Inscription, in which it is said, That he had been Privy Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth*, and King *James I.*

John Salkeld, Vicar of this Place is also very well worth our Remembrance here. He was not of either University of this Nation, but being sent by his Father, when he was young, into *Spain*, was educated among the Jesuits in the University of *Conimbria*; and continuing some Time at *Corduba*, and *Complutum* in the Condition of a Jesuit, was Assistant in their Studies to the famous Jesuits *Francis Suarius*, and *Michael Vasquez*. Being at length sent upon the *English* Mission, he was taken and carried before King *James I.* who had before several times heard of his great Learning. The King was pleased to enter into several Disputes with him about his Popish Tenets, and was so successful as to convince and convert him; which having done, he presented him to this Vicarage

in 1613. where he often was heard to call himself *The Royal Convert*: In 1635 he was made Minister of *Church-Taunton* in *Devonshire* (one *Walter Travers* coming into his Place here), where he had not been long, when the Civil Wars broke out, when he was sequestered from his Living worth about 200 *l. per Ann.* being esteemed by the Presbyterians a Papist in Heart, or at least Popishly affected. He was a Person profoundly learned in Divinity and human Authors. King *James* calls him *The learned Salkeld*. He hath some Books in Print, and died at *Uffculme* in *Devonshire*, *Febr. 1659. Æt. 84.* or more, having then been sequestered from his Living fourteen Years.

Milverton, of no Note but for the famous Man *John of Milverton*, who took his Name from it. He was a *Carmelite* Friar at *Bristol*, from whence he went to *Oxford*, *Paris*, and at last settled himself in *London*. He was Provincial General of his Order throughout *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and so had a greater Jurisdiction than King *Edward IV.* in whose Time he flourished. He was a great Opponent of *Wickliff*, and his Doctrine, and was such a Champion for his own Order both by Preaching and Writing, that he endeavour'd to make all believe that Christ himself was a *Carmelite* (i. e. a Professor of wilful Poverty) and by his high Commendations of the Poverty of Friars tacitly condemned the Pomp of Prelates. This his Diocesan the Bishop of *London*, *Thomas Kemp*, being offended at, cast him into Goal: He appealed to the Pope *Paul II.* but only changed Prisons, being kept three Years with *Platina*, the Writer of the Popes Lives, who lay there for speaking too much Truth, in the Prison of *St. Angelo*. At length he obtained, that his Cause should be heard by seven Cardinals, who ordered his Enlargement. Having his Liberty, he forthwith returned to *London*, and lived some Years there in great Repute. *Bale* and *Pits* tell us, that he was nominated Bishop of *St. David's*, but we don't find him installed. He died in *London* 1480.

Samford,

Samford, a small Village, hath the Honour to give the Name to two famous Men, whose Ancestors lived here, viz. *Fulk de Samford*, who was first preferred Treasurer of *St. Pauls* in *London*, and then by a Papal Bull declared Archbishop of *Dublin*, Anno 1256. He died at his Manor of *Finglas* in 1271. and was buried in *St. Mary's* Chapel (probably erected by him) in the Church of *St. Patrick*. 2. *John de Samford*, his Brother, who was Dean of *St. Patrick's* in *Dublin*, (probably made by his Brother) for a Time Elcheator of all *Ireland* (a Place of great Trust) and at length canonically chosen, and confirmed by King *Edward I.* Archbishop of *Dublin* (after *John de Derlington*, who succeeded his Brother) in 1284. While he was in the See of *Dublin*, he was made Chief Justice of *Ireland*, and was sent from thence (with *Anthony* Bishop of *Durham*) Embassador to the Emperor; from whom being returned to *London* to give an Account of his Embassy, he died there, and was carried into *Ireland*, to be buried with his Brother in the Church of *St. Patrick*.

XXVI. The Hundred of NORTH-CURRY.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Abdick* and *Somerton*; on the South and West by the Hundred of *Taunton*; and on the North by the Hundred of *Andersfield*. Part of this Hundred, in which two of the most considerable Towns, viz. *Wivelscomb* and *Bishop's Lidiard* are, lies intermixed with the Hundreds of *Taunton*, *Milverton*, and *Williton*, being at a Distance from the Hundred itself the Breadth of the Hundred of *Taunton*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The chief Town is

Wivelscomb, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Tuesday*, and Fairs yearly on . . . Here was found, not long since, an Urn full of *Roman* Coins. The Villages, which afford us any thing memorable in this Hundred, are

Bishop's Lidiard, of which we find no more, than what is mentioned in *Wellington* above.

Curry, the Manor and Estate of *Walter d'Esselegb*, of *Esselegb* in the County of *Wilts*, who having no Heirs of his Body, it passed to his Sister *Sabina*, who having married *Henry de Ortray*, *Orti*, or *Urtiao* 6 *Hen. III.* brought it into his Family. He in the same Reign, Anno 21. obtained a License to impark his Woods here, so that they might be free from any Regard of the King's Forests. *Sabina* outliving her Husband, left this Manor and her other Lands to *Henry* their Son, who obtained a Confirmation of this Manor, to hold by the Service of two Knights Fees. He departed this Life 15 *Edw. II.* and left it to his Son *John*, by whose Heirs General it passed into other Families.

Kelson, the Manor and Estate of Sir *John Harrington*, Knt. who may be reputed eminent for his Extraction from such Parents, as for Love to, and Sufferings for the Protestant Religion in dangerous Times, may deserve the Title of Confessors. His Father, for carrying a Letter to the Lady (afterward Queen) *Elizabeth* was by Bishop *Gardiner's* means sent to, and kept a Prisoner twelve Months in the *Tower*, which cost him a Thousand Pounds before he could procure his Liberty, and free himself of that Trouble. His Mother, who was a Servant to the said Lady *Elizabeth*, was by *Gardiner's* Command sequestred from her, as an Heretick, and her Husband enjoined not to keep Company with her. Queen *Elizabeth* was Godmother to this Sir *John*, who being educated at *Cambridge* under the Tuition of *Dr. Still*, Fellow of *Christ's* College, he proved the most ingenious Poet of the *English* Nation, that had as yet appeared; as his Translation of *Orlando Furioso*, out of the *Italian*, &c. may sufficiently prove. He wrote an Addition to Bishop *Godwin's* Catalogue of the Bishops; in which he hath many tart Reflections upon married Bishops, which had been better

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spared.

pared. He was a true Poet in all Things but Poverty; for he died wealthy in the Middle of King *James I.* Reign, and left a fair Estate to his Son.

Trull, a Village of no Note, but for the Birth of Sir *George Bond*, the Son of *Robert Bond* of this Place; who being an Haberdasher in *London*, traded so prosperously, that he was chosen, and was Lord Mayor of that City in the Year 1588. From his Daughter is descended the Great General of this Age, *John Duke of Marlborough*.

XXVII. The Hundred of NORTH-PERTHERTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Whitleigh* and *Somerton*; on the South with the Hundred of *North-Curry*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Canington* and *Andersfield*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Bempstone*, and the *Bristol Channel*. This Hundred is the King's Fee, govern'd by the Sheriff. The chief Towns are

Bridgewater, a large, and populous Town, commonly thought to take its Name from the Bridge and Water, because it stands upon the River *Parret*, which thereabouts is pretty wide, and hath a good Bridge over it; but the ancient Charters, as well as Histories and Records render that Opinion false: For the Charters always call it expressly *Burgh-Walters*; and our *English* Records, as high as King *Edward I.* constantly name it *Brugg-Walter*, taking the Name, as it is highly probable, from *Walter de Deway*, who was a Soldier under *William the Conqueror*, and had many Lands bestowed on him in this County. Nor is it otherwise called in that Charter, by which *Fulk Paganel*, or *Paynel* gave Possession of this Town to *William Brewiere*, 26 *Hen. II.* to ingratiate himself with that Gentleman, who was a particular Favourite with King *Richard I.* *Fulk* for some Crime was forced to fly, and King *Richard* dying, his Brother *John* came to the Crown, with whom *William*

had the same, if not greater Interest; for he confirmed to him the Inheritance of this Manor of *Brugg-Walter* (with several others) which he had obtained from *Fulke de Painell*, with the Advowson of the Church and Knights Fees; and gave him a License also to inclose his Woods at *Burgh-Walter*, with a free Liberty to hunt the Hare, Fox, Cat, Wolf, &c. *Reg. 1.* He also granted him an ample Charter for his Lordship of *Bridgewater*, viz. That it should be from thenceforth a Free Borough, and have a free Market therein every Week, with a Fair once a Year, with the Benefit of Toll and Passage; giving him a Licence also for building here upon any of his own Lands, wheresoever he shall think fit. He also built an Hospital, dedicated to St. *John* in this Town, for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry II.* King *Richard I.* and King *John*, for 13 poor People, besides Religious and Strangers. He also made the Haven here, and began the Structure of the fair Stone Bridge, consisting of three great Arches; but not living to finish it, one *Trivet*, a Gentleman of *Devonshire*, compleated it at a great Charge.

William, his Son, called *William de Brewiere Junior* in his Father's Lifetime, succeeded to his Estate; but having no Issue, it was divided among his four Sisters, *Gracia*, *Margaret*, *Isabel*, and *Alice*; and this Manor upon the Partition fell to *Margaret*, who was then married to *William de la Ferte*, by whose Daughter *Gundred* it passed in Marriage to *Pain de Cadurcis*, or *Chaworth*, and his Family; and from them it passed by Inheritance to *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, who married *Mary*, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Patrick Chaworth*. But this Manor was soon alienated; for it appears that *William de Cantelupe* dying without Issue Male, this Manor, of which he was then seized, descended to his Daughter and Coheir *Mellicent*, married to *Ivo la Zouche*, in whose Family it continued divers Successions, till 8 *Ed. IV.* when *William Lord Zouche*, and *S. Maur* died possessed of it.

This

This Borough at present is a well-frequented Town for Merchants and Traders. The River *Parret* is so large and deep about the Bridge, that Ships of an Hundred Tun may, and often do ride there; there being Forty Sail belonging to the Town, besides Foreigners. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Recorder, two Aldermen, two Bailiffs, Twenty-four Common Council-Men, and other inferior Officers. It sends two Burgesses to Parliament. It hath two Markets every Week, the one on *Thursday*, and the other on *Saturday*; and three Fairs yearly, viz. On the *Thursday* Seven-night in *Lent*, on *Midsummer-day*, and *St. Matthew's Day*, *Sept. 21*. The Church which is dedicated to *St. Mary*, is a very fair one, and the Town hath several great Inns.

But the greatest Honour that this Town can boast of, is, that it gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Egerton*, *John Egerton*, Lord *Brackley*, being created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James I.* *Reg. 15. 1617*. He was the Son of that Great and Eminent Statesman in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Thomas Egerton*, whom from her Solicitor General he raised to be Keeper of the Great Seal; in which Place he continued to her Death. King *James I.* created him a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Ellesmere*, *Reg. 1.* and having soon after advanced him to be Lord High Chancellor of *England*, at length conferred on him the Dignity of Viscount *Brackley*; which Title descending by Inheritance to his Son *John*, was augmented with the Title of Earl, as above. His Son *John* succeeded him in his Honour and Estate, which he left to his Son *John*, who was a Knight of the *Bath*, and first Commissioner of the Admiralty, and twice one of the Lords Justices in King *William III*'s Reign. He had three Sons, viz. *Charles*, Viscount *Brackley*, *Thomas*, and *Scroop*. The two eldest were unluckely burnt in their Beds at *Bridgewater-House* in the *Barbican*; so that

Scroop Egerton is now Earl of *Bridgewater*, who hath married *Elizabeth*, the

third Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *John* late Duke of *Marlborough*, by whom he hath Issue one Son *John* Lord Viscount *Brackley*, and Lady *Anne*.

This Town may assume some Credit to itself also from these Natives.

1. *Robert Blake*, the most valiant and fortunate Commander of the rebellious Times; for being made Governor of *Taunton*, and afterwards of *Lyme*, he defended them with great Valour (for he made a Conscience of serving them faithfully, who entrusted him) against several famous and forcible Sieges of the King's Army, under the Command of Prince *Maurice*, and *George* Lord *Goring*. When the War was at an End at Land, he was made one of the Commissioners of the Navy, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and in 1649 sent to Sea in Quality of an Admiral, where he performed almost incredible Exploits; for (1.) He hunted Prince *Rupert* from Sea to Sea, so that the Prince was forc'd to yield up to him all the Ships that had revolted from the Parliament. (2.) He reduced *Scilly* to the Parliament's Service; whereupon he was chosen one of the Council of State, being much in *Oliver's* Favour. (3.) He sorely beat the *French* Fleet; and there happening a Quarrel between the *English* and *Dutch* Republicks, *Van Trump* was too hard for him in the *Downs*; but soon after he found him about the *Isle of Wight*, and beat the *Dutch* Fleet in a woful manner. (4.) Lastly, he was victorious over the *Spaniards* in several Rencounters, and particularly at *Sancta Cruz* gave them such an Overthrow, that his Name became as terrible to them as *Drake's* had been. He was in many other brave and daring Actions, as at *Tunis*, and elsewhere; and dying at *Plimouth* in 1657. was buried in great State in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chapel; but in 1661. his Body was removed from thence by King *Charles II*'s Order, and buried with divers others in one Pit in *St. Margaret's Church Westminster*, near the Back-door of one of the Prebendaries,

Buckland, called *Buckland Sororum*, for Distinction from other Villages of the same Name, because here was antiently a Nunnery, which is long since demolished. It hath of late Years been the Seat of the Lords *Hawley* of *Dunmore* in Ireland.

Chedsey, the Manor of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who died possessed of it 20 *Richard II.* leaving it to his Posterity, from whom it passed to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, whose Heir *Margaret* married to *Richard Pole* Lord *Montague*, who obtained it of King *Henry VII.* after her Brother *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick's* Death, with the Stile and Title of Countess of *Salisbury*. She marrying her Daughter *Ursula Pool* to *Henry Lord Stafford* 10 *Hen. VIII.* settled this and divers other Manors upon the said *Henry* and *Ursula*, and their Heirs after her Decease. *Reginald Pool*, commonly called *Cardinal Pool* was her youngest Son. She was executed for Treason; but her Estate went according to her Settlements.

Chidley-Mount, the Lordship antiently of *William de Breviere*, given him by King *John*, but afterwards of *William Montacute*, the Son of *Dru de Montacute*. Some Roman Coins have been found in this Town; which is an Argument not only of its Antiquity, but of the Truth of the common Opinion, that it was once a large Town, and that out of the Ruins of it sprang the Town of *Bridgewater*, which stands opposite to it on the other Side of the *Parret*.

Heygrave, or *Haygrove*, one of the Manors which *George de Cantilupe* died possessed of; and having no Issue, left it to his Sister *Meliceret*, who was first married to *John de Montalt*, and then to *Eudo*, or *Ivo la Zouche*, to whom it came by her Marriage, and descended to his Posterity; for *William la Zouche* died possessed of it 8 *Ed. IV.* But it passed with their other Estate to Female Heirs, who carried it into other Families 13 *Jac. I.*

Hunspill, or *Hinspill*, situate upon the *Parret*, near its Influx into the *Severn*; a good Country Town, tho' not dignified with any considerable Character.

Pawlet, a Village, from whence the antient and noble Family of *Pawlets* took their Name, being then Lords of it. *Hinton St. George* above-mentioned carried away the Dignity, by giving them their noble Title, being in their Patent called *Barons Pawlet of Hinton St. George*

Periton, or *Puriton*, the Manor and Estate of *James Lord Aldithly*, or *Audley*, who died possessed of it 9 *Rich. II.* leaving it to his Son *Nicholas*; but he dying without Issue, his Estate descended to *John Tuchet*, the Son of *Joan* his eldest Sister, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary*, Knt. his next Heirs. This Manor upon the Division became the Estate of *John Tuchet*, who was thereupon summoned to Parliament under the Title of Lord *Audley*, 5 *Hen. IV.* in which Family we suppose it still continues.

Thurlbury, the Demesne of *Simon Montacute*, which he obtained by Grant with divers other Lands, Woods and Manors of King *Edward I.* Reg. 10. *William* his Son inherited this Manor with his other Estates, and dying possessed of it 13 *Ed. II.* *Elizabeth* his Widow obtained it for Part of her Dowry, after whom it passed to *William* her Son. This Family were afterwards Earls of *Salisbury*.

XXVIII. The Hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, or FERRERS.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with *Wiltshire*, on the South with the Hundred of *Horehorn*, on the West with the Hundreds of *Cattesfash*, and *Bruton*; which last encompasseth the Northern Part. The Fee of this Hundred was 28 *Hen. VI.* in *William Lord Ferrers of Chartley*, who leaving only one Daughter and Heir, *Anne*, who was married to *Walter Devereux*, Esq; this Hundred passed into his Family, and he was summoned to Parliament 2 *Edw. IV.* under the Title of Lord *Ferrers of Chartley*. His Family became afterwards Earls of *Essex*. The principal Town in this Hundred is

Winecauntton, or *Wincanton*, a Market-Town, whose Market is on *Wednesday* week-

weekly, and Fair on year-ly. This Town is one of those Places, on which some Antiquaries build their Conjecture, that in this Part of this County the *Cangi* inhabited, because it hath a Part of their Name included in it. The Manor was 7 *Edw. IV.* the Demesne of *William Lord Zouche*, and *S. Maur*, when he died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *John* and his Heirs. It came to this Family by the Marriage of *Alice S. Maur*, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas Lord S. Maur*, to Sir *William la Zouche*, Knt. in the Reign of King *Henry V.* In all these antient Records it is written *Wine Caulton*, or *Wincaulton*. The Villages are

Charlton-Musgrave, so called (to distinguish it from several other *Charltons* in this County) from a Family of the *Musgraves*, in whose Possession it was for many Years, as their Inheritance; for *John de Musgrave* of this Place was upon the Account of the Estate he had in *Wiltshire* (upon the Borders of which County he then lived) High Sheriff of that County, in the second Year of King *Richard III.* From whose second Son *John* (his eldest Son dying without Issue Male, and so the Estate going by Daughters into other Families) are all descended of this Surname of *Musgrave* in this County and *Devonshire*; the Chief of whom at present is *Musgrave of Nettlecomb* in this County.

Cokelington, or *Cocklington*, the Estate of *John Lord Molins* in King *Edward III.*'s Reign, in whose Favour he was so much, that he was made Treasurer of the Chamber to that King, and obtained many Grants of Lands and Privileges; but King *Edward* being at the Siege of *Tour-nay* in France, and being disappointed of such Money as he expected from his Treasurer, to carry on the Siege, came back so enraged that he imprison'd this *John* with several of the Judges, and others, and made Seizure of their Lands, as guilty of Rebellion, *Reg. 14.* Some Years this Manor therefore remained in the King's Hands; but at length this *John* being reconciled to the King, ob-

tained the Restitution of his Lands, among which was this Manor of *Cocklington*, which he soon after got a Confirmation of, with the Advowson of the Church to himself, with Remainder to his Son *William* in general Entail, and then to his Son *John* in special Entail, and to his Heirs for ever; but it did not continue long in his Family, for 3 *Rich. II.* *John Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, who being sent with certain Forces to the Aid of the Duke of *Britanny*, perish'd by Shipwreck in his Return home, with many of his Attendants, died possessed of it, and 4 *Hen. IV.* *Reginald Lord Cobham* of *Stereborough* died possessed of it with other Manors in this County, and left them to *Reginald* his Son and Heir, who 6 *Hen. IV.* had Livery of it with other Parts of his Inheritance.

But before this Manor came into the Possession of the Lord *Molins* above-mentioned, we upon further Search find, that it was the Estate of *Henry d'Orti*, or *Ortray*, who 25 *Ed. I.* was summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm, and obtained in the 31st Year of the same King a Licence for a Market every Week upon *Tuesday* at this his Manor of *Cokelington*, with a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of *All Saints*, and seven Days ensuing.

Kilminster, or *Kilmeton*, the Manor of *John Lord Mohun*, who died possessed of it 4 *Ed. III.* leaving it to *John* his Grandson (the Son of *John* his eldest Son, who died in his Life-time) his next Heir: This Manor was divers Successions in this Family of the *Mohuns*; but in the Records it is written sometimes *Culneton*, in *Domesday-Book*, *Kilveton*. 7 *Edw. I.*

Mere, a small Village, adjoining to *Pen* (of which we shall speak presently) where are some signal Remains of the Engagements between the *Britains* and *Saxons*, and afterwards of the *Saxons* and *Danes* hereabouts, viz. Four Camps; one of which particularly having a double Ditch, appears to have been a *Danish* Work by the Figure of it.

Norton,

Norton, once the chief Village of this Hundred, tho' now inconsiderable, as we suppose. The Hundred took its Name from it: It was 19 *Edw.* IV. the Lordship of *Fulke Bourchier* Lord *Fitz-Warine*, who then died seized of, leaving it to *John*, his Son and Heir, and his Successors.

Norton-Borewood, the Lordship of *Edmund Lord Ferrers* of *Chartley*, who died possessed of it 14 *Hen.* VI. and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, who likewise died seized of it 28 *Hen.* VI. leaving it with his other Estates to his only Daughter and Heir *Anne*, at that Time married to *Walter Devereux*, Esq; who thereupon became Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*. From him the *Devereux's* Viscounts *Hereford*, and Earls of *Essex*, which are now extinct, were descended.

Norton-Missomers, the Demesne of *Thomas West Lord de la Ware*, who died possessed of it 3 *Hen.* V. leaving it to *Reginald* his Son and Heir, whose Posterity inherited it.

Pen, an inconsiderable Village, where the God of War (as our Author expresseth himself) seems to have conspired the Extirpation of the *British* Name, and the utter Ruin of the *Danes*; for here it was that *Kenwalch*, the *West-Saxon* King (whom *Bede* calls *Senwalch*) gave the *Britains* such an entire Defeat, (*Matth. Westminster* calls it *Pennum*) that they were never able afterwards to make Head against the *Saxons*. Many Ages after this, *Edmund Ironside* encountered the *Danes* in the same Place, and gained a memorable Victory over them, while he was in the Pursuit of *Canute the Dane*, who had possessed himself of the Kingdom, which he had almost effected by an Encounter, which they had with King *Ethelred* in this Place, in which they were too hard for the *Saxons*. This Victory was obtained by the *Danes* in 1001.

Stoke-Tristre, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Molins* in the Reign of King *Edward III.* which passing all along with *Cockington* above-mentioned, we need say no more of it.

Skipton-Montacute, the Lordship of *Simon de Montacute*, granted unto him by King *Edward I.* *Reg.* 18. with the Woods thereunto belonging, in the Forest of *Selwood*, with the Remainder to *William* and *Simon* his Sons, and the Heirs of their Bodies. *William* his eldest Son inherited this Manor with other his Father's Estates. His Posterity enjoyed this Manor several Successions; and *William*, Earl of *Salisbury*, his Descendant dying possessed of it 20 *Rich.* II. *Elizabeth* his Widow surviving had for her Dowry this Manor, and some others in this County, which upon her Death descended to Sir *John de Montacute*, his Nephew and next Heir; but how much longer it continued in this Family, it doth not appear,

XXIX. The Hundred of PITNEY.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Somerton* and *Marstock*, on the South by *South-Petberton*, on the West by the Hundred of *Bulstone*, and on the North by the Hundred of *Somerton*. The Fee is in the Crown, and the Government under the High Sheriff. The chief Town is

Langport, a Market-Town pretty well frequented. The Market is on *Saturday* every Week, and Fair yearly on

The Lordship of this Borough was the Estate of *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury* 20 *Rich.* 2. and after of *Henry Beaufort*, Marquess of *Dorset* 6 *Hen.* V. when he died possessed of it, and left it with his Honour and Estates to *John* his Brother and Heir, who was then a Prisoner in *France*, being taken in passing a Marsh near the Castle of *Beaufort* there, 9 *Hen.* V. In which Adventure *Thomas Duke of Clarence* lost his Life.

The greatest Honour of this Town is that it gave the Title of a Baron to *Charles Lord Berkley* of *Ratdown*, and Viscount *Fitz-Harding* in *Ireland*. This Lord having faithfully served King *Charles II.* in his greatest Distress in foreign

reign Parts both by his personal Attendance and several other Ways, as also the Duke of York, in the Wars both in France and the Netherlands, was, by reason of his Descent from the ancient Lords Botetort (*Maurice Berkeley* having married *Katharine*, one of the Coheirs of *John* the last Lord Botetort) by Letters Patent advanced to the Dignity and Degree of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Botetort of Langport; and also to the Honour of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of Falmouth, and to the Heirs Male of his Body. He was slain in the bloody Sea-fight with the Dutch in 1665, and leaving one only Daughter, *Mary* for his Heir, his Honour became extinct. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

In the late Civil Wars General *Goring* lay in this County about this Town, to support and encourage the King's Friends: Gen. *Fairfax* in July 1645 entered this County, and two Days together fell into *Goring's* Quarters, killing many, and at length routing his whole Army, but did not pursue them, because he was intent upon getting *Bridgwater*. *Langport* might have saved the King's Party from this Destruction; but *Goring* being discontented, did not care it should. Sir *John Digby*, a worthy Gentleman of this Shire, who having been long bred a Soldier in the Spanish Netherlands, was entrusted with a third Part of the King's Army, and had put the Commission of Array in Execution in this County for his Majesty's Service, received his Death's Wound in the Skirmishes here, of which he died.

In this Town, and other Villages upon the *Parret* towards *Bridgwater*, Eels are so cheap in the frosty Time of Winter, that they are sold for little or nothing. Their Abundance proceeds from hence, That as the People walk in the frosty Morning, on the Side of the River they discern towards the Edges of the Banks some Parts not hoary as the rest are, but of a green Colour, where upon searching the Holes in the Banks, they find

Heaps of Eels. *Lowth. Phil. Transf. v. 2. 837.*

Knolle, the Lordship and Estate of *Simon* Lord Montacute, granted to him by King *Edward I.* Reg. 18. with the Remainder to his Sons *William* and *Simon*, and the Heirs of their Bodies. His Son *William* inherited it, and 14 *Edw. II.* procured a Charter for Free Warren in all his Demesne Lands throughout this his Lordship. He died seized of it 13 *Ed. II.* and left it to his Son and Heir *William*, who was created Earl of *Salisbury* 10 *Ed. III.* He died 17 *Edw. III.* and *Katharine* his Wife surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this Manor, which after her Death returned to her Son and Heir *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, 20 *Edw. III.*

Knoll-Hill, near which a chequer'd Pavement of white, blew, and red was found about 40 Years ago, is near this Village.

Muchelney-Isle, a River-Island, formed by the Confluence of the Rivers *Evel* and *Pedred*, or *Parret*. The Name *Muchelney* signifies a large Island. In it are seen the Remains of an old Monastery's Walls, which Historians tell us was built by King *Athelstan*.

Pitney, a Village of no Note, save that it gave Name to the Hundred. It was the Demesne of *Alan Plugenet* 27 *Edw. I.* who then died possessed of it, and gave it to *Alan* his Son.

XXX. The Hundred of PORTBURY.

This Hundred hath some Resemblance of a Triangle almost equilateral, the Eastern Side being inclosed with the River *Avon*, which divides it from *Glostershire*, the Basis being bounded with the Hundred of *Bedminster* and *Havillife*; and the Western Side lying upon the *Bristol* Channel, and both Sides meet in the Angle on the North. The Fee of this Hundred was the Estate of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley* 5 *Hen. V.* who then died possessed of it. After his Death the Great Earl of *Warwick* got Possession of it and other Parts.

Parts of the Lord Berkley's Estate, and kept *James* Lord Berkley the right Heir some Years out of it. King *Henry* upon the Remonstrance of the Lord had a little before his Death commanded the Earl to give him Possession of them; but upon the King's Death, the Earl repossessed himself of them, till the Lord Berkley applying himself to *Humphrey* Duke of York, the King's Brother; and promising him a Thousand Marks to be paid within one Year and an half after he had obtained the Livery of them, obtained them; and having paid his Relief, had Summons to Parliament, as a Baron. This Hundred hath no Market-Town in it: The chief Village is

Portbury, which gave Name to the Hundred, and went along with the Hundred in the Family of the Lords Berkley, as well before as after the Contest with the Earl of *Warwick*.

Clopton, the Lordship of *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, who died possessed of it 3 *Edw.* IV. being beheaded at *Newcastle* for his strict Adherence to the *Lancastrians*. His Son and Heir *Thomas* suffered the like Fate, and their great Estate was seized on, and given by King *Edward* to his Brother *Richard*, Duke of *Gloster* (afterwards King *Richard* III.). But the *Lancastrians* after some Years getting the Crown in King *Henry* VII. who slew King *Richard* III. in *Bosworth Field*, the Attainders of these Lords were reversed by Parliament, and their Lands and Inheritance restored to their right Heir *Mary*, the sole Daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*; she being then a Minor, her Wardship was granted to *William* Lord *Hastings*, Lord Chamberlain, who married her to his Son *Edward*, and so brought her vast Estate into his Family. From her the present Earl of *Huntington* is descended. This Manor with *Mapton* and *Hatherley* is valued in the Schedule of her Estate at 29 l. 19 s. 4 d. a Year.

Eston in Gardon, one of those many Lordships, which *Edmund* Mortimer, Earl of *March* died possessed of 3 *Hen.* VI.

without Issue; whereupon *Richard* Plantagenet, Duke of York, Son of *Anne* his Sister, was found his Cousin and next Heir; and by him they came to the Crown, *Edward* his Son, Duke of York, obtaining that which he lost his Life in seeking, by the Name of K. *Edward* IV.

Fyland, an Hamlet in the Parish of *Wroxall*, where the antient Family of the *Meads* have a Seat, called *Mead's Place*. *Maurice*, Lord Berkley, married *Isabel* the Daughter of *Philip* Mead, Esq; of this Family, who had for her Portion besides other Estates a Lease of *Mead's Place* aforesaid for One and twenty Years. She was a Benefactor to the Friars *Augustines* in *London*, who obliged themselves for it to pray for the Soul of this Lord *Maurice*, and his Lady *Isabel* for ever.

Portshead, or *Portbut*, the Lordship and Estate of *Maurice* Lord Berkley, who died possessed of it, and left it to his Son and Heir *Thomas*, then Lord Berkley. He obtained 2 *Hen.* IV. a Charter for Free Warren in this and some other of his Lordships in this County. He died possessed only of the third Part of the Manor of *Portshead*, and in the Contest between *James* Lord Berkley and the Earl of *Warwick* no more is mentioned, as of his Inheritance, but a third Part of the Manor of *Portshead* (as it is there written). How the other two Parts were alienated, we cannot discover.

Ticknam, or *Ticheham*, a Part of the large Possessions of *William* de *Auco*, or *Ewe* the Second, the Son of *William*, Earl of *Ewe* in *Normandy*, who was one of the Chief Counsellors of *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, in attempting the Conquest of *England*, as we find it in *Domesday-Book*. But this Earl, and his Posterity down, as far as the Reign of King *Henry* III. being often rebellious against the reigning King, viz. this *William* and his Son *Henry*, against *William* Rufus, and King *Henry* I. and another *William* adhering to the King of *France* against King *Henry* III. that King seized upon their Estate, and gave it, or the greatest

greatest Part of it to his Son Prince *Edward* (afterwards King *Edw. I.*) whereby this Manor became invested in the Crown.

Walton, the Manor and Estate also of *Thomas Lord Berkley*, for which he obtained a Charter for Free Warren, with the Lordship of *Porthead* above mentioned. It afterwards became the Estate of the Lords *Hungerford*, and was inherited by their sole Daughter and Heir *Mary*, who married to *Edward Lord Hastings*, and was then valued with *Kilmerston* at 41 l. 12 s. 1 d. Ob. Earl *Pawlet* hath a Seat here.

Weston, another of those Manors in this County, for which *Thomas Lord Berkley* procured a Charter of Free Warren 2 Hen. IV. and which he left at his Death to his Cousin and next Heir *James de Berkley*, who having obtained it, by means of the Duke of *Glocester*, out of the Earl of *Warwick's* Hands, settled them upon the Heirs Male of his Body, 4 Hen. VI. But leaving none, his Estates were divided among his three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Eleanor*, and *Elizabeth*, who all married to powerful Men; but who had this Manor, we know not.

Wroxall, or *Wraxall*, but in some ancient Writings *Wrokeſhale*, the Manor and Estate, for a long Time, of the Family of *Gorges*, who had their Seat here. *Ralph de Gorges* had Summons to Parliament among the Barons of this Realm from 2 Edw. II. to the 16th of the same King; and his Father *Ralph* 4 Hen. III. was made Governour of *Shirburn Castle*, and a little after, of the Castle of *Exeter*. *Theobald de Gorges*, the Son of the former *Ralph* was High Sheriff of the County of *Dorset* and this Shire, in the Reign of King *Edward III.* He also obtained of the same King Reg. 36. a Licence for a Market every Week upon *Thursday* at this his Manor of *Wrokeſhale*; and for a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day and Morrow of the Feast of *All Saints*, and five Days next following. None of the Descendants of this Family were summoned to Parliament after *Ralph Lord Gorges*; but they have lived in this Place for many Successions, and but of late

are reduced to a female Heir, which will bring this Seat into another Family, or be extinct.

St. Vincent's Rock, though it may be thought more properly to belong to our Natural History, yet ought to be mentioned here, because it is situate in this Hundred by the River *Avon*, which seems to divide it into two Parts, both of them producing Plenty of transparent Stones like Diamonds in Pellucidness, but differing in Hardness; of which more in the Natural History.

XXXI. The Hundred of SOMERTON.

This Hundred being much longer than broad, is inclosed with more Hundreds than any other, by reason of its Bigness. On the East it is bounded with the Hundred of *Cattesh*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Barwick*, *Martok*, *Pitney*, *Bulstone*, and *Abdick*; on the West with the Hundred of *Anderfield*, and on the North with the Hundreds of *Whitlegh*, *Glaston*, and *Cattesh* aforeſaid. The Fee of this Hundred was 13 Edw. in *Edmund of Woodstock*, that King's Uncle, and so continued in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Edward III.* when being guilty of a Conspiracy of restoring his Brother King *Edward II.* to his Throne, being by some Persons persuaded that he was then alive, he was beheaded. He was a Person so well beloved, that tho' Queen *Isabel*, and the Lord *Mortimer* were eager to have him executed, they could not for a good While find an Executioner, till upon Promise of Pardon, a Rogue condemned to die, came out of the *Marshalsea*, and did it. By his Treason (as it was called) all his Estate was forfeited, and this Hundred with some other of his Estates given to *William de Montacute*, afterwards created Earl of *Salisbury* for Life. *Edmund* left two Sons, *Edmund*, who died the same Year with his Father in his Minority, and *John*, who being restored in Blood by the Parliament, obtained his Father's Estate, and died possessed of this Hundred, and left it with his other Estates, for Want of Issue, to *Joan* his Sister, then the Wife of Sir *Thomas Holland*,

land, Knt. But his Wife *Elizabeth* survived him, and had this Hundred, and divers others of his Lordships and Estates, for her Dowry. She soon after her Husband's Death vowed Chastity, and was solemnly veiled a Nun; but afterwards marrying clandestinely without the Archbishop's License, was put to a severe Penance, viz. not only to say the Penitential Psalms, many Pater-Nosters and Ave's; but once a Year to go on foot to *Thomas Becket's Shrine* at *Canterbury*; and once a Week take nothing but Bread, and drink a Mefs of Pottage, wearing no Smock. The Chief Town of this County is

Somerton, in *Saxon* *Sumpton*, from whence the County takes its Name, as we have above shewed in the Beginning of this County. It is situate upon a Branch of the River *Parret*, and was antiently a Town of good Note. 'Tis now large, but poor, yet hath a well-stored Market on *Mondays* once a Fortnight, especially for lean Cattle: But that which is a much greater Support to this Town, is a great Beasts Fair, kept here from *Palm-Sunday* to the Middle of *June*, to which all such as make Grazing their Employment (as most of the Land-holders in these Parts do) resort for Cattle. We also find that *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, and second Son of King *Edward I.* obtained a License 14 *Edw. II.* for a Fair at this Town, upon the Eve and Day of *St. Andrew* the Apostle, and seven Days after. The Manor and Town were so closely annexed to the Hundred, under its several Lords, that we have nothing to add, but who were the Proprietors after *Edward III's* Reign; viz. That in the 13 *Hen. VII.* it was the Estate of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, who being beheaded for Treason, his Estate became forfeited to the Crown, and was probably given to *Richard Pole*, Knt. a valiant Man, who had served King *Henry VII.* in his Wars with *Scotland*; for we find his Wife *Margaret*, as Heir to *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, her Brother, and Daughter of *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, in Possession of this Manor of *Somerton*, then valued at 72 l. 3 s. 9 d. Ob.

per Ann. and other great Estates, and stiled the Countess of *Salisbury*.

This Town had antiently a Castle belonging to the *West-Saxon Kings*, which *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, possessed himself of by Storm. The Keeping of this Castle in antient Times was a Place of great Trust, and Prisoners of the greatest Quality were under the Custody of the Constables of it: For *John*, King of *France*, who had been a Prisoner for a Time in *Hertford Castle*, was removed to this Castle for greater Security. But Time hath now demolish'd it, so that now nothing of it appears.

This Town hath the Honour of giving the Title of a Baron to the Family of *Stawell*; *Ralph Stawell* being created Lord *Stawell* of *Somerton* by *K. Charles II.* in 1682. The eldest Branch of this Family have flourish'd in this County, dwelling at *Stawell*, *Cotholston* and *Hann* above 600 Years, and divers of them have served in Parliament for their Country. Two *John Stawells* were created Knights of the *Bath*, at the Coronations of King *Charles I.* and *Charles II.* One of whom was High Sheriff of this County 4 *Car. I.* as was another Sir *John Stawell*, Knt. 38 *Eliz.* The last of the Knights of the *Bath* was very stedfast and loyal to King *Charles I.* in his Troubles. He died soon after the Restoration, without any Reward of his Loyalty; whereupon *Ralph*, his Son and Heir, who succeeded him, became Heir of the Kings Favour, being created by him Lord *Stawell* of *Somerton*. His Son and Successor *John* died without Issue Male, and was succeeded by his Half-brother, the present Lord *Stawell*. This Lord married the only Daughter and Heir of *William Pert* of *Mountnessing* in *Essex*, Esq. by whom he hath one Son and one Daughter, named *William*, and *Charlotte*.

Auler, or *Aulre*, a little Village, consisting of a few small Cottages, which yet seems to have been a Town of better Note of old; for when King *Alfred* had shatter'd the *Danes*, and straitning them by a Siege, had forced them to surrender, and to take an Oath to depart out of his Dominions with all Expedition;

pedition; and *Godrun*, their King (as *Assur* tells us) had promis'd to embrace Christianity; he was baptized in this Place; and *Alfred* having been his Godfather, lifted him out of the Sacred Font of Regeneration with great Solemnity.

Walter Forster, B. D. was Vicar of this Place, when the late Civil Wars began, and was not only sequestred from this Vicarage, but imprison'd. He could never recover any Fifts from his Successor; but when he once demanded, was in Derision offer'd a Groat. He had been Fellow of *Immanuel College, Cambridge*. He lived to be restored.

Athelney, called by the Saxons *Æthelingy*, i. e. An Island of Nobles, is made, by the Mixing of the *Thone* with the *Parret*, a River-Island. It is made remarkable by King *Alfred's* Absconding in it, when the *Danes* over-ran all, notwithstanding

all the Resistance he could make. And truly this Island is most excellently well contrived for a Place of Refuge; for the standing Pool, and Floodings of the Rivers (which *Asser* calls by a *Latin-Saxon* Word, *Gronnas*) make it inaccessible. It had formerly a Bridge built between two Towers, erected by King *Alfred*: Also a very large Set of Alders, full of Goats and Deer; but the firm Ground is not above two Acres broad. Upon this he built a Monastery: The whole Structure whereof (saith *Malmesbury*) is supported by four Posts, fastned in the Ground, with four arched Chancels round it. Near this Island was found, some Years since, a most remarkable Curiosity, belonging formerly to King *Alfred*, and lost by him, in all Likelyhood, when he absconded in this Place, after he was defeated by the *Danes*.



The Inscription plainly shews that it was King *Alfred* that caused this Picture to be made; the Language being *Saxon*, and thus to be English'd, *Alfred commanded me to be made*. And it was the Opinion of a very learned Person, that the Occasion of it was the Vision of *St. Cuthbert*, which *William of Malmesbury* speaks of appearing to him and his Mother, the same Night, (after he had been beaten by the *Danes*, and retired into this Island) and assured him that he should be a great King. In Memory whereof we may reasonably suppose that the Image upon it is *St. Cuthbert's* (to whose Merits he was wont to ascribe all his fu-

ture Successes over the *Danes*); and not only so, but being plainly made on purpose to hang on a String, it is very probable that himself constantly wore it in Honour to this his Tutelar Saint.

In 1674. as the Workmen employed by Captain *Hucker*, who had purchased this *Insula Nobilium*, and the *Minturna* of King *Alfred*, to build him an House, were digging deep to lay the Foundation, they light of a Tomb (the Top of it was a fair Teisse) but found nothing in it but a Piece of Cloath, a Skull, and the *Os Illium*. The Sides and Bottom were Free-Stone, in which last was cut out Room for the several Parts of the

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Body;

Body; the Head round and big, the Neck small, the Shoulders broad, &c. and several Holes were made thro' it. It was variously wrought and hatched all over, but no Inscription was discover'd. Continuing to dig, they came to the Foundations of some Part of the once famous Monastery, where they dug up the Bases of the Pillars of the Church, and found some Graves, of which one was near eight Foot long, and in it Bones answerable; much Free Stone, and some of it excellently wrought, being, as was judged, Window-Work, or Carvings of Roofs, and shewing Paint and Gilding; and also painted Bricks and Tiles, undoubtedly the Pavements of the Church. They also found a great, curious Spur of Gold, but disposed of it for their own Benefit.

Camel, a Manor belonging to the Crown antiently, but given by King *John* to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*; yet resumed by King *Henry III.* as may be supposed, because in the 13th Year of that King he obtained a Grant of some other Manors, in Exchange for this of *Camel*. This Manor being thus settled in the Crown, *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury* being retain'd to serve the King for his whole Life, as well in Time of Peace, as War, obtained a Grant of this Manor of *Camel* with the Park; but charged with some Rents payable to *Edmund of Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, who had a Grant of Two thousand Marks to be paid him yearly out of this and other Lordships in this and other Counties. Near this Village, by the Side of a little River stands,

Camalet, a steep Mountain, of a very difficult Ascent; on the Top whereof are the plain Footsteps of an old decayed Camp, and a triple Rampire of Earth cast up, including 20 Acres. The Inhabitants call it *King Arthur's Palace*; but that it was really a Work of the *Romans*, is evident from the *Roman* Coins daily dug up there. The Hill is a Mile in Compass at the Top, four Trenches circling it, and between each of them an earthen Wall. On the very Top of the Hill, as hath been said, is an Area of

twenty Acres, or more, where in several Places, as *Leland* observes, might be seen the Foundations of Walls. And there was much dusky, blue Stone, which the People of the adjoining Villages had in his Time carried away: Besides the Coins, *Stow* tells us, of a Silver Horse-shoe dug up there in the Memory of that Age; and *Leland* describes it in a kind of Extasy thus: "Good Lord, what deep Ditches, what high Walls, what Precipices are here! In short, I look upon it as a very great Wonder, both of Art and Nature!" What the *Romans* might call it, we are altogether ignorant, unless it be that *Caer Camelion*, which we meet with in *Ninnius's* Catalogue by a Transposition of Letters for *Camelion*: But of that let the Learned judge.

Cholton, the Manor and Estate of *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Pain*, who died seized of it 9 *Edw. I.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *Robert*, who died possessed of it 9 *Ed. II.* and left it to his Son *Robert*, who having no Issue Male, *Isabel* his only Daughter became his Heir; and marrying *Sir Richard Poinings*, Knt. carried this Manor and many other Estates into his Family. *Sir Richard Poinings* went with the Duke of *Lancaster* into *Spain*, and there died. *Isabel* his Wife retaining her Inheritance till her Death, which happened 17 *Ed. II.* and then left it with her other Estates to *Robert Poinings* her Son, who enjoy'd it for his Life, and died possessed of it 25 *Hen. VI.* being slain at the Siege of *Orleans*, leaving *Eleanor* the Wife of *Sir Henry Percy*, Knt. her next Heir. A Moiety of the Advowson went also along with the Manor, which came together to the *Russels*, Earls of *Bedford*.

Lidford, or *Ludford*, a Manor granted to *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, in special Tail, Parcel of the Possessions of *James* Lord *Audley* attainted, in lieu of the Two thousand Marks *per Annum* promised him when he was created an Earl. He not being satisfy'd with the Deposition of King *Richard II.* entered into a Conspiracy with the Earl of *Kent*, and others, to depose King *Henry IV.* which being

being discover'd, he was taken and be-headed at *Plesby* in *Essex*. Being thus cut off, he was attainted in Parliament, and his Estate confiscated to the King. Yet his Son *Richard* died possessed of this Manor, and other Estates, which had been his Father's. He had no Issue, and so his Estate passed to his Brother *John*, who being restored in Blood, was afterwards created Duke of *Exeter*, and died possessed of this Manor and other Estates, descended to him from his Father and Brother, 26 *Hen. VI.*

Kingsdon, or *Kingsdown*, the Manor and Estate of *John Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arun-del*, of which he died possessed 13 *H. VI.* but it continued not long in his Family; for *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*, was by an Inquisition, taken at his Death, found possessed of it.

XXXII. The Hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Tintinbill*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Crukern* and *Kingsbury*; on the West with the Hundreds of *North-Curry* and *Abdick*; and on the North with the Hundreds of *Bulstoke* and *Pitney*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. The chief Town is

South-Petherton, from which the Hundred takes its Name. The River *Pedred* gave Name to this Town, being at first called *Pedridan*, and after *Petherton*, or *Pedred-town*. It was of old famous for being the Palace of King *Ina*, but now is of little Note for any thing, but that it is a Market-Town, the Market being weekly on *Thursday*, and Fair yearly on the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Nativity of *St. John Baptist*, *June 24.* and three Days next following, procured by *William* (*Cambden* says *Henry*) *d'Aubeny*, or *Albini*, 25 *Hen. VI.* The Manor had some Time before been in the Family; for *Giles d'Aubeny*, who had been Sheriff of the Counties of *Bedford* and *Bucks*, 10 *Hen. VI.* and died the 23d of the same Reign, bequeathed his Body to be

buried in the Chapel of *Our Lady*, in the Church of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* at *Petherton South*, before the Altar there, appointing that a Priest should sing for the Space of three Years in that Chapel for his Soul, *Joan* his Wife's, and *William d'Aubeny's*, his Kinsman. *Giles*, the Son of the first forementioned *William*, who succeeded his Father in his Estate, was a Man of Note in his Time, for being one of the Esquires of the Body to King *Edward IV.* he obtained, in Consideration of his many good Services, a Grant for Life of the Custody of that King's Park in this Town. This Lord ordered his Body to be buried in the Abbey of *St. Peters* at *Westminster*, and gave the Manors of *Winderlow* in *Wills*, and *Grickel-Gover* in *Dorsetshire*, for three Priests to be sustained perpetually to sing for his own, Father's and Mother's Souls; two at *St. Peters*, where he was buried, and the third in this Parish-Church, where divers of his Ancestors lay interred; and to have each of them for their Salary yearly Ten Marks Sterling. But soon after this, this Manor passed into the Family of the Lords *Hungerford*: For 7 *Edw. IV.* this Manor, then valued at 40 *l. per Annum* is found in the Schedule of the great Estate of *Mary*, the sole Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford*, about that Time married to *Edward* Lord *Hastings*, from whom the Earls of *Huntingdon* are descended, who bear yet some of the Titles, which she used before her Marriage, as *Hungerford*, *Botreux*, *Mouls*, and *Molins*.

Dr. Christopher Marks, Vicar of this Parish, and a Prebendary of *Wells*, was sequestred from this Living in the Times of the Civil Wars, and his other Preferments, with his real Estate. He afterwards was imprisoned at *Wells*; and tho' he lay in Prison but eleven Days, he could not be released till he had given a Bond of a Thousand Pounds, to appear before the Parliament, if summoned. He had a Wife, and 13 Children, and never had any Fifts paid him to support them. His Losses in Temporals only were computed at 5000 Pounds. He

He died before the Restoration, and left a miserable Family.

Chillington, a Manor granted by King *Richard III.* to *John Howard*, Kt. to hold of the Crown in special Tail, in Consideration that he had been faithful to the House of *York*, during the whole Reign of King *Edward IV.* his Brother; and to oblige him the more to continue firm to his Interests, he made him Earl Marshal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*, at the same Time conferring on his Son *Thomas* the Honour of Earl of *Surrey*; but he enjoy'd neither his Honours nor Estate long; for he was slain in the next Year in *Bosworth Field*, and being attainted in the next Parliament 1 *Hen. VII.* all his Estate was confiscated; but his Son, by his loyal and valiant Behaviour recovered all, being restored in Blood, and made Duke of *Norfolk*, as his Posterity continue.

Barrington, the Seat of Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. who in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* was High Sheriff of this County.

Bradway, now an inconsiderable Village; but being the Lordship of *Henry d'Ortray*, a Parliamentary Baron, he obtained of King *Edward I.* Reg. 32. a Licence for a Market every Week upon *Tuesday*, and a Fair yearly upon the Festival of *St. Aldelme*, and eight Days following; but we suppose the Market quite lost, if the Fair be continued.

Donzate, *Doneyate*, or *Donitt*, the Manor and Estate of *John de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, 20 *Rich. II.* when he died possessed of it, leaving it to his Cousin and next Heir Sir *John Montacute*, his Brother's Son; but *Elizabeth* his Lady surviving him, had for her Dowry an Assignment of this and divers other Manors in this County, and elsewhere. In this Family it remained after her Decease, till *Margaret*, Countess of *Salisbury* 10 *Hen. VIII.* matching her Daughter *Ursula* with *Henry* the Son and Heir of *Edward Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, settled this Manor, and divers others, upon the said *Henry* and *Ursula*, and the

Heirs of their Bodies lawfully begotten. But it seems as if *Margaret* had reserved her own Life in the Estates so settled, because she being attainted of Treason (in her Widowhood) 31 *Hen. VI.* II. in joining with the Marquess of *Exeter*, and executed on *Tower-hill*, 33 *Hen. VIII.* was found possessed of this Manor, then worth 27 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* per Annum, and divers other large Estates in this and other Counties.

East Chenock hath nothing remarkable in it, but a Salt-Spring, above Twenty Miles from the Sea. It is well watered by the River *Pedred*, near which it stands.

Lopen, or *Lopyn*, the Manor of *Humphrey*, Lord *Stafford of Hooke*, who died seized of it, and many other Estates 9 *Edw. IV.* He was beheaded at *Bridgewater*, for deserting the Earl of *Pembroke* in a Disgust, when he was sent to suppress the Northern Insurrection, under Sir *John Coniers*. He had been created Earl of *Devon* a little before, and dying without Issue, his Estate descended to *Elizabeth* and *Eleanor* his Cousins and Heirs then married.

Shepton-Beauchampe, so called from the Family of *Beauchamps* of *Hauke*, who were long Lords of it. *John* Lord *Beauchampe* died possessed of it 17 *Edw. III.* leaving it to his Son and Heir *John*. *Margaret* his Wife survived him, and had for her Dowry soon after his Death this Manor assigned her. She outlived her Son *John*, so that he never enjoy'd it, but at his Death left the Reversion of it with other Estates to his two Sisters *Cicely* and *Eleanor*, and their Heirs. This Manor upon the Partition passed to *Cicely*, who married to . . . *Turbervill*, and carried this with divers other Estates into his Family; for *Margaret* was dead before the Division was made. *Eleanor* married *John Meriet*, who died 3 *Rich. II.*

Whitstanton is famous for nothing but for being the Habitation of *Rob. Bret*, the Father of Dr. *Richard Bret*, who being educated under a good Tutor in *Lincoln College*, became thro' his own Industry eminent in Tongues, Divinity, and other Learning. He was in 1595. made

made Rector of *Quainton* near *Aylesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*, and in 1604 appointed one of the Translators of the Bible into English by King *James I.* He took his Doctor of Divinity's Degree in 1605. and was made one of the first Fellows of *Chelsea College*, founded by Dr. *Matth. Sutcliffe* in 1616. He died at *Quainton* in 1637. *Æt.* 70. and lies buried under a fair Monument in the Chancel there.

XXXIII. The Hundred of STONE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Barwick*, *Horchorn*, and *Dorsetshire*; on the South with the Hundred of *Coker*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Houndsborough* and *Martock*, and on the North with a Part of *Tintinhull* Hundred, and *Barwick*. The Fee of this Hundred was in *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington*, who having a Promise of Two thousand Marks *per Ann.* when he was made an Earl 12 *Rich. II.* had a Grant in special Tail of this Hundred and diverse Manors in Lieu of it, being a Part of the Possession of *James Lord Audley* attainted, which he after secured to himself and the Heirs of his Body, by *Elizabeth*, his Wife, Daughter of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by another Grant 16 *Rich. II.* His Son *Richard* inherited this Hundred and his other Estates; but dying without Issue, left them to his Brother *John*, who was created Duke of *Exeter*, and died seized of them 25 *Hen. VI.* leaving them with his other Estates to his Son *Henry*. The principal Town of this Hundred is

Evil, *Evel*, or *Yeovill*, a Borough-Town, situate on the River *Evil*, which is a Branch of the *Parret*. It is a Market-Town, and hath a good Market weekly on *Friday*, for Corn, Cheese, Hemp, &c. and a Fair yearly on

This Manor 8 *Edw. II.* was the Estate of *John Lord Maltravers*, who procured a Licence of Free-Warren for this his Manor of the same King, *Reg. 12.* His Son of the same Name, as well as himself, were Men of Eminency at the same Time; but leaving no Issue Male, their

Estate by the female Heirs went into other Families.

In the Moors, as you go from *Yeovil* to *Bridgewater*, in the extreme Drought that there was in 1666. some Lengths of Pasture grew withered and parched much sooner than others, and the parched Places seemed to some, that were curious Observers, to bear the Length and Shape of Trees. In some of them they digged, and found Oaks as black as Ebony in them; which Success has made others eager to search for more, and many Hundreds have by that means been taken up in other Parts of the County.

Brimpton, the Seat of Sir *Philip Sydenham*, Bar. whose Ancestors have lived long in this Village; as Sir *John Sydenham*, Knt. who died in 1625. and *Humphrey Sidenham*, his Kinsman, the most eloquent Preacher of his Time, preached his Funeral Sermon on *Eccles. xii. 5.* Sir *John Sydenham*, his Son, Bar. Several of this Family were also High Sheriffs in their Time; as *John Sydenham*, Esq. in the fifteenth Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; *George Sydenham*, in the nineteenth of the same Reign, and *Nicholas Sydenham*, in the twenty-seventh.

Henford, or *Hynesford*, the Manor of *John Lord Maltravers*, who dying without Issue Male, this Manor and his other Estate was divided between his two Grand-daughters *Joan*, and *Eleanor*, who being married to *John*, Son of *Richard Earl of Arundel*, had this Manor for her Purparty, and carried it with other Estates into his Family. He died possessed of it 3 *Rich. II.* and left it to his Son *John*; but this Manor being Part of his Mother's Dowry, was in the Possession of *Reginald Lord Cobham*, by her Marriage, for some few Years, and then by her Death returned to her Son by *John Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, of her Husband's Name, who at his Death 13 *H. VI.* was found possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Humphrey*.

Mershe, or *Marsh*, the Manor and Estate of *Nicholas S. Maur*, who died possessed of it 35 *Edw. III.* leaving it to *Nicholas*, his Son; but he dying in his Minority,

nority, his Estate passed to his Brother *Richard S. Maur*, who died possessed 2 *Hen. IV.* leaving his Estate to *Alice*, his only Daughter, who marrying to Sir *William le Zouche*, Kt. carried this Manor with other Estates into that Family, of whom *William Lord Zouche*, and *S. Maur* died possessed of it.

Mudford, or *Modford*, a Part of that vast Estate, which the Conqueror gave *Baldwin de Brionis*, or *Vicecomes*, after he had assisted him in subduing *England*, as a Reward of his Fidelity and Courage. This Manor, we suppose, continued in his Posterity till the Reign of King *Edward I.* when *Alan Plugenet* died possessed of it *Anno 27.* and left it to his Son *Alan*, and his Posterity; from whom it passed to the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devon*, in the Reigns of King *Henry the IVth*, or *Vth*; for *Edward Courtney*, who was Earl of *Devon* in those Reigns, died possessed of this Manor and divers other Estates 7 *Hen. V.* leaving them to *Hugh*, his Son and Heir.

Preston, or *Prestitone*, a Manor which Earl *Harold*, afterwards King *Harold*, was possessed of among many others in divers Counties in *Edward the Confessor's* Time, as appears by the Conqueror's Survey, commonly called *Domesday-Book*. He was slain by the *Normans*, and his vast Estate thereby fell into the Conqueror's Power, who distributed it to his Great Captains.

XXXIV. The Hundred of TAUNTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Andersfield*, *Bulstone*, and *Abdick*; on the South with *Devonshire*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Milverton*, *North-Curry*, and *Williton*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Canington*. The River *Tbone*, into which divers little Rivulets empty themselves in this Hundred, runs thro' the Midst of it, and washes *Taunton*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and the Government is under the High Sheriff. The Chief Town is

Taunton, or *Thonton*, which signifies *Thones-town*, or a Town on the River *Tbone*, on the Banks of which it stands most delicately seated. It is a large, well-built Town, in Length a Mile on the Road, containing two Parishes, which have each their Church. 'Tis govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, and other Corporation-Officers; and sends Burgesses to Parliament. It hath two good Markets weekly, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and Fairs yearly. It contains about 20000 Inhabitants, who drive a great Trade in Druggets, Shaloons, Serges, &c. *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons* built a Castle here, which *Desburgia*, his Wife, levelled with the Ground, after she had driven *Eadricth*, King of the *East-Saxons* out of it; who having got Possession of it, made it a Curb to the whole County, which he treated as conquered by him with great Severity.

In the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, this Town gelded, (as *Domesday-Book* relates it) for Fifty-four Hides of Land; had Sixty-three Burghers, and was held by the Bishop of *Winchester*, whose Pleadings were kept here three times a Year. These Customs belong to *Taunton*, Burgharite, Robbers, Breach of the Peace, Hannifare, Pence of the Hundred, and *St. Peter's Pence*; to hold thrice a Year the Bishop's Pleadings without Admonition; and to go into the Army with the Bishop's Men. [The Learned here dispute about the original Words, which are render'd *St. Peter's Pence*; for the Text is, *Denarii St. Petri Circieti*, which the Learned *Selden* believes ought to be read *Circseti*; but others are rather of Opinion that the true Reading is *Circseati*, from the Saxon Word *Seat*, Revenues, or Riches, implying that *St. Peter's Pence* were Church-Revenues.] Of the Manor of this Town we have no Account, till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when we find it the Estate of *William Lord Bonville*, an antient Family of this County: For *William*, the Son of *Nicholas Bonville*, was Knighted by King *Henry III.* Reg. 35. Of

Of him descended *William* Lord *Bonville* of *Chewton*, who favouring the House of *York*, which then aimed at the Crown, he was taken in the second Battle of *St. Albans*, 38 *Hen. VI.* and beheaded, leaving *Cicely* his Grand-child (Daughter of his eldest Son *William*, who was slain before at the Battle of *Wakefield*) his Heir; *Elizabeth*, his Widow, had this Manor for her Dowry, but after her Decease it came to *Cicely*, who marrying to *John Bourcher* Lord *Fitz-Warine*, afterwards created Earl of *Bath*, brought this Manor into that Family.

In the Tenth Year of King *William III.* there was an Act of Parliament passed for the making and keeping the River *Thone* navigable from *Bridgwater* to this Town.

The Country about this Town is beautified with fine green Meadows, and abounds with delightful Gardens and Orchards, which with the Thickness of the Villages round it do wonderfully charm the Eyes of the Spectators, but not so much as the Hearts of the Peasantry, who are so highly conceited of their good Country (so fruitfull with the Sun and Soil (as they say) that it needs no Manuring) that they think it a Disparagement to be born in any other Place, as if none were like it in all *England*, nay in the whole World. This Country is by the Inhabitants called *Taunton-Dean*, and from the high Conceit of this People of it, hath risen this Proverb, *Where should I be born else but in Taunton-Dean?* when any pride themselves in the Place of their Nativity.

The Church here is a Vicarage, dedicated to *St. Mary*, of small Value indeed, but very remarkable for its original Endowment, which was not allotted in a dead Salary, or a bare pecuniary Pension, but in standing Provisions of all Accommodations for human Life, as Meat, Drink, House, Land, Horse, Servants, Corn, Hay, &c. (as it is probable most other Vicarages were, so that at all Times the Vicar should be

supported in Plenty and Honour; and yet there was usually added a Pension in Money, as an Overplus, for a greater Encouragement. The Endowment runs thus.

The Appointment of the Vicarage of Taunton, made Novemb. 1308.

The Vicar shall receive every Week through the Year 21 Canonical Loaves, and 42 Conventual Flagons of Ale, and seven Loaves of bouted Bread of the same Weight as the Canonical Loaves, and 23 Loaves of fine Wheat Flower, and 15 Marks in Silver every Year, and six Loads of Hay, and seven Bushels of Oats every Week for his Horse, and two Shillings for shoing his Horse a Year, and all Legacies in his Parish; and let him have an House, and Out-houses; and as an Augmentation, two Quarters of Bread-Corn, from the Grange, or Granary of the Priory. Besides this Endowment, the Vicars at any Time, when they would visit them, had Diet and Lodging with their Impropriators, as long as they pleased.

The Parliament had a Garrison in this Town in the Beginning of the Civil Wars, which the King's Friends, after the Advantage they had gained at *Launceston* in *Cornwall*, besieged and took without any Opposition: For as soon as the King's Army appeared, the Parliament-Soldiers left the Town, and fled to *Bridgwater*. The Government of it was given by Prince *Maurice*, and the Marquess of *Hartford* to Sir *John Starvel*, and they stay'd with the Army seven or eight Days about this Town, to settle the Garrison with those of *Lime* and *Dunster*: But the Army used such Liberty, as caused much Dissatisfaction. But the King kept not this Garrison, nor *Lime* long; for the next Year they came into the Parliament's Hands, and much infested the Country thereabouts as far as *Exeter*, with their continual Incursions. The King being acquainted with it, ordered Sir *John Berkeley*, Governor of *Exeter*, to restrain them for

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the present, and afterwards the Prince ordered the Lord *Goring* with Sir *Richard Greenwill* to reduce it. The Lord *Goring* in a fullen Mood refused to obey, and went to *Bath*, and the Party sent to *Taunton*, was put under the Command of Sir *Joseph Wagstaff*; and so *Taunton* was besieged. *Goring* in the mean Time had brought about his Design, to be made Governor of the Western Parts of *England*, and was thereupon sent to *Taunton*, which *Fairfax* had just before relieved; but *Goring* coming opportunely, fell upon *Fairfax*'s Men, and routed them, not doubting but that in a little Time he should gain the Town, though it was plain he never minded to do it. In this Town there is a well-endowed Grammar-School, which is now in a very flourishing Condition, under the Direction of the Learned Mr. *James Upton*, the present Master.

Cheddon, the Estate and Lordship of the Family of *Fitz-Pain*, of which *Robert* Lord *Fitz-Pain* dying possessed, left it to his Daughter and Heir *Isabel*, then married to *Richard* Lord *Poinings*. She held it after her Husband's Decease with other Estates of her Inheritance, and left it 17 *Rich. II.* to her Son *Robert* Lord *Poinings*, who died seized of it 25 *Hen. VI.* and having no Issue, left this Manor and all other Estates to his Grand-daughter *Eleanor*, married to Sir *Henry Percy* Kt. afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*, in whose Right he enjoy'd them.

Combiflouree, the Seat of *John Francis*, Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County 37 *Eliz.*

Cothurstou, or *Cotholston*, the Seat of one of the Branches of the Family of *Stawel*, which is of great Antiquity in this County; some of whom served in Parliament for their County, and intermarried with several of the Nobility. The Lord *Stawel* mentioned in *Somerton*, descended from this Branch of that Family, tho' the *Stawels* of *Stawel* were many of them Persons of good Note. They had a Seat here, but it was

brought to an Heap of Ruins in the late Civil Wars.

Gablinton, or *Gewelton*, the Lordship of *William*, Earl of *Ewe*, in the Time of the General Survey, called *Domesday-Book*. His Posterity continued till King *Henry III.*'s Reign.

Ill-Briwere, the Lordship of *John* Lord *Mobun*, who died possessed of it 7 *Ed. I.* leaving it and his other Estates to his Son and Heir *John* (called *John* the Second) Lord *Mobun*.

Lawrence Liddiard, the native Place of Dr. *Thomas Manton*, who having taken his Degrees at *Oxford*, became Minister of *Culliton* in *Devonshire*, afterwards of *Newington* in *Middlesex*, and at length of *St. Paul's Church Covent-Garden*. He was ordained in 1660. at *Westminster*, by *Thomas*, Bishop of *Galloway*, and contributed so much towards King *Charles II.* Restoration, that he was sworn one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, created Doctor of Divinity by his Majesty's Letters, and a good Deanery designed for him, supposing that he would have conformed, as Dr. *Reynolds* did. He was one of the Commissioners at the *Savoy* Conference, and earnestly endeavour'd to get his Majesty's Declaration for Ecclesiastical Affairs passed into a Law; but failing in that, he refused to conform, and left his Living, and lost his Deanery; yet kept up a Dissenting Meeting, in or near *Covent-Garden*, to his Death. Dr. *Bates* gives him this Character in his Sermon preached at his Interment, viz. That he was of a clear Judgment, rich Fancy, strong Memory, and happy Elocution, much improved by diligent Study. He hath many Sermons and Expositions in Print, and dying Oct. 18. 1677. was buried in *Newington Church*.

In the Year 1666. two large earthen Pitchers full of Medals, in Weight 80 Pounds each, were digged up by Labourers with Mattocks in ploughed Fields, the one at *Lawrence Lydiard*, and the other within the Parish of *Stogumber* (or *Stoke-Gomer*) adjoining to it; upon

upon which a certain Antiquary makes this Observation: That the *Romans* after their Conquest of the other Parts of *Britain* came in the last Place to the *Cangi* in *Somerset*; and having conquered them in the Valley between *Taunton* and *Watvel*, at, or near the Place now called *Conquest*, still continued a Legion, or Part of one at least hereabouts, which they paid with such Money as was found in the above-mentioned Pitchers, to prevent any Insurrections by Land, or Invasions by Sea; and when these Forces were called home to relieve the Empire, distressed by the Irruptions of the Northern Nations, they buried these Treasures, which he calls

Claudius Caesar's, and the *Old Roman Emperors Treasure*, found near *Conquest*.

Mr. Gooden was Rector and Patron of this Church, worth 2 or 300 a Year, in the Times of the Civil Wars, and was a great Sufferer in it. He was assaulted in the Church, while he was preaching, and dragged out of his Pulpit. The Fifths of his Living, had they been paid him, being 50 or 60 *l* would have been some small Subsistence to his Family; but when he demanded them, the Wife of his Successor told him, There was nothing due to him, but if he would go into the Barn, and thresh, he should be paid what he earned. And so getting nothing, he was forced to sell the Advowson of the Living to Sir . . . *Portman*, for what he could get, which was about 100 *l*. to keep himself and Family from Starving. 'Tis thought this barbarous Usage hasten'd his Death.

Orchard, the Manor and Estate of the Family of *Orchards*, who took their Name from it. From them it descended by Inheritance to the *Portmans*, Kts.; but that Family being extinct in the late Sir *William Portman*, Kt. he left it to the *Seymours*, his Cousin-Germans by the Mother's Side, who now enjoy it, and have their Residence here, having taken the Name of *Portman*. From the *Portmans*

this Town took the Name of *Portman-Orchard*.

Sir *John Portman*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* was descended of this Family, when his Father by the Heirels of the *Orchards* settled here, and was the first Heir of their Estate. He continued but two Years in his Place before he died in it. He left a great Estate to his Family, one of whom was lately a Baronet: *Henry Portman* also of this Place was High Sheriff of this County 11 *Eliz.* and Sir *John Windham*, Kt. who had his Residence here, bore the same Office 2d of King *James I.*

Pixton, a Village, whose Manor belonging to the Lord *Bonville*, came to *Cicely*, his only Daughter and Heir, and so passed as in *Taunton*, and other Places.

Staplegrave is remarkable for nothing but the Disappropriation of the Parsonage which in the Reign of Queen *Mary I.* was united with the Vicarage, and made Presentative for ever by the joint Consent of the Patron, Queen, and Ordinary. Instances of such Disappropriations are common in the Bishop's Registers before the Reformation, but not so since.

XXXV. The Hundred of WELLOW.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Bathform* and *Wiltshire*; on the South with the Hundreds of *Froom* and *Kilmerston*; on the West with the Hundreds of *Chewton* and *Keinsbam*; and on the North with the River *Avon*, which parts it from the Hundred of *Bathform*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the Crown, and in the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The Chief Town in this Hundred is

Wellow, from which the Hundred takes its Name. In antient Writings it is called *Welewe*. The Manor was the Estate of *Bartholomew Lord Berghersh*, 16 *Edw. III.* when that Lord having attended the King in his Wars in *Britanny*, obtained a Charter for free Warren

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in all his Demefne Lands here and in other Places in this County, and others; and having been summoned to Parliament from the first to the twenty-eighth Year of that King, died possessed of it the next Year, leaving this Manor with other Estates to *Bartholomew* his eldest Son and Heir, which at length descended to *Elizabeth*, his Daughter and Heir, who married to *Edward* Lord *Spencer*. She survived the said Lord *Spencer*, and sold this and some other Estates to *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, 6 *Rich.* II. He died possessed of it 22 *Rich.* II. having before obtained a License for Free-Warren for it, and left it to his Son *Walter*; but his Mother *Joan* surviving, she had this Manor assigned to her for her Dowry, so that he came not into Possession of, till 13 *Hen.* IV. His Family enjoy'd it divers Successions, till Issue Male failing, *Mary* the Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford* carried it into the Family of *Edward* Lord *Hastings* by Marriage, &c. Here is a Fair yearly on *St. Dunstan's Day*, May 19.

In this Manor of *Wellow* was discover'd in the Year 1685. a *Roman* chequer'd Pavement under Ground, as some were digging, with white, and blue, and red Colours.

Cammerton, or *Camelerton*, the Manor and Estate of *William* Lord *Botreux*, 37 *Hen.* VI. when he gave to the Prior and Convent of *Bath* his Manor of *Yewelton* in this County, with certain Lands in this Place, to the End that they should cause a *Mafs* to be celebrated daily for the King, Queen, Prince, himself, and his Wife, for their good Estate here in this Life, and for the Health of their Souls after their Death: And three Days before Easter (when *Mafs* shall not be said) there shall be a Distribution of Six-pence to the Poor of *Bath*, in Bread, so that none have less than the Value of a Farthing. He died 2 *Edw.* IV. leaving *Margaret*, his only Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *Robert Hungerford*, Knt. the eldest Son of Sir *Walter*.

Corson, or *Corsecomb* the Lordship of *Nicholas* Lord *S. Maur*, 35 *Ed.* III. when

he died possessed of it, and left it to his Son *Nicholas*; who dying in his Minority, his Brother *Richard* succeeded in his Inheritance, of which this Manor was a Part.

Farley, or *Farleigh*, the Manor and Estate of *Bartholomew* Lord *Berghersh*, 16 *Edw.* III. when that Lord obtained a Charter of Free-Warren for all his Demefne Lands here. His Grand-daughter, who was the sole Heir of his Son *Bartholomew*, sold it with other Estates to *Robert* Lord *Hungerford*, who being an Adherent to the Family of *Lancaster*, was attainted by Parliament, when King *Edward* IV. was settled on the Throne, and his Lands being confiscated, this Manor with other Parts of his Estates was given to *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester* his Brother, 2 *Edw.* II. In that Duke's Hands it remained, till he mounted the Throne, when in Consideration of his constant Adherence to the Family of *York*, during the whole Time of King *Edward* IV. his Brother's Reign, the said King *Richard* (the Third of that Name) to retain him still firm to his Interests, made *John* Lord *Howard* Earl Marshal of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*; which great Honours, that he might maintain with a suitable Grandeur and Equipage, he granted him in special Tail, with many other large Estates, the Castle, Lordship and Manor of *Farleigh* in this County. The Castle stood upon an Hill, but is now quite demolish'd. It was, while it stood, the Seat of the *Hungerfords*, and in the Chapel they had a Burial-Place, in which *Thomas* Lord *Hungerford* was buried Anno 1398. *Humphrey* de *Bobun* the 2d being a great Admirer of the *Cluniack* Monks, gave the Church of this Place to the Abbey of *Lewes* in *Suffex*, as a Cell. This Town at present goes by the Name of *Farley Castle* to distinguish it from

Farley-Hungerford, another Manor of the *Hungerford* Family, in the Parish-Church whereof *Joanna*, the Widow of *Walter Hungerford*, bequeathed her Body to be buried in the Chapel of *St. Anne*, appointing that after her Decease, with all

all possible Speed, her Executors should cause Three thousand Masses to be celebrated for her Soul, and the Souls of all the Faithful departed; and on the Day of her Funeral Twelve poor Women cloathed in Russet with Linen Hoods, and Stockings and Shoes suitable, should hold 12 Torches burning about her Body. And

Farley-Mountfort, which was also the Estate of the *Hungerfords*, of whom Sir *Thomas Hungerford* having fortified his House here without a License, was forced to beg Pardon for his so doing, which having obtained, he procured a Charter for a Free-Warren for the said Manor. He departed this Life 22 *Rich. II.* leaving *Thomas Lord Hungerford* his Heir; but *Joan* his Wife surviving him, had this Manor assigned her for her Dowry, which she held till 13 *Hen. IV.* when by her Death it came to her Son and Heir *Thomas*.

Inglestone, or *Inglestone*, the Manor and Estate of Sir *John Tiptoft*, of which he died possessed 21 *Hen. VI.* leaving *John* his Son and Heir.

Newton St. Loe, one of those Manors which are set down in the Schedule of the great Estate of the Lady *Mary Hungerford*, valued at 29 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* who being the Heir of that Family, and marrying *Edward Lord Hastings*, carried her vast Estate into that Family.

Twiverton, whose Parsonage was the Estate of the Priory of *Minchinbarrow*, but falling into the King's Hands by the Dissolution, was exchanged by King *Edward VI.* with Sir *Tho. Hineage* for other Estates.

XXXVI. The Hundred of WELLS, or WELFORD.

This Hundred is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of *Chewton* and *Kilmerston*; on the South by the Hundreds of *Glaston* and *Whiston*; on the West by the Hundreds of *Bempton* and *Winterstoke*; and on the North by the Hundred of *Bedminster*. The Fee of it is in the Crown, and under the Government of

the High Sheriff. The Chief Place in it is the City of

Wells, which *Leland* tells us that it was formerly called *Theodorodunum*; others say, it was called *Belga*; and *Bp. Godwin*, from a Charter of *Edward the Confessor's*, *Tidinton*; and in Latin, *Fontanensis Ecclesia*. The Name of it now is *Wells*, so called from the Wells that spring up in all Parts of it. It may justly challenge the Pre-eminence of most Towns of this County, for Populousness and Stateliness of Buildings, being all well contrived and built of Stone. It sends Burgesses to Parliament, and is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, seven Aldermen, and Sixteen Gown-Men, having two Markets weekly on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and four Fairs,

It has several graceful Buildings, both publick and private; as the Bishop's Palace, which towards the South looks like a Castle, as it is fortify'd with a Wall and a Ditch; and the Prebendaries and Dean's Houses on the other Side are very neat. In the Way from the Palace to the Market, *Thomas Bekington*, Bishop of this See, built a very beautiful Gate, and Twelve stately Stone Houses of the same Height hard by in the Market-Place. In the Middle whereof is a Market-house, supported by seven outer Pillars, and a curious Arch, built by Bishop *William Knights*, and Dean *Woolman*. It is commonly called *The Cross*. Besides this there hath been built a fair Market-house of late Years between the said Cross and the Gate which leads to the Palace. All these are in the East Part of the Town.

It hath a Church, and a College built by King *Ina*, to the Honour of *St. Andrew*, which was presently endowed by several great Men with large Revenues. Among the Rest, King *Kinewulph* gave to it a great many neighbouring Places in the Year 766. His Charter runs thus; I *Kinewulph*, King of the *West-Saxons*, for the Love of God, and (which shall not be here particularly mentioned) some Vexations of our *Cornish* Enemies,

do by the Consent of my Bishops and Nobleman, humbly make over by Gift, a certain Parcel of Ground to the Apostle and Servant of God St. *Andrew*, i. e. Eleven Mansions near the River called *Welwe*, towards the Increase of the Monastery, situate near the great Fountain, called *Wielee*. This Grant we here set down both on the Account of its Antiquity, and because some are of Opinion, that the Place took its Name from the River. The Church is indeed exceeding beautiful, and nothing can be finer than its Frontispiece towards the West, which is one entire Pile of Statues, curiously wrought out of Freestone, and of great Antiquity: In the West Part of the City is a Parish-Church, dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*, and near it an Hospital, built by *Nicholas Bulwith*, Bishop of this See, for Twenty-four poor People, with suitable Revenues for their Maintenance.

The *Mendip-Hills* encompass this City around on the East and North Sides, and from thence run a great Way towards *Bristol* in Length and Breadth. They are very remarkable, being called in old Records *Munedupp*, or rather *Moinedopp*, from the many Knolls there are visible, and the Steepness of their Ascents. *Leland* calls them *Minerary Hills*, or as others, *Mineragia*, from the Richness of the Leaden Mines found in them; the Oar of which being digged in great Abundance, and afterwards melted down into Piggs and Sows, as the Miners call them, the Lead is conveyed to *Bristol*, and from thence it is transported to many other Places: In these Mines it is free for any *English* Man to work, except he hath forfeited his Right by stealing any of the Oar, or Workmens Tools. In this Case the Law and Custom of the Miners is worth Observation. The Groviers (for so they call the Miners here, as they call the Pits, Groves) living at some Distance, usually leave their Tools, and the Oar they have got, often open upon the Hills, or at most only shut up in a slight Hutt. Whoever among them steals any

thing, and is found guilty, is thus punished: He is shut up in one of their Hutt; and dry Fern, Furzes, and some other combustible Matter being set round it, is set on Fire. When it is on Fire, the Criminal, who has his Hands and Feet at Liberty, is allowed with them (if he can) to break down the Hutt, and having made himself a Passage, get free, and be gone; but he must never more come to work among them, nor ever have any more to do about the Hills. This they call *The Burning of the Hill*. Upon these Hills the King had a Forest, of which the Family of *Mortimer*, Earls of *March*, had the Bailiwick, or Custody, 34 *Ed. III.* and 3 *Hen. VI.*

Ooby-Hole, or *Wokey-Hole*, as some call it, one of the most admirable Pieces of Nature's Workmanship, by the Suffrage of all Travellers, is among these Hills. It hath its Name, say some of our Antiquaries, without Doubt from *Ogo*, a *British* Word, signifying a Cave; or from the *Saxon* Word *roc*, which signifies crooked, or creeky. It is a dark, dismal Cave, into which the Curious enter with their Guides, by a Door so narrow as they are forced to crowd thro' it, and the Description they give of it, is this. It is parted into several Rooms, as a Kitchen, an Hall, a Dancing-room, a Cellar, &c. in which there are strange Resemblances of Creatures, and Things artificial in the natural Rock; as of a Man's Head, a Tomb-stone, a Dog; the Rock in which they are incorporated, Part of it glistering like Silver, and Part like Diamonds, and both appearing very pleasant to the Eye; a Bell, a Guile-fat, an hollow Cistern, always full of Water, but never running over, tho' receiving every Moment fresh Supplies by the Drops which trickle from the Top of the Rock; the Statue of a Woman, which they call the *Old Witch*, of a white Stone, like Alabaster; another Cistern, almost six Foot square, and of a considerable Depth, always brim full of Water, yet never runs over, tho' the Water continually drops into it from above, because it grows big-

bigger thro' the petrifying Nature of the Water; a Rivulet, which with a pretty loud Noise glides thro' the Cave; Fitches of Bacon, four together; a Woman big with Child; Organ-pipes, very like those in our Churches; chequer'd Configurations of various Colours, glittering like Silver and precious Stones, with a fine, even, sandy Floor; a melodious Eccho; the Likeness of a Chimney; a Stone Table; an huge, massy Stone, called *The Great Gun*, which being taken up, and let fall to the Ground, will make a Noise as loud as a Canon; Water incessantly dropping from the Top of the Rock, congealed into a glassy Substance, like Icicles, and as clear as Crystal at first, but at length turned into Rock itself, found not in small Pieces, but in such great Quantities as would load many Carts; and a Rivulet, which runs sometimes with a small, and sometimes in a larger Current, and having got out of the Cave, sets 30 Mills on Work, as the People say. This City hath long been, and still is an Episcopal See, of which we shall give an Account in our Ecclesiastical History, with the Names of the Bishops that have sat in it to this Time.

Easton, the Lordship of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, who died possessed of it (poison'd, as was supposed, in *Italy*) 42 *Ed. III.* leaving Issue his only Daughter and Heir *Philippa*, married at proper Years to *Edmund Mortimer*, the third Earl of *March* of that great Family, from whom the *York* Family, by marrying *Anne Mortimer*, the Female Heir, derived their Title to the Crown.

Westbury, a Village, in which *William Cannings*, the famous Mayor of *Bristol* built a College; and after he had born that Office five times, took Orders, and retiring from all worldly Business, became the Dean of his own College. He was buried in the Church of *St. Mary Ratcliff*, at *Bristol*, and hath there two honorary Statues set up for him, one in the Habit of a Magistrate, and the other of a Clergy-man, as he was at his Death.

Westcomb, or *Widcomb*, the Manor and Estate of *John Lord Tiptoft*, of which he died possessed 21 *Hen. VI.* and left it with his other Estates to his Son and Heir *John*, who was 27 *Hen. VI.* created Marquess of *Worcester*. He was Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Justice of *North-Wales*.

Wookey, a small Village, of no Note but for the Birth of *Dr. Thomas Godwin*, who being educated in *Magdalen College, Oxford*, became very eminent for his Knowledge in the *Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Tongues*; and being made Master of Arts, was chosen Head-Master of *Abington School* in *Berkshire*, where he brought up many Men, who afterwards were eminent both in Church and State. He was made Doctor of Divinity in 1636. And being much worn out with the Drudgery of a School, had the Rectory of *Brightwell* near *Wallingford* in *Berkshire* conferred on him; which he kept to his dying Day. He hath written these Books, which have been of great Use to Posterity; *v. z.* An Exposition of the *Roman Antiquities*, *Oxf.* 1613. A Synopsis of the *Hebrew Antiquities*, for the Explication of the New Testament, *Oxford*, 1616. *Moses and Aaron*, the Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites of the *Hebrew*; printed in 1625. and some other Things. He was a very grave and learned Man, and a Grace to his Profession. He died at *Brightwell*, and was buried in the Chancel there; and over his Grave his Wife laid a Marble Stone.

XXXVII. The Hundred of WHISTON.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Wells* and *Bruton*; on the South with the Hundred of *Catteshall*; on the West with the Hundred of *Glaston*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Wells* aforesaid. The Fee of the Hundred is in the Crown, and under the Government of the High Sheriff. The chief Town in this Hundred is

Shipton-Mallet, a Market-Town, whose Market is weekly on *Friday*, and Fair yearly on

This
Manor

Manor of *Shipton* having been for many Successions in the Possession of the Family of *Malet*, took the Addition of *Shipton-Malet*; as did also *Curry-Malet*, from them. *William Malet* in the Reign of King *Henry I.* held two Knights Fees in this Town of the Abbot of *Glastenbury*. In this Family it continued till another *William Malet* dying without Issue Male, his two Daughters and Heirs, *Mabel* married to *Hugh de Vivion*, or *Vivon*, and *Helenise*, married to *Robert de Muscegros*, inherited his Estate. This Manor upon the Partition fell to be *Mabel's* Part, and after some Time passed in Marriage by *Cicely*, Daughter and Coheir to *Maud de Kyme*, and Coheir and one of the Heirs of *John de Vivon*, to *John de Beauchamp* of *Hacche*. She survived her Husband, and was a great Improver of her Husband's Estate for her Son *John*, then a Minor: For she 11 *Edw. II.* obtained that King's Charter for a Market every Week upon *Monday*, at her Manor of *Shepton-Malet*, and a Fair yearly upon the Eve, Day, and Morrow after the Feast of *St. Barnabas* the Apostle. After her Death, which happened 14 *Edw. II.* this Manor with her other Estates went to her Son and Heir *John*, who soon after did his Homage to the Abbot of *Glastenbury* for one Knight's Fee in this Parish. He died possessed of this Manor 17 *Edw. III.* leaving his Son and Heir *John de Beauchamp*, who leaving no Issue, *Cicely* and *Eleanor* his two Sisters were his Heirs. The Manor became the Purparty of *Cicely*, who was married to one *Mr. Turbervil*. But that Family not being noble, we find no more of this Manor, till the Reign of King *Henry VI.* when we find one Moiety of it in the Possession of Sir *John Tiptoft*, Knt. whose Son *John* was afterwards created Earl of *Worcester*, and in the same Reign the whole Lordship to be the Estate of *Thomas Lord De la Ware*, in whose Posterity it continued, but how long, we know not.

There are many Villages in this Hundred, but we have no Information of them.

XXXVIII. The Hundred of WHITLEIGH.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundred of *Glaston*; on the South with the Hundred of *Somerton*; on the West with the Hundred of *North-Petherton*; and on the North with the Hundred of *Bempton*. The Fee of this Hundred is in the King, and the Government of it under the Jurisdiction of the High Sheriff. There is no Market-Town in this Hundred; the Villages of any Note are

Ashton, where Sir *Hugh Smith*, Knt. who was High Sheriff of this County in the ninth Year of King *James I.* had his Seat.

Compton-Dundo, or, as we find it in our Histories, *Compton juxta Dundene*: This Manor was the hereditary Estate of *Cicely*, the Daughter and Coheir of *Maud de Kyme*, and Coheir and one of the Heirs of *John de Vivon*. She in 17 *Edw. II.* obtained that King's Charter for a weekly Market upon *Thursday* at this her Manor of *Compton* near *Dundene*, and a Fair yearly on the Eve, Day and Morrow after the Feast of *St. Mary Magdalene*. She being married to *John Beauchampe* of *Hacche*, left this and her other Estates to her Son *John de Beauchamp*, and his Posterity. We find in our Records a Manor in this County, called *Compton-Daune*, which was the Estate of the Lords *Burnell*; and by *Maud Burnell* the Heir of that Family, translated into the Family of Sir *John Handloe* by Marriage, who in her Right became Lord *Burnell*; which we suppose must be this Manor of *Compton-Dundo*, (Corruptions and Changes of Names being so common in our Records) because in our Villars's we can discover no other Name in this County that comes near it.

Cussington, or *Cossington*, a Village of no Note but for being the Estate and Seat of the Lord *Thomas Pawlet*, second Son of *William Pawlet*, Marquess of *Winchester*, by *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *William Capel*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *London* in 1509. He married *Mary*, the Daugh-

Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Moor* of *Melpeß* in the County of *Dorset*, Esq;

Dundene, the Manor and Estate of the *Malets*; for *William Malet* held Ten Knights Fees of the Abbot of *Glastenbury*, in this his Manor of *Dundene*. The Family of *Malets* failing, the female Heir *Mabel*, by her Marriage, translated this Manor with other Estates descended to her from her Ancestors, to the Family of *Vivon* or *Vivion*, whose female Coheir, in the same Manor, carried it into the Family of the *Beauchamps* of *Hacche*. Her Son and Heir *John de Beauchampe* inherited this Manor after her Death, and left it to his Son; but his Widow, *Margaret*, surviving him, she had this Manor, and other Estates assigned to her for her Dowry, which after her Decease returned to her Son and Heir *John de Beauchamp* and his Heirs.

Dunbeved or *Downhead*, the Manor and Estate of *John Tuchet* Lord *Audley*, to whom it came by Marriage or Purchase from the Family of *Brians*; for Sir *William Brian*, Knt. dying seised of this Manor, and some others, without Issue, his Estate was divided between his Cousins and next Heirs, *Philippa* and *Elizabeth*; to the last of whom, the Wife of *Robert Lovel*, this Manor fell, upon the Division. The Family of *Audleys*, who by the Marriage of the Heir General of the *Tuchets*, became possessed of this Estate, and many others, were attainted in King *Edward IV.*'s Reign, and their Estate, of which this Manor was a Part, given to *George Duke of Clarence*, that King's Brother; who being drowned in a Butt of *Malmsey* for treasonable Practices against his Brother, his Estate was confiscated, and this Manor with the rest seised by the King, after which we see nothing of it.

Edington, a small Village, where about Fifty Years since were found several Hundreds of Moulds of fine Clay for Coining, and near them a Floor of Chequer-work.

Halton, the Manor and Estate of *Roger de Molis*, or *Moels*, 13 *Edw. I.* who

died possessed of it that Year, and left it to his Son *John de Moels*, his Heir. His Posterity enjoyed it a few Successions, and at length another *John*, who died 11 *Edw. III.* without Heirs Male, leaving his Two Daughters, *Muriel* and *Isabel*, his Heirs. *Muriel*, who had married Sir *Thomas Courtney*, Knt. had for her Purparty certain Lands in this Town, but the Manor was allotted to *Isabel*, who married *William Lord Botreaux*; for his Descendant *Margaret* marrying Sir *Robert Hungerford*, Knt. carried this Manor, and divers other Estates of her Inheritance, into his Family. *Robert* and *Thomas* Lords *Hungerford* enjoyed them, but *Thomas* endeavouring to restore King *Henry VI.* to his Throne, 8 *Edw. IV.* was condemned, and suffered Death for Treason, and his Estate confiscated. He left a Daughter *Mary*, who stiled herself Lady *Hungerford*, *Botreaux*, &c. and living till K. *Henry VII.* attained to the Crown, procured the Reversion of her Father's Attainder, and the Restitution of his Lands and Honours, whereby she became one of the greatest Heiresses that hath been known in *England*, as appears from the Schedule of her Estates above set down. This Manor is therein valued at 11 l. 7 s. 2 d. she married *Edward Lord Hastings*, and much enriched his Family.

Pull, the Demesne of *Fulk Bouchier* Lord *Fitzwarine*, who died seised of it 9 *Edw. IV.* and left it to his Son and Heir *John Bouchier* Lord *Fitzwarine*, afterwards Earl of *Bath*.

Sedgemore, a small Village lying at a little Distance from the River *Parret* Northward. Here the Forces of King *James II.* engaged and defeated the Duke of *Monmouth*, and his Party in the Year 1685, and with the Loss of eighteen Men only on the King's Side, put a timely End to an Insurrection, which might otherwise have produced a long Civil War.

In the tenth Year of the Reign of King *William III.* it was provided by a Statute then made, that the antient Water-courses of this Moor should be opened, and new Ones made, that thereby

it might be rendred more healthful and profitable to the Inhabitants.

Shapwick, Shokewick, or Shokerwick, the Manor and Estate of Sir *William Brian*, Knt. Captain of the Castle of *Merke* in the Marches of *Callis*, who dying without Issue, left his Estate to *Philippa* and *Elizabeth*, his Consins and next Heirs. This Manor, upon the Division, fell to *Philippa*, who was married to Sir *Henry Sorgie*, Knt. with other Estates.

Weston, the Demesne of *Thomas* Lord *Berkley*, who 2 *Hen. IV.* obtained a Charter for free Warren in this his Lordship of *Weston*, and other his Lands in this County. He died possessed of this Manor 5 *Henry V.* but leaving no Issue, his Estate descended to *James Berkley*, his Cousin and next Heir Male. But the Earl of *Warwick* and his Wife being then at *Berkley-Castle*, partly by seizing on the Deeds by which the Estate was entailed upon the Heir Male, and partly by obtaining a Grant from the King of the Custody of the deceased Earl's Lands, kept the said *James* out of Possession of them, till after a long Contest at Law, the Cause was brought to an Arbitration; by which, tho' *James* got a Share, yet this Manor, with the greatest Part of the Estate, was awarded to the Earl for Life, which continued 13 Years, and should have then returned to *James*, but thro' the Interest of the Husbands of the Coheirs *Margaret*, *Eleanor*, and *Elizabeth*, he recovered little of it; and after a short Enjoyment of Three Years, not without great Contentions and some Bloodshed, lost all, and so this Manor remained in the *Beauchamp's* Family, but to which of the Heiresses it fell, we find not, but 'tis most probable, to *Margaret*, who being married to the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, had a long Controversy with the *Berkleys* about their Estate, and cruelly used some of them.

Westoure, the Manor of *Henry de Ortrai*, l. *Orti*, or *Urtiao*, who 32 *Edward I.* obtained a Licence for a Fair every Year at this Place, upon the Eve, Day,

and Morrow after the Feast of the Nativity of our Lady, *Sept. 8.* and Eight Days after; and dying 15 *Edward II.* left it to his Son *John*, whose Heirs general carried his Estate into other Families.

Wellawinton, the Manor and Estate of *James* Lord *Audley*, who died seised of it 9 *Edward II.* leaving this and other large Estates to *Nicholas* his Son and Heir. He died without Issue, and left *John Tuchet*, the Son of *Joan* his elder Sister, and *Margaret* the Wife of Sir *Roger Hillary*, Knt. his next Heirs. *John Tuchet*, who in Right of his Mother became afterwards Lord *Audley*, inherited a Moiety of this Manor, and died seised of it 10 *Henry IV.* leaving *James* his Son and Heir: The other Moiety of this Manor passed to the Family of Sir *Roger Hillary*, of which we have no further Account.

XXXIX. The Hundred of WILLETON and FREE-MANOR.

This Hundred was anciently called the Hundred of *Dulverton*, from the chief Town in it, for we find that *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, gave this Hundred of *Dulverton* to the Monks of *Taunton*, 17 *Edward III.* For what Reason the Name was changed to *Wilton*, (which is an inconsiderable Village) we know not. It is one of the largest Hundreds of the County, and is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Canington*, *Taunton*, *North-curry* and *Milverton*; on the South with *Devonshire*, from which it is partly divided by a small Rivulet, called *Dunsbrooke*, which runs by *Dulverton*; on the West with the Hundred of *Carhampton*, and on the North with the *Bristol* Chanel. The Fee of it we suppose to be in the Crown, and under the Government of the Sheriff. There are Two Market-Towns in this Hundred, the one situate on the utmost northern Border, and the other on the utmost southern Border, which last is

Dulverton,

Dulverton, a good Market-Town, whose Market weekly is on Saturday, and Fairs yearly on *St. Simon and Jude* *Octob.* 28. and *St. Peter*, *June* 29. but chiefly for Oxen and Sheep. Here is a good Stone-Bridge of Five Arches over the *Dunsbrooke*, which is a Branch of the River *Ex*. Before the Conquest this Manor of *Dulverton* was the Estate of *Earl Harold* (who was afterwards King) as appears by *Domesday-Book*; and after we find it given by *William Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, with the Hundred, to the Monks of *Taunton*. *Dr. Humphrey Sydenham*, of whom we have spoken before more than once, was born of an antient Family of that Name inhabiting this Town. Near this Town are some Lead-Mines, but the Oar is hard and barren, and the Lead that comes from it harder than that of *Mendip-Hills*; there is some Silver in it, but scarce exceeding the Worth of the Lead. If any one could extract it so as to save the Lead, it might be worth the While, otherwise not.

Watchet, another Market-Town in this County, and Sea-Port. It was anciently called on that Account *Weed-poort*; it suffered very much from the *Danes* in the Year 886, and again in 997, it was harassed, and with other its Neighbours in these westerly Parts, suffered what ever Fire and Sword could inflict, that barbarous People meeting with none to repel their Force.

Stock-gomer is in our Villare's and Maps noted for a Market-Town, but we suppose it is disused, because we cannot discover on what Day of the Week the Market was, nor whether it hath any Fair. It is of most Note for being the native Place of *Francis Crosse*, who having been Fellow of *Wadham-College* in the late Times, went, after his Majesty's Restoration, to *Leyden* in *Holland*, where he had the Degree of Doctor of Physick conferred upon him. Being returned into *England*, he settled at *Bristol*, and practised Physick there with good Success. His *Thesis* for his Doctor's Degree was printed at *Oxford* in 1668.

He died in the Parish of *St. Walburg* in the City of *Bristol*, in the Year 1675, and we presume was buried in that Parish-Church.

Brompton, the Seat of *John Sydenham*, Esq; who was High Sheriff of this County in the 15th Year of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, and of *George Sydenham*, Esq; who bore the same Office in the nineteenth Year of the same Queen's Reign.

Cleve old, the Demesne before the Conquest of *Harold* Earl of the *West Saxons*, (afterwards King *Harold*) as appears from *Domesday-Book*. On the Rocks and Pebbles near this Place, between *Dunstor* and *Watchet*, where the *Severn* washes them, grows the *Lichen marinus*, Sea Liverwort, commonly called *Laver* by the Inhabitants: Hither, when the Tide is down, the meaner People come and gather it, and having cleansed and pickled it, send it into many distant Places, being of a pleasant Taste, very nourishing, a good Antiscorbutick, and of very excellent Use, as well by Way of Diet as Medicine.

S. Decomb, a small Village standing at a little Distance from *Dunstor Castle*; it hath its Name from one of this Country Saints, called *Decumanus*: The Story of him is this, That he setting Sail from *South-Wales*, landed at this Place (as is related in antient *Agonal*) in an horrid Desert full of Shrubs and Briers, the Woods thick and close stretched out a vast Way both in Length and Breadth, rising up in lofty Mountains, which are wonderfully separated by the hollow Vallies. Here having bid farewell to the Vanities of the World, he resolved to spend the Remainder of his Life, but being found here by an Assassin, he was killed by him, and so got the Reputation of a Saint among the Country People.

Exton, the Lordship of *George Duke of Clarence*, given him out of the forfeited Estates of the *Lancastrians*, of which he died possessed, but suffering for Treason, his Estate was seized by his Brother King *Edward IV.* and given

by him to his youngest Brother, *Richard*, Duke of *Glocester*, who afterwards coming to the Crown, bestowed it with many other Estates upon his great Favourite, *John Lord Howard*, whom at the same Time he created Duke of *Norfolk*, and made him Earl Marshal of *England*. He was slain in *Bosworth Field*, fighting for King *Richard*, and being attainted by Parliament soon after, lost his Estate; but his Son *Thomas*, who at the same Time was created Earl of *Surrey*, by his wise Behaviour to King *Henry VII.* and especially for his Valour against the *Scots* in *Flodden-field*, recovered his Lands and Estate, and was by that King created Duke of *Norfolk*, as his Posterity were some Time.

Halwaye or *Hallow*, the Estate of *Richard Lord St. Maur*, who dying 2 *Henry IV.* left it to his Son and Heir *Richard St. Maur*.

Halfey or *Halwensley*, the Lordship of *John de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, who dying without Issue, his Estate was divided between his Three Daughters and Heirs, *Haawise*, *Dervorgild*, and *Margery*; but to which of them this Manor went upon the Division, we cannot discover.

Honybere, the Demesne of *Nicholas Tuchet*, Lord *Audley*, who died possessed of it 10 *Henry IV.* and left it to his Son and Heir *James*, in whose Posterity it remained, till by the Heirs general it passed into other Families, but to which we cannot discover.

Kilton, *Kilmeton*, or *Kilveton*, the Manor and Estate of *William Lord Mobun*, given him with many other Lordships in this County by the Conqueror, in whose Army he was a Commander when he invaded *England*. It continued in his Family divers Successions, and was left by the last *John Lord Mobun*, to his Three Daughters and Heirs *Philippa*, *Elizabeth*, and *Maud*; but how it was divided among them with his other Estate, we know not.

Lifstock or *Langstoke*, the Manor of *John Duke of Lancaster*, which with divers other Estates, came to him by his Wife *Blanch*, as Heir to her elder Sister

Maud, the Widow of *William Duke of Bavaria*, who died without Issue: He bore the Title of Earl of *Richmond* only, till *Blanch* being now the only Heir of *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, he in her Right was advanced to that Dukedom by Parliament, which her Son *Henry* inherited, before he was chosen King of *England*, and so this Manor became united with the Revenues of the Crown.

Netherham or *Netherwere*, the Lordship of *John ap Adam*, who 26 *Edward I.* obtained a Charter for a weekly Market upon Wednesday, as also for a Fair once every Year on the Eve and Festival of the Assumption of our Lady. He left his Estate to his Son *Thomas*, then in his Minority.

Nether Stowey, the native Place of *Edward Walker*, who being a Servant in the House of *Thomas Earl of Arundel*, Earl Marshal of *England*, and in Favour with him, was made *Rouge-croix* Pursuivant first, then Secretary of War, when the Earl was constituted General for the *Scotch Expedition*; afterwards attending the King in his Wars of *Edgehill* and *Oxford*, the King raised him to be *Norroy*, King of Arms, and upon the Death of Sir *Henry St. George*, Garter, soon after which he was created a Knight. He died suddenly at *White-ball* in 1676, and was buried at *Stratford upon Avon* in *Warwickshire*, among the *Cloptions*, into which Family his only Daughter and Heir had married.

Nettlecomb, the Estate before the Conquest of *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons* (afterwards King *Harold*) as appears from *Domesday-Book*. In latter Ages it was the Seat of the *Rawleighs*, many of whose Monuments are to be seen in the Parish-Church there. They were succeeded by the *Trevilians*, a Family of *Cornish* Extraction, enriched very much in following Times by several Marriages with Wives of great Estates in *Devon* and this County, particularly some who lived in or near this Place. Of this Family *John Trevilian*, Esq; was High Sheriff of this County in the seventeenth Year of King *James I.*

Or. hard

Orchard Windham, a Manor situate in a Vale belonging once to the Family of *Orchards*, who anciently had a great Estate in this Country. From them it passed to the *Sydenhams*, and from them by Marriage to the *Windhams*, of whom *Sir John Windham*, Knt. and *Thomas Windham*, Esq; of this Place, were High Sheriffs of this County in King *James I.*'s Reign, viz. 2d and 22d Year.

Quantocks-head, or as it is in old Writings *Cantokesheved*, a Village a little Distance from *Orchard-Windham*, the Manor whereof was the Seat and Estate of *Maurice de Gant*, descended of *Robert Fitz-harding*, the Progenitor of the noble Family of *Berkleys*, of which he died possessed 14 *Henry III.* *Andrew Lutterel* put in his Claim for his Inheritance as his next Heir, *Maurice* leaving no Issue, and offered the King an Hundred Marks to have Inquisition made of his Title to it, that he might have Livery of them, as of his Right, which the King granted upon Condition, that he could manifest his Right; but till that was done, this Lordship was assigned for the Maintenance of *Margaret de Sumeri*, Widow of the said *Maurice*, till her Dowry was set forth.

Andrew Lutterel having cleared his Title to the Estate of *Maurice de Gaunt*, and paid the Sum promised 15 *Henry III.* had Livery of this Manor of *Cantokesheved*, and some others which he held by Barony. In 38 *Henry III.* he paid Twenty-five Pounds for Twelve Knights-Fees and an Half, being the Fees of *Maurice de Gaunt*, upon the Collection then made for constituting the King's eldest Son a Knight. He left his Estate to *Jeffrey* his Son, who having paid an Hundred Marks for a Relief, had Livery of the same: But this *Jeffrey* becoming afterwards *Non compos mentis*, *Alexander* his Brother had the Custody of his Person, and *William de Gray*, whose Daughter he had married, had the Tuition of his Children. His Son *Robert* succeeded him as Heir to his Estate, and being a great Man in his Time, was summoned both to the

King's Council and Parliament. He died 25 *Edward I.* and left his Estate to his Son and Heir *Jeffrey*, who enjoyed this Manor, and left it to his Posterity, who are now, or were lately in the Possession of it.

This Village is situate upon the Point of *Quantock-Hills*, which are a Ridge of Mountains beginning at *East Quantock-head*, and running thro' a rich Country Southward, as far as the Vale of *Taunton-Dean*, affording a Prospect extremely pleasing to the Eye, by Reason of its great Variety of Sea and Land, of Barrenness and Fruitfulness.

Winesford, a Manor of which *Tosti*, Earl of *Northumberland*, was possessed, in *Edward the Confessor's* Days, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. Earl *Tosti* was, for his Cruelty, banished by *K. Edward*; and *Morkar*, the youngest Son of *Algar*, Earl of *Chester*, made Earl of *Northumberland*, but whether he had his Estate, or no, it doth not appear.

XL. The Hundred of WINTERSTOKE.

This Hundred is bounded on the East with the Hundreds of *Chewton* and *Bedminster*, on the South with the Hundreds of *Bempstone* and *Brent*, on the West with the *Severn* Sea or *Bristol-Chanel*, and on the North with the Hundred of *Portbury*. The Fee of this Hundred we suppose to be in the Crown, and so under the Jurisdiction of the Sheriff. The chief Town is

Axbridge, consisting principally of one Street, about Four Furlongs in Length. It is a Corporation governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and other inferior Officers, and hath a good Market here weekly on Thursday, and Fair yearly on . It is situate under the *Mendip-Hills* near the *Cheddar-Rocks*. The Manor and Lordship of this Town was 13 *Edward II.* in the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; but whereas the Bishop paid yearly a Rent of Fifty-four Pounds unto the Exchequer for this and the Manor of *Congrebury* and *Cedure*, *Edmund* of *Woodstoke*, the
second

second Son of King Edward I. obtained a Grant of his Brother, King Edward II. in Tail general, of those Lordships, and some others, to the Value of Two thousand Marks.

Blackdon or *Blakeden*, the Lordship of *Robert*, the Son of *Martin of Tours*, who came into *England* with the Conqueror. He, with the Consent of *Maud Peverel* his Wife, gave the Church of this Town to the Monks of *Stanley* in *Wiltshire*, but the Manor continued in this Family divers Successions; for *Nicholas*, the Great Grandson of *Robert*, left it to his Grandson *Nicholas*, 10 *Edward I.* whose Son *William* died possessed of it about 20 *Edward II.* leaving his Estate, which was pretty large, to his Two Sisters and their Heirs, *Eleanor* and *Joan*, then married to *Nicholas Audley*, by whom she had *James Audley* her Heir. In this Family this Manor remained, till *James Lord Audley* being attainted, this Manor and divers other Estates to him belonging, were seized by the King, *Richard II.* and given to *John Holland* Earl of *Huntington*, at his Creation, till the King should settle upon him an Estate of Two thousand Marks. This Earl continued in Favour with King *Richard* all his Reign; but when the King was deposed by the Arrival of *Henry Duke of Lancaster* (then made King by the Name of *Henry IV.*) he was adjudged in Parliament to lose his Honour and Lands, for attempting the Restoration of King *Richard*: He had married King *Henry's* Sister *Elizabeth*, and by her Interest this and some other of his Estates were continued in his Family, which, after his Death, were enjoyed with the Title of Earl of *Huntington*, for *Richard* his Son died possessed of it, and unmarried, leaving it to *John* his Son and Heir, in whose Posterity it was 35 *Henry VI.* Some Lands in this Town, and Tenements thereon, belonged to the Nunnery of *Taunton*, which at the Dissolution of the Monasteries, were given to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, Knt. one of the Gentlemen of King *Henry VIII.*'s Privy Chamber, 38 *Henry VIII.*

Bledon, a small Village, famous only (but enough) for the eminent Minister of it, *Meric Casaubon*, the Son of the great *Isaac Casaubon*, conferred on him by Dr. *Andrews*, Bishop of *Winchester*. He, by Writing in Defence of his Father against the Calumnies of some Papists, made himself known to King *James I.* and afterward to Dr. *Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which last conferred on him a Prebend of *Canterbury*, and the Rectory of *Ickham*, Four Miles distant from it. In the Beginning of the Civil Wars he lost all his Promotions, and lived retiredly upon what little he had saved. *Oliver Cromwell* Three Times sent to him to come to write the History of the Civil Wars of *England*; and when he excused himself from that Work. he yet ordered one *Cromwell*, a Bookseller, to make him a Present of 300*l.* when his Necessities required, but he would not accept it, tho' his Condition was mean. He was invited in the same Times into *Sweden* by Queen *Christina*, to be the Governor of one, and Inspector of her other Universities, and promised honourable Salaries for himself and Son; but he waived these Offers, because he had resolved to spend the rest of his Days in *England*. He was restored to all his Promotions at the Return of King *Charles II.* and spent his Life in writing Books chiefly, of which he left many in Print. He died at *Canterbury* in 1671, and was buried in the Cathedral there, under an handsome Monument soon after erected.

Branwell, a Manor possessed by *Harold*, Earl of the *West-Saxons*, in the Reign of King *Edward the Confessor*, as appears from *Domesday-Book*. He was afterwards King of *England*, and was slain by *William* the Norman's Army at *Battel* in *Sussex*.

Chadder, a Manor belonging to the Bishop of *Bath*, for which, with *Congresbury* and *Axbridge*, (as is above-mentioned) that Bishop paid Fifty-four Pounds yearly into the Exchequer. King *Edward II.* granted the said yearly

Rent

Rent to his Brother *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, with divers other Lands and Rents, to hold of him by the Service of Two Knights Fees, and the yearly Rent of Three Shillings, payable unto the Exchequer, in Performance of King *Edward I.*'s Will. This Manor was in the Crown in King *Edward VI.*'s Days, for it was then exchanged with Sir *Thomas Hineage* for other Lands and Estates.

This Town is famous for the excellent and prodigious great Cheeses made there, some of which require more than one Man's Strength to set them on the Table, and are also of a delicate Taste, equalling, if not exceeding the best Parmesan. Above the Town is the Gap which seems as it were cut into the Hill, which affords a narrow Passage for Travellers between, and hath stupendous high Rocks on both Sides, which go by the Name of *Cheddar-cliffs*.

In the Reign of King *Henry V.* *Richard Chedder*, then Lord of this Town, and who took his Name from it, *de Chedder*, was Knight of the Shire for this County and *Dorsetshire* several Times, viz. in the 1st, 5th, and 8th Years of that King, and 5th of King *Henry VI.*

Churchbill, a Village of Note upon the Account of the Family of *Churchbills*, who took their Name from it, and had their Seat in it, being Lords of it. Two of them have been famous in these latter Ages, viz. Sir *Winston Churchill* the Father, and *John Churchill* his Son, late Duke of *Marlborough*. Sir *Winston* was a Convictor of *St. John's College, Oxford*, but the Wars breaking out, he left the University without a Degree, and adhered to his Majesty against his rebellious Subjects. Upon King *Charles II.*'s Restoration he was a Burgess for *Weymouth*, in 1661, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1663 was Knighted. Afterwards he was constituted a Commissioner of the Court of Claims in *Ireland*, Clerk of the Green-cloth, and at length eldest Clerk, Comptroller of the Green-cloth. He wrote a Book, entitled, *Divi Britannici*,

being Remarks on the Lives of the Kings of this Isle, from the Year of the World 2855, to the Year of Christ 1660, which gave great Offence to some; however, he died in Repute for his Loyalty, and his firm Love and Adherence to our Constitution in Church and State, March 26. 1688.

John Churchill, his more famous Son, was by his Interest with the Duke of *Tork*, made a Colonel, and afterwards created by King *Charles II.* a Baron, by the Title of Lord *Chur. bill* of *Aymouth* in *Scotland*, in 1683. When King *James II.* came to the Throne, he was in Favour himself, and was promoted to several Places of Honour, Trust and Profit; but having a great Dependance upon the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, when he saw what Methods that King took to establish Popery, and how much the Nation in general disgusted his Proceedings, which might endanger even the Princess's Right of Succession, if with the Princess he had abetted them; he deserted the King, and join'd with the Prince of *Orange*, when he arrived in the West of *England*, and attended him till he was settled on the Throne, by the Name of *William III.* Upon this Settlement he was made one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and in 1689 created Earl of *Marlborough*, having before been sent into *Ireland* Lieutenant General of the Army, against King *James II.*'s Friends, where he did good Service, and returned laden with Honour; yet before King *William's* Death he was deprived of all his Places and Employments, and so continued till Queen *Anne* came to the Throne, when the War of *France* reviving, he was made General of all the *English* Forces, and with the Confederates obtained so many and great Victories over the *French*, that he was deservedly admired, as the great Hero of the Age, and for his mighty Services, rewarded at home and abroad, being made by the Emperor Prince of *Mindleheim*.

Congersbury, a mean Village situate under the *Mendip-Hills* to the North, thought

thought to take its Name from one *Congarus*, a Person of great Sanctity, (*Capgrave* tells us, that he was the Son of an Emperor of *Constantinople*) who is said to have lived here an Hermit. This Manor, before the Conquest, was a Part of the great Estate of *Harold*, Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, and Earl of the *West-Saxons*, as appears by *Domesday-Book*: He was after King of *England*, and being slain by *William* the *Norman*, this and his other Estates were seized by the Conqueror, and so far as we can find, continued in the Crown, till with *Axbridge* and *Chedder*, it was settled upon the See of *Bath*, upon the Terms of paying to the Exchequer yearly Fifty-four Pounds, as a Fee-farm Rent; but whether this Settlement was made by the Crown, as by *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Wells*, (who was consecrated to the See in 1205) as Bishop *Godwin de Praful*. tells us, is a Question, not to us clearly determined. The Fifty-four Pounds was often disposed of to such as the Kings favoured in their several Reigns, viz. King *Edward* II. gave it with divers other Lands and Rents to *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Kent*, his Brother, in whose Posterity it continued some Time; but being returned to the Crown in the Reign of *K. Edward* IV. was given to his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, whose Son *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, enjoyed it; and from him *Margaret* the Wife of *Sir Richard Pole*, and Sister of the said *Edward* (who died attainted 19 *Hen.* VII.) derived her Claim, and by Petition obtained so many of his Lands, as he inherited as Heir to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, with the Title of the Countess of *Salisbury*, among which is specified the Fee-farm of *Congresbury*, payable by the Bishop of *Bath* into the Exchequer — 54*l.* per Annum.

The Church here is a Vicarage ordained by the above-mentioned *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, Anno Dom. 1235, concerning which he decreed thus, *Ecclesia de Congresbury Vicaria, &c.* That the Vicarage ought to consist in the third Part of that Church's Re-

venue; and because the small Tithes, Legacies and Oblations would not reach up to that Portion, therefore the Vicars for ever should have a certain Part of the Corn-Tithe to make out the stated Competency for them. And this the Bishop (as the other Bishops of that Time generally did) thought was sufficient, and not less, because the People generally expected, that the Vicar of every Parish should be a Man of Learning and of a good Reputation, to maintain a creditable Residence, having a competent Number of Servants, and being able to relieve Travellers and poor People in the decent Ways of Hospitality and Charity, and to pay extraordinary Aids to the Government in Proportion to his third Share.

Harpetre, a Lordship and Castle which belonged to the Family of the *Harpetres*, who took their Name *de Harpetre* from it. This Family were in Possession of this Lordship, from 12 *Henry* II. to the 16th of *Henry* III. when Issue Male failing, this Castle and Manor descended, after the Death of *Robert* the Son of *John Harpetre*, to *Robert de Gurnay* his Cousin, Grandson of the said *John*. In this Family they rested some Successions, till *John de Gurnay* leaving only female Issue, *Elizabeth*, his only Daughter and Heir, who married *John ap Adam*, carried this Manor and other Estates into his Family. The *Ap-Adams's* Posterity failing, it appears, that they restored it to the Family of the *Gurnays*, to whom the present Possessors of it, the *Newtons*, are related.

Kingson, the Manor and Estate of *John de Burgh*, Grandson of the great *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*, who leaving only Three Daughters and Heirs, *Hawise*, *Dervorgild*, and *Margery*, this Manor and his other Estate was parted between them; and *Dervorgild*, who married *Robert Fitz-Walter*, had this Lordship for Part of her Share. It did not come to the said *John* from his Ancestors, but as he was Heir to *Hawise de Llanvalley*, his Grandmother, upon the Failure of Issue in that Family.

John

John de Kingston, who seems to have taken his Name from this Lordship, which was his Seat, was Knight of this County and *Dorsetshire*, in the 6th and 12th Years of the Reign of King *Edward III.*

Langford upper, a little Village near *Churhill*, famous only for a Family of Gentlemen, named *Latch*, who had their Habitation there. Of this Family was Mr. *John Latch*, who having spent some Time in *St. John's College, Oxford*, to improve himself in Academical Learning, retired to the *Middle Temple* to study the Common Law of *England*, but being very sickly, he spent his Time in a solitary Way of Study, in which he improved himself, as much as his weak Body would permit. He wrote Reports of diverse Cases adjudged in the three first Years of King *Charles I.* in the Court of King's Bench. In the latter Part of his Life he embraced the *Romish* Religion by the Persuasion of one *Harvey*, or *Hammer*, a Solicitor (vulgarly esteemed a Jesuit, or *Romish* Priest) and left his Estate to the Society of *Jesuit*, but his Uncle *Latch*, who had

educated him, in Learning, took upon him to be Executor, and much opposed (if he did not totally hinder) the Designs of the *Roman* Catholics. He died in 1655, and was buried in the Parish Church of *Hayes* in *Middlesex*.

Winscomb, or *Winsdecomb*, the Demesne of Sir *John Tiptoft*, who died possessed of it 21 Hen. VI. leaving it with diverse other Lands to his Son and Heir *John*, who in a few Years after grew to be Marquess of *Worcester*, but having no Issue Male, left his Estate to his three Aunts, *Philippa*, *Joan* and *Joyce*.

N. B. We meet with many other Places in ancient Records, and Writings, which are therein mentioned, as belonging to this County, which we cannot find, in any of our Villares, or Maps, and so not being able to bring them into our Method, we chose rather to omit them, than trouble our Readers with any historical Account of Places no where to be found; and so we shall go on to other Matters of which we have more Certainty. As

I. Such Families of the Nobility, as have taken their Title from this County, having been Dukes, Marquesses, or Earls of Somerset, viz.

HUN the first Earl of this Shire. He is said to have been in the Battle of *Ellendune*, which was fought between *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and *Beornulf* King of *Mercia*, in the Year 823. He was slain there, and his Body was buried at *Winchester*. To him succeeded in 845.

Earnulfe in this Earldom, who joining with *Osric*, then Earl of *Dorset*, and *Alstane* Bishop of *Shireburn*, gave Battle to the Danes at *Pedvedesmuth*, and having slain a great Multitude of them, ob-

tained a signal Victory over those Pagans. But of him we find nothing more till the Year 854. when he conspired with the said Bishop of *Shireburn* against King *Ethelwolf*, who was then at *Rome*, and there had procured his younger Son *Alfred* to be crowned by Pope *Leo*, to keep him out of the Nation, and no more suffer him to be King, partly because he had endeavoured to deprive his eldest Son *Ethelbald* of the Right of Succession; and partly because, in his Return from *Rome*, he had married *Fu-*

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dith,

dit, the Daughter of *Charles* King of *France*, commonly called *Charles* the *Bald*, without the Consent of his Clergy and Nobility; but this Insurrection was comprised by the Mediation of Friends.

Suane, eldest Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, was Earl of *Somerset*, *Gloucester*, *Oxford*, *Hereford* and *Berks*. He was a disorderly, wicked Person, and of a very turbulent Disposition, insomuch that he was banished the Nation thrice for his Crimes, *viz.* in 1044. when he went to *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and remained there two Years, but by the Mediation of his Father he was restored to Favour. 2. For inveigling *Edgiva*, Abbess of *Leominster* to marry him, when he fled into *Denmark*, and persuading *Boorne* the King of *Denmark's* Son to go with him into *England* to mediate for him, carried him to *Dort*, and there murdered him. 3. Being in the Insurrection with Earl *Godwin* his Father in 1051. he fled with him into *Flanders*, where being touched with Remorse for the Murder of Prince *Boorne*, he submitted to this Penance to expiate for that barbarous Murder, *viz.* To go to *Jerusalem* bare foot; in performing which Journey he got so much cold, that in his Return home he died at *Litchin*, before his Father, Earl *Godwin*.

William de Mohun, the Third, one of the great Men of this Nation, who adhered to the Empress *Maud* in endeavouring to depose King *Stephen*. He fortified the Castle of *Dunster* on her behalf, and did much Mischief to the Inhabitants thereabouts by his Excursions. He also joined with *David* King of *Scots*, *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, and other Friends of the Empress, in besieging *Winchester* Castle, which *Henry de Blois*, King *Stephen's* Brother, held out against her. For which, and other special Services, she made him Earl of *Somerset* and *Dorset*, as we gather from *Dugdale*, and *Dr. Heylin*; which is probable, because the *Vice-comes*, or High Sheriff was in those Days constituted for both those

Counties, and so continued, till Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

William Longespe, natural Son of King *Henry II.* He by the Marriage of *Ela*, the only Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl of *Salisbury*, became first Earl of that City; and afterwards joining with King *Henry III.* in the Beginning of his Reign, against *Lewis* the Dauphin, who had headed the Nobles against his Father King *John*, was created Earl of *Somerset*, which he enjoyed only for Life; for his eldest Son *William* did not inherit his Honour with his Estate, as an old Chronicler testifieth, who saith, That *Anno* 1235. (17 *Hen. III.*) he was girt with the Sword of Knighthood, but not made Earl of *Salisbury* (or *Somerset*). He did lay Claim to those Earldoms, and had fair Promises, that he should have Right done him therein, but never had.

Reginald de Mohun is, in *Dr. Heylin's* Catalogue, placed the next Successor in this Earldom, and said by him to have been created in 1396, (19 *Rich. II.*) but by what Authority we cannot discover; *Dugdale* making no Mention of his succeeding, but saying, That

Sir *John Beaufort* Kt. the eldest Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, by the Lady *Katharine Swinford*, was (20 *Rich. II.*) declared by the Lord Chancellor in open Parliament, to have been created, by that King, Earl of *Somerset*, and the next Year Marquess of *Somerset*. In the Beginning of King *Henry IV.'s* Reign, he was under a Cloud, because he had been one of the Accusers of *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Gloucester*, and was on that Account deprived in Parliament of his Title of Marquess of *Dorset*, which had also been conferred upon him by King *Richard II.* but he soon recovered that King's Favour, and bore many Places of Honour and Trust in that King's Reign to his Death, which happened on *Palm-Sunday*, 1409. 11 *Hen. IV.* leaving for his Heir and Successor

Henry

Henry Beaufort, being then about six Years old. King *Henry* was his Godfather, and granted upon the Day of Baptism, to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, a Thousand Marks *per Ann.* to be paid out of the Exchequer, till he should settle on him Lands of the like yearly Value. He died in his Minority, 6 *Hen. V.* and left for his Heir and Successor

John de Beaufort his Brother, then under Age, but active and valiant; for being in the Wars of *France*, 9 *Hen. V.* he was taken Prisoner in passing a Marsh near the Castle of *Beaufort*. He arrived at full Age 3 *Hen. VI.* and having been diverse Years in the *French* Wars, when *Harflew* was taken, was 21 *Hen. VI.* created Duke of *Somerset* and Earl of *Kendale*, and under that Title was made Lieutenant and Captain General of *Aquitane*. He died 22 *Hen. VI.* and was buried at *Wimborne-Minster* in *Dorsetshire*, leaving his sole Daughter and Heir, *Margaret*, then but three Years old, but afterwards married to *Edmund* of *Hadham* Earl of *Richmond*. But

Edmund de Beaufort his younger Brother succeeded him in his Earldom and Dukedom of *Somerset*. He had before the Title of Earl of *Mortain*, and had been very serviceable in preserving the *English* Conquests in *France*, and diverse other important Transactions of State, for which he was created Marquess of *Dorset*, the same Year his Brother died. In 24 *Hen. VI.* he was appointed Regent of *Normandy*, (the Duke of *York* being discharged of that Trust) and being constrained by the *French* to surrender *Caen* upon Articles, the Duke of *York* took such a Dislike at him, that he never rested, till he compassed his Ruin; for taking up Arms with a strong Party, he accused this Duke of all the Misfortunes that had been in *France*, and Disturbances of the publick Peace at home: On the contrary, the Duke charged him with High Treason, in conspiring the Death of the King, that he might seat himself on the Throne. This sharp Return so incensed *York*,

that he caused him to be apprehended in the Queen's Chamber, and imprisoned in the Tower of *London*; but the King favouring him, soon after ordered his Release, which so angered *York*, that he raised an Army, and fought the King's Forces commanded by this Duke at *St. Albans*, where he met his Fate, and was buried in the Abbey Church there. His eldest Son and Heir

Henry de Beaufort succeeded him both in his Honour and Lands. He had born the Title of Earl of *Mortain* in his Father's Life-time, and had been much with his Father in the Wars of *France*. Being arrived at the Dukedom, he continued firm to the *Lancastrian* Interest, as his Father had done, and bore many Places of Profit and Trust; as Captain of *Calis*, Governor of the Isle of *Wight*, &c. Soon after this the Earl of *March*, in Conjunction with the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Warwick*, the most potent Noblemen of those Times, grew very strong; and though he made all the Preparations he could to suppress them, yet before he could get Strength enough to do it, he was forced to come to a Battle with them at *Towton* in *Yorkshire*, where the King's Forces being conquered, the Duke of *York* was proclaimed King, by the Title of King *Edward IV.* This Earl fled with King *Henry* to *Newcastle*, and fought for him at the Battle of *Hexham*, where being taken Prisoner with diverse other great Men, he was beheaded there, and after attainted in Parliament, leaving no lawful Issue,

Edmund his Brother, and Heir, succeeded him, who likewise was firm to the *Lancastrian* Interest, which being then hopeless of any good Days in *England*, He, and his Brother *John* retired into *France*, where they lived very miserably, till *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, (who was a-kin to them by their Mother) succoured them with a small Pension, on which they subsisted some Time. At length the *Lancastrian* Interest began to revive by the Marriage of Prince *Edward*, (King *Henry VI.*'s Son) with *Anne*

the Earl of *Warwick's* Daughter; King *Henry* being restored to his Crown, and a Parliament called, to which this Duke went joyfully. But King *Edward* returning the next Year, and being victorious in *Barnet Field*, (where this Duke had a Command of Part of the Archers) and at *Tewksbury*, where he fled, but was taken, he was beheaded there, and died without Issue, and his five Sisters were the Heirs of his Estate, and his Honour was extinct, and so remained for about five and Twenty Years, when King *Henry VII.* created his third Son

Edmund, in his Infancy, Duke of *Somerset*, *Anno Dom.* 1496. but he enjoyed this Honour but a small Time, being taken away by Death at *Bishops-Hatfield* in *Hertfordshire*, before he was full five Years of Age. He was buried in *St. Peter's Church, Westminster*. After this, this Honour lay dormant, till the Year 1525. When

Henry Fitz-Roy, the natural Son of King *Henry VIII.* by *Elizabeth Blount Lady Talboise*, who having been first created Earl of *Nottingham*, when he was but six Years old, was further made Duke of *Richmond*, and *Somerset* at his Palace of *Bridewell, London*. He was a Prince very forward in martial Affairs, and of good Knowledge in Tongues, which last, we may suppose was an Inducement to *Leland* to dedicate a Book to him. He was constituted by his Father, Lord Warden of the Marches against *Scotland*, and Lieutenant General of the Northern Parts. He married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, Earl Marshal, and Lord Treasurer of *England*; but enjoyed neither of them long, dying in 1536, without Heirs, and so this Earldom suffered a Vacancy for ten Years, or more.

Sir *Edward Seymour* Knt, Son of Sir *John Seymour* of *Wolf-Hall* in *Wiltshire*, and Grandson of Sir *Roger Seymour* of *Evenfwinden* in the same County, Knt. who had married *Cicely*, one of the Co-heirs of *John Lord Beauchamp* of *Hacche*, being one of the Esquires of the

Body to King *Henry VIII.* while his Sister *Jane* was one of the Maids of Honour to Queen *Anne Bullen*, came into such Favour with the King, as soon to arrive at high Advancement; for the King having so fixed his Affections on his Sister *Jane*, as to make her his Wife, he soon attained not only Honours, but almost all the Preferments he was capable of; viz. On the Marriage-Day he was created Viscount *Beauchamp* to himself, and the Heirs Male of his Body; Captain of the Isle of *Wight*, and soon after Earl of *Hertford*. With these Honours he was dignified with Places of great Profit and Trust; as Lord Great Chamberlain, Lieutenant General of the *English Army* sent against the *Scots*, &c. while King *Henry* lived, and at his Death constituted one of the Executors, and Council to his Son *Edward*, who was to succeed him. Upon the Accession of *K. Ed. VI.* he was chosen Protector of the Realm, and King's Person by the whole Council; and because he was not a Baron, he was by Letters Patent advanced to that Honour in *Edward VI.* and the next Day was created Duke of *Somerset*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body by *Anne* his Wife; and for want of such, to *Edward* his Son by his first Wife, and his Heirs; but his great Fortune brought all his Miseries upon him. *Northumberland's* Envy, and Policy, brought him to the Scaffold, where he died unconcerned in his Mind, and pitied and lamented by the People, *Anno* 1552, 6 *Edward VI.* His Crime was Treason, for which being attainted, his Posterity lost all their Honours, till Queen *Elizabeth*, by her Letters Patent, advanced his Son *Edward*, by *Anne* his Wife, to the Degree of Baron *Beauchamp* and Earl of *Hertford*, which Honour was increased by King *Charles I.* who made *William Seymour* Marquess of *Hertford* in 1640, as the Family continued till 1660. Afterwards

Sir Robert Carr, Knight of the Bath, a Scotchman, having long served King James I. in the Quality of a Page, grew at length into such Favour with the King, by the Interest of Sir George Hume Earl of Dunbar, then Treasurer of Scotland, that at his Death he got into his Place, and soon after obtained the Dignity of Baron of Brancepeth, Viscount Rochester, and Earl of Somerset, and was made Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household, and one of his Privy Council, whereby he got the Reputation of that King's Favourite in those Days. This Earl stood not long in this Post; but having seduced the Lady Essex from her Husband, and poisoned Sir Thomas Overbury for opposing his unlawful Desires; he fell into such Disgrace, that though his Life was spared, he suffered a long Imprisonment, and after his Release, was confined to Wallingford House to his Death, which happened in 1645, soon after which he was buried in Covent-Garden Church.

William Seymour, Marquess of Hertford above-mentioned, having been constituted Governour of Prince Charles, (afterwards King Charles II.) and faithfully adhering to his Majesty King Charles I. through all his Troubles, was at the Restoration of King Charles II. by a special Act of the first Parliament,

restored to the Title of Duke of Somerset, by a Repeal of the Act for the Attainder of Edward his Great Grandfather. He died the October following, and was buried at Great Bedwin in Wiltshire, and was succeeded in his Honour and Estate by

William Seymour his Grandson, the Son of his eldest Son Henry, by Mary, Daughter of Arthur Lord Capel, who died in his Life-time under Age; but he dying unmarried 1671.

John his Uncle, youngest Son of the first William, came to this Honour, but died without Issue, and was buried at Salisbury, in the Cathedral there, in 1675. To him,

Sir Francis Seymour Knt. Grandson of Edward Lord Beauchamp, and Earl of Hertford, Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, succeeded. He was basely murdered in Italy, in 1687. for which diverse Persons were hanged in Effigie; but left no Issue, and so

Charles Seymour his Brother, and Heir, succeeded him in this Dukedom. He is still alive, and having married the Lady Elizabeth Percy, sole Daughter and Heir of Joceline Percy, the last Earl of Northumberland, hath by her two Sons, one living. viz. Algernoon Earl of Hertford, and the Lord Percy, since dead, with some Daughters.

2. The Baronets of this County, with the Time and Order of their Creation.

SIR John Portman Kt. created Nov. 25, 1612. 10 Jac. I.	Bar.
Thomas Philips of Barrington Esq; cr. Feb. 16, 1619. 17 Jac. I.	77
Baldwin Wake of Clevedon Esq; cr. Decemb. 5, 1621. 19 Jac. I.	121
John Sydenham of Brimpton Esq; cr. July 28, 1641. 17 Car. I.	163
Sir Francis Hawley of Buckland Kt. cr. March 14, 1643. 19 Car. I.	325
Since made Lord Hawley, an Irish Baron.	440
Andrew Henley of Henley Esq; cr. June 30, 1660. 12 Car. II.	511
Maurice Berkley of Bruton Esq; cr. July 2, ditto.	515
Since created Lord Fitz-Harding, an Irish Baron.	
Hugh Smith of Long Ashton Esq; cr. May 15, 1661. 13 Car. II.	645
Sir William Windham of Orchard Windham Kt. cr. Decemb. 9. ditto.	685
George Trevelian of Nettlecomb Esq; cr. Jan. 24. ditto.	687
Sir Charles Pym of Brimmore Kt. cr. July 14, 1663. 15 Car. II.	729
John Teomans of Bristol Esq; cr. Jan. 12, 1664. 16 Car. II.	753
Richard Hastings of Redlinch Esq; cr. May 7, 1667. 19 Car. 2.	790
Francis Warr of Hestercomb Esq; cr. June 2, 1673. 25 Car. II.	804
Francis Windham of Trent Esq; cr. Nov. 18, ditto.	806
Halsewell Tynte of Halsewell Esq; cr. Jan. 26. ditto.	810
Sir John Duddleston of Bristol Kt. cr. Jan. 11, 1691. 3 Gul. & Mar.	908

3. Gentlemen of Note, born or inhabiting in this Shire, but at what Place is not known.

Thomas Cogam, thought to be of the same Family with the Cogans of Chard. He was educated at Oxford in Oriel College, where he was chosen Fellow in 1563, being then Bachelor of Arts. Proceeding in that Faculty, he entered on the Physick Line, and commenced Bachelor of Physick in 1574, soon after which he resigned his Fellowship, being chosen Head Master of Manchester School, where he also practised Physick with good Success. He died at Manchester, and was buried in the Church there, Anno 1607, leaving behind him the Character of an able Physician.

John Bond, one of the most noted Critics in Greek and Latin Learning of his Time. He was bred up first at Wickham's School, from whence removing to New College, he became one of the Chaplains there, being a Bachelor of Arts, in which having proceeded in 1579, he was soon after elected Master of the Free-School at Taunton, by the Warden and Society of New College. In this Station he continued many Years, exercising an admirable

nable Way of Teaching, with such Diligence and Study, that many left his School so excellently well grounded in human Learning, that they proved afterwards eminent in Church or State. For the Use of his own School, he added Notes to *Horace*, which have been much made use of in other Schools, and printed several Times, both in *England* and beyond Sea, where they are much admired and used; and since his Death, his Son in Law Mr. *Probus*, hath published his Notes upon *Perfius*, which are of equal Use to Schools, and young Scholars in the University, with the former. Being tired with the Drudgery of a School, and Age coming upon him, he withdrew from that Employment, and for his Diversion practised Physick, not desiring any other Gain than doing good; for he had an handsome Estate of his own in *Taunton*, and the Towns adjoining. It is said, he was made chief Secretary to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*; but we have no Certainty of that. He died, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church at *Taunton*, Aug. 3, 1612. where was a Monument set over him soon after.

Samuel Daniel, a noted Poet and Historian, whose Ingenuity being once known, soon procured him Preferment, being made Gentleman extraordinary, and afterwards one of the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber to Queen *ANNE*, the Consort of King *James I.* who much favoured his poetical Genius, and delighted in his Conversation. The great Commendation of his Writings was, that he did happily reconcile Brevity with Clearness, Qualities much wanting in some Authors. He was very good at setting out a Masque, or Play, and was for his Ingenuity very acceptable Com-

pany to the great Men of his Time; as Sir *John Harrington*, Mr. *Cambden*, Sir. *Robert Cotton*, Sir *Henry Spelman*, *Benjamin Johnson*, &c. He wrote several Things; but his History of *England*, from the Roman Times to the End of King *Edward III.*'s Reign, is the most famous; toward the End of his Life he retired to a Country Farm he had at *Beckington*, near *Philips-Norton* in this County, where having spent some Years in Solitude and religious Contemplation, he died in 1619, and was buried in the Church there. The Countess of *Pembroke*, &c. who had been his Scholar in her Youth, set a Monument over his Grave, long after his Death.

Thomas Lyte, a Gentleman (as Mr. *Cambden* describes him) studious of all good Knowledge. He spent some Years in the University of *Oxford*; but his Genius leading him to Histories and Genealogies, he retired to *Lytes-Hall* in this County, the ancient Seat of the Family, and there busied himself in drawing up a Genealogy of King *James I.* from *Brutus*, which he wrote with such Curiosity upon Vellum with his own Hand, that it was fairer than any Print; and adorned it with admirable Flourishes and Paintings of the Effigies of the Kings and Queens. This Genealogy he dedicated to King *James I.* who, after a long and serious Perusal of it, gave the Author his Picture in Gold, set with Diamonds, with gracious Thanks; as also did Prince *Charles*, who was exceedingly taken with it. Mr. *Cambden* perused it, and highly commended it. It was hung up in publick in *Whitehall*. He died in 1639, and was buried near his Father in the Church of *Charleton-Makerel*, where the Family have a Burying-place in the North Isle.

The

The Natural History of this County.

NATURE hath as liberally furnished this County with all Things necessary for the Life of Man, as any almost in *England*: The Air is wholesome and pleasant, notwithstanding the Sea washeth a great Part of the Northern and Western Side; the Soil is fruitful both of Corn and Pasture; but the Roads in Winter are exceeding dirty and miry; the Waters, of which they have Plenty, are sweet and useful, and Winter-firing is plentiful. To this general Description there needs nothing more to be added, but to shew, wherein Nature hath signalized its Favours by such Gifts, as are not found in other Counties at all, or not so bountifully given, of which this hath great Reason to boast.

1. The Air, though in this County generally wholesome, is in some Parts exceeding fine, *viz.* on the hilly and stony Parts of the County, bordering upon *Wiltshire*. The *Mendip hills*, big with Treasure, raise the Peoples dwellings above the foggy Exhalations, that rise from the lower Grounds near Lakes, Brooks and Rivers in more flat Countries. It is no where sharp, as in many other Counties; but is every where so gentle and mild at all Times, that some have thought the County takes its Name from the Summerliness of the Air, which though not exactly true; yet is an ingenious Derivation drawn from long Experience of the Softness and Pleasantness of the Air.

2. The Waters here are plentiful, some large Rivers supplying all the Parts of the County; as the Eastern Borders by the River *Frome*, and the little nameless Rivulets, which rising out of the *Mendip-*

hills and other Places, empty themselves into it; as also by the Springs of the River *Bruis*; the Southern Parts by the Rivers *Evil* and *Parret*, and *Thone*, which rising upon the Confines of the County, run cross it, and empty themselves at one Mouth into the Sea; the Western Parts by the River *Ex*, and the Rivulets, that from diverse Places empty themselves into it; besides which, all the great Rivers before-mentioned, fall into the Sea on this Side; and the North is bounded from *Gloucestershire* by the *Avon*, which passeth through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and supplies all those Parts abundantly; but the Waters, which the County is privileged extraordinarily with, are the Mineral Waters, of which the Chief are

1. The *Bath-waters* in the City of *Bath*, so called from them. What the Nature of these Waters is, which are naturally hot, is not yet clearly determined by the most inquisitive and ingenious Naturalist. It is pretty well agreed by them, that they consist of a *Bitumen*, *nitor* and *Sulphur*, but how they come by their great Heat is much controverted; and therefore we choose rather to set down the diverse Opinions of the Learned, than determine any Thing about it positively. Some impute it to windy, and airy Exhalations included in the Bowels of the Earth, which by their Agitation and Attrition upon the Rocks and narrow Passages, gather Heat and impart it to the Waters. Others ascribe it to the Heat of the Sun piercing thro' the Pores of the Earth, and so warming the Water, which some alledge as the Reason, why the *Bath-Waters* were called *Aquæ Solis*. Others refer it to a subterranean Fire kindled in the Bow-
els

els of the Earth, and actually burning upon *Sulphur* and *Bitumen*. But these Opinions have been long rejected by the Learned, who most adhere to one of these Solutions, *viz.* That the Cause of the Heat of the Waters is the Fermentation of several Minerals *in fieri*; but to this it is objected, that the Baths having been many Hundred Years, (one of our Antiquaries says, they were eight Hundred Years before Christ) it is not likely that any Minerals should continue in such a State of Imperfection so many Hundred Years: Wherefore this Opinion seems to some the most probable, That two Streams having run through and imbibed certain Sorts of different Minerals, meet at last and mingle their Liquors, from which Commixture arises a great Fermentation that causes Heat, like as we see it is in *Vitriol* and *Tartar*, which being mingled beget an intense Heat and Ebullition.

The Virtues of these *Bath-waters*, used for Bathing, or Drinking, as the Doctors advise, are very great and beneficial in Diseases of the Head, as Palsies, Epilepsies, and Convulsions; in cuticular Diseases, as Leprosies, Itches, and Scabs; in all Obstructions of the Bowels; as Spleen, Liver, and Mesentery, and the Schirrosity and Hardness of those Parts: In most Womens Diseases; in the Scurvey, Stone, and in cold Gouts; but they have a contrary Effect in hot Gouts, causing a Fit in those that go into them, when it is not upon them, and inflaming it, if they have it when they go in. In Childrens Diseases they are very effectual, particularly the Rickets, curing them without fail. They are very good for Women, that are apt to miscarry, if used moderately, and facilitate Delivery. The Women of the Town, as do also the *Bath* Guides, use them ordinarily all the While they go with Child, and they are observed never to miscarry. They are also of singular Use to strengthen broken Bones, and are very good in all cold and moist Distempers,

and weakness of Nerves, Stupefactions, Relaxations, and violent Pains; in all which they give Ease; but exasperate the Pain of the *Lues Venerea*, except the Malignity be overcome by Physick.

Other Waters of an unusual Nature are found in this County in diverse Places: As 1. at *East Chenock* there is a Salt Spring above twenty Miles from the Sea. 2. At *Stowey* on the Side of an Hill above the Church rises a large Spring, that is never dry. The Water that comes from it, as it runs through *Stowey*, covers all Things, that it meets with in its Course, with a stony Crust, or Shell. This Effect it has not in the very Source, nor within twenty Yards from the Place where it rises; the Place where it works most, is about forty or fifty Yards from the Fountain, at a Fall higher than a Man's Length. There it sheaths every Thing with stony Cases, and makes the Sides of the Banks, by which it passes, an hard Rock, and from thence all along its Stream it covers Sticks with an hard Crust. 3. At the Foot of *Cheddar-Cliff* riseth a great and clear Spring, which within a Quarter of a Mile of the Source, drives twelve Mills. 4. Out of the mineral Mountains, called *Mendip Hills*, riseth the River *Frome*, which is the Boundary between this County and *Gloucester*. 5. The River *Avon*, after it has passed the Rocks famed for a Sort of counterfeit Diamonds, comes to *Bristol*, which at the vernal Equinox, or thereabouts, it furnishes with a Dish not to be met with any where but in this County, which is called there Elvers. Some Time in the Spring every Year, the River about *Cainsam* is covered over, and coloured Black with Millions of little Eels, scarce so big as a Goose-Quill, though some will have them a particular Species of Fish. These with small Nets they catch on the Top of Waters in great Numbers, and by a peculiar Way, which they have of ordering, make them scour off their Skins, which being stripped off, they

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look very white, and then they make them into Cakes, which they fry, and eat them. They are accounted a Dainty in other Counties. 6. At the Bottom of *St. Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*, upon the Brink of the River *Avon*, is an hot Well, which though over-flowed at every Tide, still retains its natural Heat, and by its constant bubbling up casteth off the Scum, or saltish Froth, which it might contract by the Salt-water. The Water is exceeding wholesome, very good to purge away ill Humours, and sweeten the Blood. It gives Ease in the Stone, and is said to help sore Eyes; which makes it much frequented by all Sorts of People. 7. *Mr. Paschal* in his Letter to *Mr. Aubrey*, (both curious Antiquaries) speaks of a Well not above seven Miles from him, (he lived at *Bristol*) that by washing, wrought a wonderful Cure on a Person deep in the King's Evil; but because the Grass was trod down by the many that came to it for that or the like Diseases, the Owner stopt it up. *Mr. Paschal* designed to get it open again and try it; but whether he did or no, we have not heard.

3. The Earth, besides its ordinary Productions of Grass and Corn, which feed and support great Numbers of Inhabitants in this populous County, and Beasts as well wild in Parks, and Warrens, as for the Plough, Pail and Butcher, yields many other beneficial and extraordinary ones in diverse Places. As 1. About *Bath*, the Country is very hilly and uneven, but the Hills stand in Order, for they are generally rocky and steep from South West and by West to North East and by North; and the whole Tract of the Country for six or seven Miles abounds with Coal-mines, more or less. 2. The Hills for the most Part afford a Free-stone; and on the North West of *Lansdown*, the Stones digged there are a Sort of Head-stones, commonly called *Lyas*, which is blue and white, and polishable. 3. The Soil about *Bath* for some Miles, especially

to the Westward, as at *Coston*, or thereabouts, is so very stony, that when it is newly ploughed, one would rather take the Ridges for so many pitched Causeys to walk on, than for a ploughed Land to sow Corn on, so little of Earth is to be seen amongst the Stones turned up by the Plough; and yet they have here most excellent Whear, though perhaps not altogether so much as upon deeper Land. The Countrymen attribute their good Crops mostly to the Stones, and say, That if they were carried off, the Earth left upon the hard Rock would be so little that it would not cover their Corn, and so light, that the Wind would blow it away. 4. In the *Mendip-Hills* are an Abundance of Lead-mines; and there is also Lead dug in *Broadwell Down*, and other Parts thereabouts; but it is not so soft, pliant and equally fusile, as that in *Derbyshire*, and so is not so proper for Sheeting, because when it is melted, it runs into Knots, and therefore not being used by *London* Plumbers, they know little or nothing of it; for being of an harder Nature, it is generally transported beyond Seas, and used for Bullets and Shot, for which Purpose it is excellent; and may Foreigners only have Occasion for it. It is almost incredible what great Sums of Money have been advanced to the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, by the Benefit of Lead, since the later End of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. Bishop *Still* is said to have had the Harvest, Bishop *Mountague* the Gleanings, and Bishop *Lake* the Stubble; and yet the Profit of Lead to this last was very considerable, as it hath been also to some of his Successors. 5. About the West End of the *Mendip-hills* is found Plenty of *Lapis Calaminaris*, lying near the Surface of the Earth. It is much used in Physick, being very good for clearing the Sight, as it may be artificially ordered; but much more by Metallists; for being beat into Powder, and mixed with Copper, Brass is made of the Composition, which though it be but a compound Metal, is serviceable for

for many Uses, for which Copper is not so good, because not so hard. And this is the Reason, that Brass is always cheaper than Copper, though much Art is employed to make it. It is because the *Lapis Calaminaris*-stone, which is not above Six-pence a Pound, mixeth with the Copper, and so renders it cheaper. This *Lapis Calaminaris* was first discovered in this County, when the Copper Mines were discovered afresh in *Cumberland*. 6. Between *Bristol* and *Bristleton*, which are but a little Distance from each other, and both situate on the *Awn*; the Country affords the same Sort of Coal that is brought from *Newcastle*; as also in the adjacent Places to *Stratton* and *Mendip-hills*, which afford a strong and cheap

4. Firing to all the County, and Parts near it. The Veins are covered with a Shell of a black, hard and stony Substance, called *Warke*, which will split like blue Slate, but is much more brittle, and not near so hard. Upon dividing this *Warke*, there is often found upon the one of the separated Surfaces, the Shape of a Fern Leaf; but the greatest Plenty of Coal is within five Miles Northward of *Stony Easton*; for there are (as we are informed) six distinct Coal-works, of which Mr. J. Beaumont, a curious Naturalist, made some Time since these Observations: 1.

That there is a branched Cliff, which usually lies over the Coal, which is all wrought with the Representations of diverse Sorts of Herbs, over which lies often a Cliff all interwoven with arborescent *Marchasites*, which is called by the Colliers, the Thorny Cliff. 2. That some Coal Veins are much more tinged with Sulphur than others, for a Vein was wrought in one of these Works some Years since, which received such a Resplendency from its sulphurous Tincture, that it seemed in all its Joints to be covered as it were with Leaf-Gold, from whence it was called by the Colliers the Peacock's Vein. In one of these Works was found about two or three Hundred Weight of very good Lead-Ore, tinged somewhat Yellow by the Sulphur, growing to a Vein of Coal, which was accounted a great Rarity, none having ever been found before in a Coal-pit; because the Sulphur in Coal is too strong to produce Lead. In this County also near the *Mendip-hills*, are some Veins of *Magnesia*, or *Mangoness* and *Yellow Oker*; and towards the North in *Chew Magna*, or *Bishops Chew*, is dug up a *Red Bolus*, called by the common People *Redding*, which from thence is distributed all over *England* for the Marking of Sheep, and other such like Uses; and it is also used by Apothecaries for *Bolus Armenus*.

*The more rare Plants and Herbs of this County
are*

L *Iben Marinus*, Sea Liver-wort, commonly called by the Inhabitants, *Laver*, growing on the Rocks and Pebbles, which the *Severn* washes, especially, between *Dunster* and *Watchet* near *Old Cleeve*.

Percepier, growing in the Fields near *Cainsham*, naturally, and flourishing all the Year round. It hath been supposed an Herb peculiar to *England* in former Times, (as *Mr. Camden* says) but *Mr. Ray*, a modern and excellent Botanist, affirms, that it is met with often in foreign Countries. One tastes in it a Sort of Tartness and Bitterness. It is never higher than a Span, and grows in bushy Flowers without a Stalk. It provokes Urine strongly and quickly, and there is a Water distilled from it of great Use, as *P. Pena* in his *Miscellanies* upon Plants has observed. These are taken Notice of by *Mr. Camden*, to which *Mr. Ray* hath added

Aria Theophrasti, or *Sorbus Silvestris*, White-beam-tree, growing on the Rocks over against *St. Vincent's Rock* near *Bristol*, and in many other hilly Grounds.

Asplenium, five *Ceterach*, Spleen-wort, *Miltwaft*, or *Cetrach*, on the Stone-walls about *Bristol* plentifully.

Cardus tomentosus Anglicus, English woody-headed Thistle, in many barren Fields in this County, particularly near *Mr. Saint Loe's House*. It is found in several other Counties of *England*; but in none so commonly as in this.

Cistus humilis Alpinus Durior, Dwarf Cistus, or Sun-flower with Poley-mountain Deaves, found on *Brent-downs* near the *Severn* Sea.

Colchicum Anglicum purpureum, Meadow Saffron found in some Meadows a-

bout *Bath*, as also in other Counties in the Western Parts.

Equisetum, five *Hippuris lacustris*, Marsh Horse-tail, found on a Bog by *Smockhall*, a Wood near *Bath*.

Ferrum equinum comosum, Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch, growing on the Hills about *Bath*, and between *Bath* and *Marleborough*.

Hedera Terrestris Saxatilis, Stone-Alehoof, in some Places of this County, as *Lobel*, and *Parkinson* from his Authority says; but *Mr. Ray* fears that it is not found here.

Lunaria minor, The lesser Moon-wort growing about the *Bath*, and especially at a Place called *Carey*, two Miles from *Bruiston*, in a Close by the Church-yard.

Ornithogalum Angustifolium floribus vire-scentibus, Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a greenish Flower, observed on an Hill three Miles on this Side *Bristol* in the Way to *Bath*, not far from *Little Astley*.

Polygonum maritimum nostras, Sea Blood-wort, or Swine-grass, found on the *Severn* Shore, near *Weston super Mare*.

Polygonatum Hellebori albi folio, & caule purpurascente, Solomon's Seal, with white Hellebore Leaves, and a purplish Stalk, growing in the Woods on the North Side of the *Mendip-hills*.

Rapunculus corniculatus Montanus, Horned Rampions, found between *Selbury-hill* and *Beacon-hill*, in the Way to *Bath*.

Scorodoprassum primum Clusii, Great round-headed Garlick of the *Holms Island*, found growing plentifully there.

Vermicularis

Vermicularis frutex minor, Shrub Stonecrop, or Glafs-wort, found on the *Holms Island* in the *Severn Sea* plentifully.

Vicia Silvatica maxima, Great tufted Wood-vetch, found in a Wood near *Bath*.

Virga aurea Maxima serratis foliis, Broad-leaved indented Golden-rod, found plentifully by the Side of a small River, between *Wells* and *Glastenbury*. To which we may add

Glastum, or *Glaustum Wood*, upon Dr. *Fuller's* Authority, who was informed,

that it groweth naturally in this County, especially about *Glastenbury*, which some will have to take its Name from it. It will grow on any rich Land, but it much impairs it; but we do not find that it is natural to any County but this, and here it can hardly be destroyed. It was much used by the old *Britains*, to paint their Faces and Bodies, to render them formidable. Dyers use it much, being *color ad colorem*, i. e. the Stock as it were to graft their Colours on, without which they'd prove fading.

The Ecclesiastical History, containing the Account of the Bishops of two Sees; viz. Wells and Bath, and Bristol, together with a brief description of the Monasteries, Martyrs, &c.

Of the See of *Bath* and *Wells*.

WELLS was made a Bishop's See upon this Occasion. The whole Nation being excommunicated in the Reign of King *Edward* the Elder, (for what Reason is not known) by Pope *Formosus*, and having, by Reason of the Deaths of the succeeding Popes, laid under Excommunication seven Years, in which diverse Sees became vacant; King *Edward* ordered *Plegmund*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to call a Synod to consult upon the present State of the Church, and in it, it was decreed, that whereas before, there was but two Bishopricks in the *West-Saxon Kingdom*, *Winchester* and *Shirburne*, three new ones should be erected, viz. *Wells*, *Crediton*, and *St. Petrock*; and that he should go to *Rome* to procure the Excommunication to be taken of, and the new Bi-

shopricks confirmed, which having effected, he returned and consecrated seven Bishops in one Day; and into this See

Athelm a Monk of *Glastenbury* was first installed. He sat but seven Years, and was then removed to the Archbishoprick of *Canterbury*, upon the Death of *Plegmund*.

Wifelinus, or as others write him, *Wolshelmus* succeeded him, Anno 925. and when he had sat nine Years, was translated to *Canterbury* upon the Death of *Adelm*. *Polydore Virgil* gives him this Character, that he was famous both for his Learning and Sanctity: He crowned King *Athelstan*.

Elfegus, or *Alphegus*, and *Wolshelmus* 2d succeeded in this See after *Wifelin*; but how

how long they sate, or what they did, is not known.

Brithelmus, A Monk of *Glastonbury*, was consecrated Bishop of *Wells* in 958. He granted the Jurisdiction of the circumjacent Country, to the Abbey of *Glastonbury*, and ordered, that the Monks should have Power to choose an Archdeacon yearly out of their own Body, who should govern it. He upon the Death of *Elfinus*, who died in his Way to *Rome*, whither he was going to be confirmed in the Archbishoprick, was elected Archbishop by the Monks of *Canterbury*. He was a good and prudent Man, but being of a mild and compassionate Temper, King *Edgar*, who was then just come to the Throne, did not think him fit to manage so high a Station, where Severity was required; and therefore obliged him to renounce their Election, which he accordingly did, and died in this See Anno 973.

Kineward, or *Kinewold*, the Abbot of *Middleton* in *Dorsetshire*, was after him made Bishop of *Wells* the next Year. He held this See eleven Years, and died Anno 985. *Florence* of *Worcester* says he died in 975. but by some Mistake. To him succeeded

Sigarus, or *Sigebarus*, an Abbot of *Glastonbury*, who also sate eleven Years, and died Anno 995.

Alwyn, *Adelwin*, or *Ealswin* succeeded him, and gave Place to

Burwold, whose Monument yet remains in the Church of *Wells*, on the South Side of the Quire.

Leoning succeeded him, and was translated to *Canterbury* in 1002.

Ethelwin obtained this See after him, but was ejected out of it by *Brithwin* for a Time; yet was at length restored, but died soon after. And

Brithwin recovered it, and enjoyed it without Opposition; but it was but for a very short Time, for he died within thirteen Days, and left his See to

Merewith, an Abbot of *Glastonbury*; but how long he sate, we find not.

Dudoco, or *Bodoca* succeeded him, a Native of *Saxony*, though others say,

of *Lorain* in *Germany*, and was consecrated to this See, Anno 1031. He obtained the Manors of *Congresbury* and *Banwell*, of King *Edward* the Confessor, and added them to this See: He sate Twenty-seven Years, seven Months, and as many Days; and is said to have been buried on the South Side of the High Altar. Bishop *Godwin* supposeth, that the highest of the old Monuments, which now stands among the Pillars without the Quire on the South Side, is *Dudoco's*, because it is reasonable to believe, that though the Church is now much enlarged, the High Altar stood not far from this Tomb.

Giso, a Native of *Lorain* succeeded him. He was King *Edward's* Chaplain and Confessor, and was sent to *Rome* by that Prince with *Aldred* Archbishop of *York*, that he might consult the Pope about some Matters that were uneasy to the King's Conscience. While he was abroad, he was chosen Bishop of *Wells*, and consecrated at *Rome* upon *Easter-Day*, with *Aldred*, and *Walter* Bishop of *Hereford*. Being come home, he found his Church much impoverished; for *Harold* the Queen's Brother, (who was afterwards King) had deprived his Cathedral of all its Ornaments, driven away all the Prebendaries, and seized upon all the Farms belonging to it, in so much as those Prebendaries (which were but five) which were not fled, were forced to beg for a Subsistence. This Bishop complained heavily of this Injury to the King, but as holy as he was, could obtain nothing from him; either for fear of *Harold*, or not willing to offend his Wife; but at length the King granted him the Manor of *Widmore*, and the Queen bestowed on him, out of her own Patrimony, two Manors, viz. *Merke* and *Modesley* for his own, and his Canons Maintenance. King *Edward* being dead, *Giso* immediately fled out of the Kingdom, when he saw that *Harold* had seized on the Government, and with his own Hands put the Crown on his own Head; nor did he return till *Harold* was deprived of the Kingdom and

and Life together, by the *Norman Conqueror*. As soon as King *William* was crowned, he hastened home, and easily obtained all the Possessions of his See, which *Harold* had seized, except a small Parcel of Land, which was made to appear to belong to the Abbey of *Gloucester*; but instead of it, the King bestowed upon him the Manor and Church of *Yatton*. He also compelled one *Ealmsius* to restore the Manor of *Wirisham*, which he had some Way unjustly gotten. *Giso* being encouraged by this Success, used his utmost Diligence to recover other Estates, which had been unjustly taken from his Church, and get them confirmed by the King's Charter; for from a certain Courtier named *Arserus*, he regained the Manors of *Wormister*, *Litton*, and *Combe St. Nicholas*, and obtained many Privileges of the King, which it would be tedious to recite. Having thus increased the Revenues of the Church, he augmented the Number of the Prebendaries, and that their Habitation might be more convenient and delightful, he built them a Cloister to walk in, an Hall to eat their Meat in, and a common Dormitory, wherein to sleep; and made one of them, named *Isaac*, their Overseer, and named him their Provost. Growing old in well-doing, he yielded to Mortality, having governed his Church Twenty-eight Years, and was buried on the North Side of the Place, where the Altar at that Time stood, over against *Dudoco*; and Dr. *Godwin* doubts not, but among the ancient Monuments now in the Church of *Wells*, the Uppermost on that Side is his, whom Posterity ought gratefully to remember, for the many good Deeds he did for that Church. He consecrated *Lanfranc*, and was present in the Synod at *London*, Anno 1075.

John, Surnamed *De Villula*, succeeded him in this See. He was a Native of *Turon*, a Physician by Profession, but of that Kind, which we at this Time call *Empiricks*, having acquired his

Skill by Experience, not Study; as *Malsbury*, who knew him, tells us. He was so far from doing any Thing to the Advantage of his Church, or Prebendaries, that he rather sought how to incommode them; for he pulled down the Cloister, and other Buildings, which *Giso* had erected, and in their Place built a Palace for himself, and his Successors, sending his Prebendaries among the Townsmen, to get them an Habitation; and though in his old Age he was sorry for what he had done; yet he neither rebuilt the Prebendaries Lodgings, which he had destroyed, nor restored the Ground he had unjustly taken from them. But this was nothing to the Injuries he did them, which we are about to relate. He thinking it, (says *Malsbury*) little, or no Reputation to him to live in a Village of no Note, contrived (without the Knowledge and Consent of his Prebendaries) to remove his See to *Bath*. But because he found no Way to effect it in the Life of the Conqueror, he brought it about in the Reign of *William Rufus* his Son. Nor was he therewith content, but he converted also the whole City into his own, and his Friends Use, having bought that Part of it where the hot Waters rise, of King *Henry* for five Hundred Pounds. King *Offa* had before built a Monastery there; and *Edgar*, as his Custom was, had enlarged it, delighting much in the Pleasantry of the Place, and the more, because he had been crowned there. *John* obtained the Abbey of the said King without great Trouble, and bestowed large Sums upon it in Adorning it, and procuring Books; but was chiefly delighted with the Company of such Monks, as were most eminent for Learning, and officious to attend him; for he thought it would tend greatly to his Honour to be much in the Company of Learned Men. But he was more talkative, and biring in his Discourse than became his Station. He was of an healthy Constitution, and expensive as well

well upon himself as others. He died very old Decemb. 9, 1122. when he had late in this See Thirty-four Years, and was buried in *St. Peter's Church*, which he had built from the Ground at great Expence. For *Andrew* gave Place to his Brother *Simon*, the elder Brother to the younger. But though this *John* removed the See of *Wells* to *Bath*; yet *Wells* was not wholly deprived of the Honour of a See, as we shall, God willing, hereafter shew. After him

Godfredus, who was the Queen's Chaplain, at her earnest Request, was raised to this Bishoprick. He was consecrated at *London*, August 26, 1123. Bishop *Godwin* says, he had been Chancellor of *England* in King *Henry I.*'s Reign, but through a Mistake. He late twelve Years, and died August 16, 1135. and was buried at *Bath*.

Robert, a Monk of *Lewis* succeeded him. He was born in *Normandy*, but of *Flandrian* Parents. He was scarcely well settled, when the Church, which had been built by *John*, was burnt. He built it again as fine as ever, adding many Ornaments that it had not before. In the Civil Wars between King *Stephen*, and the Empress *Maud*, he was a great Sufferer. For having taken *Jeffrey Talbot*, a Commander of *Maud's* Party, Captive, when he ventured into *Bath* in Quality of a Spy, the People of *Bristol* (who favoured the Empress) resolved to set him a Liberty, and in a strong Body came to *Bath*; the Bishop not dreaming of such an Attempt; and having seized him in the midst of the City, carried him away, and imprisoned him in *Bristol Castle*, before any one could help him. To free himself from this Captivity, he was forced to release *Talbot*, which much incensed King *Stephen*, because he looked upon the Bishop to have been bribed, to the End, that suffering himself to be taken Prisoner, he might have a good Pretence of freeing *Talbot*, who was a Man of great Power, and a mortal Enemy to the King. However, after some Threatnings, and no strict Imprisonment, he

was at length set free, and received in to the King's Favour.

In the mean while there arose a great Contest among the People of *Wells* and *Bath* about the Bishop's Seat. The Matter being referred to this Bishop to be compromised, he ordered, that the Bishops of this Diocese should be called, not Bishops of *Wells*, as they had been of old; nor of *Bath*, as they were of late; but taking their Name from both Churches, should for the future be named, Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*. He also appointed, when the See was vacant, that an equal Number of Deputies, being ordained by each Church, they should choose a new Bishop by their Votes, who should be installed both at *Bath* and *Wells*. *John de Villula* also placed in the Church at *Wells* a certain Steward, his near Kinsman, who under the Pretence of his Office, was wont to gather up all the Rents and Profits of the Farms, and give the Prebendaries but a small Part of them. This Custom *Robert* amended, and that he might free his Successors from the like Inconvenience, he took this Method; he divided the Possessions of the Church into two Parts; one of which he assigned for the publick Affairs of the Church, with the common Consent of the Prebendaries in Chapter assembled; out of the other he appointed that a Part should be allotted to each of the Prebendaries, called a Prebend. He then constituted one *Ivo* their Dean, that he might preside over the whole Chapter, as their Head. He also appointed a Sub-dean to supply the Place of the Dean, when he was absent; as also a Precentor, who should govern the Quire of Singers, and his Deputy, who should rule it in his Absence. He made also a Chancellor, who should instruct the younger Prebendaries; as also a Treasurer to take Care of the Ornaments of the Church. The Deanery, Precentor, and his Deputy, were abolished by Act of Parliament in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign, to make a Deanery much less than the former. But we must

must not forget, that the Church, which had been built by King *Ina*, being now much decayed by Age, and ready to fall, was pulled down, and rebuilt by this Bishop in Part, and the rest so well repaired and enlarged, that it appeared new; yet not so compleat, as to leave no Room for his Successors Bounty. He sate Twenty-nine Years, and four Months, and ordered his Body to be buried in the Church of *Bath*, to the Wonder of many, since he had been so great a Benefactor to the Cathedral of *Wells*.

Reginald Fitz-Jocelin, so called because he was the Son of one *Jocelin*, a *Lombard*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, who had made him Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, succeeded *Robert* nine Years after his Death. He was consecrated by *Richard* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *St. John's* Town in *Savoy*, when he had not passed his Thirty-third Year of Age; but *Ralph de Diceto* tells us, that some were first obliged to swear, that he was born before his Father was made a Priest, and that he neither by Writing, nor any other Act, had any Hand in the Death of *Thomas Becket*, because *Jocelin* his Father had been suspended by him. Being settled in his See, Anno 1174. he went to the Council of *Lateran* in 1179, and afterwards became very active to promote the Interest of his Church; for in 1180, he obtained the Manor of *Pilton* of the Abbot of *Glastonbury*, and settled it on the Church of *Wells*, procuring a Charter of Confirmation from King *Henry II.* When King *Richard I.* went to the Holy War, he obtained for his Chapter the Manors of *North-Curry*, *Wrentich*, and *Hacche*, which are their Maintenance to this Day; and gave them to the Prebendaries of *Wells* to augment their Incomes. He built also an Hospital for the Reception of sick Persons, and Strangers, whose annual Rents were 22 l. 19 s. 6 d. ob. He made the Churches of *North-Curry*, and *Peryton*, which King *Stephen* had given to the Church of *Wells*, into two Prebends. He incorporated the Town of *Wells*,

and constituted it a free Burrough, which was before oppressed with many servile Works, and procured them many Privileges, which the Citizens at this Day enjoy. He also founded several new Prebends in the Church of *Wells*, and did many other good Things for the Churches of *Bath* and *Wells*. In the Year 1191, he was elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and much against his Mind (as he declared) put in Possession of that See by the Monks; but before he could get his Pall from *Rome*, died, not much more than a Month after his Election. To him succeeded

Savaricus, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, and Treasurer of the Church of *Salisbury*. He was chosen by the Monks of *Bath*, without the Knowledge or Concurrence of the Canons of *Wells*, and was consecrated at *Rome* on *Michaelmas* Day 1192. Soon after he was made Bishop, it happened that King *Richard* in his Return from the Holy War, was taken, and kept Prisoner by *Leopold* then Duke of *Austria*. *Henry* the Emperor of *Germany* at that Time, was a-kin to this Bishop, and when King *Richard* was about to be redeemed by his Subjects, he insisted, among other Things, that the Abbacy of *Glastonbury*, being then vacant, should be annexed to the Bishoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, in Exchange for the City of *Bath*, which *John de Villula* had bought of King *Henry I.* for five Hundred Marks. This Bishop being thus made Abbot of *Glastonbury*, removed his Episcopal Seat thither, and changing his Title, called himself Bishop of *Glastonbury*, as long as he lived. He turned the Churches of *Long Sutton* and *Iminster* into two Prebends in the Church of *Wells*, and enriched his See with many new Possessions, confirming the Liberties of the Citizens of *Wells*, which *Reginald* his Predecessor had granted them. He appropriated the Archdeaconry of *Bath* to the Prior and Convent of *Bath*, and their Successors; but after him the Prebend of *Iminster*, and Abbacy of *Glastonbury* were taken from this See; but

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that of *Long Sutton* was restored by *Q. Mary I.* This Bishop died 1205, and was buried at *Bath*, much in Debt; as appears from *Greg. Decret. l. 3.*

Jocelin of *Wells* was chosen into his See, before the Expiration of that Year. He was hardly settled, before *Eustachius* the Prior, and the Monks of *Glastonbury*, petitioned the Pope, that the Bishop of *Bath* and his Successors might be removed from the Government of their Abbey for ever, and their Government under an Abbot might be restored, according to its first Institution. This Bishop for some Time defended himself manfully; but the King and Nobles favouring the Monks, interposed by an Arbitration to compose the Difference, which was thus ended; viz. That the Pope should by a special Decree, which the Bishop should submit to, determine their Controversy; That the Bishop should retain for himself, and his Successors for ever, the Manors of *Winscomb*, *Puclechurch*, *Blackford* and *Cranmer*, with the Advowsons of the Churches of *Winscomb*, *Puclechurch*, *Asbury*, *Christ-Malsford*, *Buckland* and *Blackford*; and so the Monks of *Glastonbury* were restored to their former Government under an Abbot; and *Jocelin* was reduced to the former Title of Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* only, as his Predecessors *Robert* and *Reginald* had been called, and his Successors ever since have been; but the Monks purchased their Privilege dear, the Bishop gaining several Manors and Advowsons, for the Loss of a Title.

This Controversy was not long ended, when this Bishop, having with *William* Bishop of *London*, and *Eustachius* Bishop of *Ely*, by the Pope's Command, interdicted the Nation, was forced to fly into France to avoid the King's Displeasure, and there continued five Years, before he could be re-admitted into the Realm. After his Return, he applied himself wholly to adorn and enlarge his Church of *Wells*, and to that End constituted some new Prebends, appropriated some Churches to the Use

of the Chapter, and bestowed on it out of his own Estate, the Manor of *Winscomb*. The Revenues of the Dignities of this Church were very small, before he very much increased them. He first ordained Vicars Choral, who were to supply the Places of the Prebendaries in singing and performing Divine Service. He procured of *Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln* the Manors of *Congresbury*, *Chedder* and *Axbridge*, to hold of the King by a perpetual Fee-farm, and joining with the said Bishop of *Lincoln*, they founded the Hospital of *St. John* at *Wells*, which being suppressed by Authority of Parliament, was given to the Earl of *Southampton*, who changed it with Bishop *Clerk*, for the Manor of *Dogmersfield*; and so what was taken from one Bishop, was given to another; but from him also it was soon after taken. He built two Chapels, the one at *Woky*, and the other at *Wells*, which last he much enlarged, and being much fallen to Decay, in after Ages, Bishop *Mountague* rebuilt, and added many Ornaments to it. The Church of *Wells* which (notwithstanding the Repairs that Bishop *Robert* had made) was almost fallen down; he pulled down and built it not only larger, but finer, with hewn Stone, and dedicated it three Years before he died, which happened in 1240, when he had sat Thirty-seven Years, and was buried in the Choir at *Wells* under a Marble Tomb.

Roger, soon after his Death, was chosen into his See by the Monks of *Bath*, who not regarding the Methods of Elections prescribed by Bishop *Robert*, expected not the Consent of the Chapter of *Wells*. He was the Precentor of the Church of *Salisbury*, and by the Pope's Order his Consecration was hastened, because the Pope's Kinsman was to succeed him. The King, whose Leave was before had, admitted him to the Temporalities, and so he was fully settled. The Canons of *Wells* were much disturbed at it, and appealed to the Pope, because he had lately determined, that the Bishop of this See should be chosen

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by an equal Number of Monks and Canons of both Churches: The Controversy lasted some Time, but was at length thus compounded. The Canons of *Wells* agreed to forgive the Monks of *Bath* this Injury, upon Condition, that these last should promise, that they for the future would inviolably observe the Constitution of Bishop *Robert*. *Roger* himself was very instrumental in this Agreement, and as a Recompence of their Trouble and the Injury done them, he granted them the Custody of the Deanery of *Wells* every Time of its vacancy, how often, after what Manner, or whensoever hereafter it should happen. He also gave them two Parts of the Profits, Revenues and Incomes, of all the Parish-Churches in the Diocese of *Bath*, all the Time of their Vacancy, which heretofore belonged to the Bishop and his Predecessors; and the third Part he gave to his Archdeacons, that they and their Officials should gather the Revenues of the said vacant Churches, and answer for the two Parts to the said Dean and Chapter. He sate but three Years, being the most unhappy of all his Predecessors in this See, for six Hundred Years, none of them having sate less than six Years. He was buried at *Bath*.

William Bitton, or *Button* succeeded him, being chosen by the unanimous Votes of the Canons of *Wells*, and Monks of *Bath*. He was Sub-dean, and Archdeacon of *Wells*. He had a great Contest with the Monks of *Glastonbury*, about the Farms which were taken from them, when Bishop *Jocelin* relinquished their Abbacy; but his Death prevented the Recovery of them, tho' the King much favoured the Monks. He was often the King's Embassador into *Spain* and other foreign Parts, and spent a great deal of Money, as well as Time in that Service, but was not wanting to his See; yet laboured all he could to take the Profits of vacant Livings, given to the Dean and Chapter of *Wells*, from them, and kept them a long Time out of Possession of the

Church of *Congresbury*, which Bishop *Jocelin* of happy Memory had given for a common Augmentation of the Canon's Resident of *Wells*, in the Vacancy. The Dean and Chapter thus aggrieved, appealed to the Court of *Rome* directly, and to the Archbishop of *Canterbury* mediately, who after a little Time and small Expence, made Peace between the Parties, and so the Bishop united the Church of *Congresbury* a-new to the Chapters Table; and their Successors quietly enjoyed the said Church, and the former Donations abovementioned. He called a special Synod of the Clergy, and made several Constitutions, called Synodal Constitutions, to be observed in the Diocese of *Bath*. He bestowed the chief Places and Offices in his Church upon his nearest Kindred, and Neighbours; for he made *William Button*, his Brother's Son, Archdeacon of *Wells*, and at length he obtained the Bishoprick; *Richard Button* Precentor, *Nicholas Button* his Brother, his Treasurer, and *John Button* his Brother, Provost of *Comba*, and Rector of *Ashbury*, and *Thomas Button*, after *William*, Archdeacon of *Wells*, from whence he rose to be Dean of *Exeter*, and at length Bishop. He for the Health of this Bishop's Soul, gave to the Church of *Wells* the Bell used for calling to hear Sermons, as it still continues. He sate seventeen Years, and was buried under a Marble Tomb, in *St. Mary's* Chapel in the Church of *Wells*, in 1264, the Year after he had appropriated the Church of *St. Mary* at *Stall* to the Monks of *Bath*. After his Death, both Chapters of *Bath* and *Wells* petitioned the King for a Licence to choose, which being obtained, four of each Chapter met, and chose

Walter Giffard, a Canon of *Wells*, the Pope's Chaplain, May 22, 1264, and he was consecrated in the Absence of *Boniface* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by *Peter* Bishop of *Hereford*. He was made Lord Chancellor in 1265, having a Pension of five Hundred Pounds a Year allowed

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him. He sate here but two Years, and was translated to *York*.

William Button Archdeacon of *Wells*, and Nephew of the abovementioned *William Button*, was next elected to this See, and the King soon after granted him the Temporalities. He was a Person of so great Piety, that when the Pope had granted to *Robert Kilwardby* Archbishop of *Canterbury* elect, to be consecrated by what Orthodox Bishop he pleased, he fixed upon this Bishop above any, because he had the greatest Reputation for Sanctity of any Man in those Times. He made several Statutes, by which the Church of *Wells* is still governed, and ordered among other Things, upon mature Advice, that nothing of great Moment, which would bear a Delay, should be determined in the Chapter but in the four Embers. He gave to the Chapter of *Wells* the Church of *Stoke-Gomer* in 1271, upon this Condition, that fifty Shillings should be paid to a Chaplain, to pray every Day for his Soul, and as much yearly for his Anniversary. He also gave to the Church of *Wells*, the Manor of *Bicknaller*. He died *December 4, 1274*, and lies under a Marble Tomb on the South Side of the Choir; which the common People, who had a great Opinion of his Sanctity, paid great Reverence to, and especially such as were troubled with the Tooth-ach. After his Death seven of each Chapter, having the King's Licence to elect a Bishop, met in the Church of *Wells*, and chose

Robert Burnell, the Son of *Robert*, and Brother of *Hugh*, Lords *Burnell*, which Election the King having confirmed, the Archbishop consecrated him *April 7, 1275*. He was at that Time in great favour with King *Edward*, having been of his Privy Council, Lord Treasurer, and High Chancellor. He had gathered immense Riches in the Offices he bore, which he bestowed upon his Kindred, and much enriched his Family, but expended no small Sums upon Buildings; for he erected a large

and spacious Hall in the Palace of *Wells*, which in King *Edward VI.*'s Days, was pulled down by Sir *John Gates* Kt. who in a Year or two, suffered the Punishment of his Sacrilege, being beheaded by Queen *Mary I.* for Treason. He is said also by some to have built a Castle at *Aston-Burnell* in *Shropshire*, when he removed the Chancery to *Bristol*, that he might assist the King in his Affairs with *Wales*. He acquired the Churches of *Fevelton*, *Burnham*, *Stanton-drew* and *Coleworth* for the Church of *Wells*. He sate eighteen Years and died in his Attendance upon the King at *Berwick*, on the Borders of *Scotland*, *Octob. 25, 1292*, and was buried at *Wells*, *Novemb. 23*, following.

William de Marchia, or *March* succeeded him. He was then Treasurer of *England*, and obtained the Temporalities of his See, *March 19, 1292*. 21 *Edw. 1.* He was removed from his Office of Treasurer in 1295. In the ancient Records of this Church, there are diverse Letters written to the Pope and Cardinals, and subscribed by the King, and many Lords and Bishops, in which the great Sanctity of this Bishop, confirmed (as they say) by diverse Miracles, is so highly extolled, that they earnestly desire he may be inserted in the *Kalendar of Saints*; yet *Polydore Virgil*, out of *Matth. of Westminster*, tells us, That the King being engaged in Wars, which emptied his Treasury, this Bishop advised the King to seise upon many Sums of Money deposited in the Churches and Monasteries, telling him it was no Sin to take them away for the common Good, which he accordingly did, to the great Discontent of the People. The Bishop bore the Blame, (though it is probable, the King was the chief Actor) and for that Reason was not admitted into the Pope's *Kalendar*. He sate about ten Years, and was buried under a Marble Monument, on the South Side of the Cathedral, near the Door that opens into the Cloister. Soon after his Death

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Walter Haselshaw, Dean of *Wells*, was elected Bishop of this See. He obtained his Confirmation by the Royal Assent Aug. 13, 1302. 30 *Edw.* 1. He sat nine Years, and was buried under an huge Marble Tomb in the Nave of his Church, Northward near *Bubwith's* Chapel. He made many Statutes, partly while he was Dean, and partly while he was Bishop; the greatest Part of which are not yet disused, but are in Force at this Day. To him succeeded

John Drekensford, who at the Time of his Election to this Bishoprick was Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, and Under-Treasurer, into which Places he was chosen, in order to be sent to the Court of *Rome*, being before Prebendary of *Wells*, *York* and *Southwell*. In 1312, when King *Edward* went into *France*, the Government of all *England* was committed to him as the King's Deputy. Being much enriched by these Places, and greatly in Favour with the King, he adorned his See with many publick Buildings, and enlarged the Privileges formerly granted to his Bishoprick at the Renewal of them. He preferred, and enriched his Kindred, as *Robert Burnell* his Predecessor had done. He died at *Dogners-field* in *Hampshire*, and was buried at *Wells* in the Chapel of *St. Katharine*, where he had a Month before founded a Chantry, before the Altar of *St. John Baptist*, May 23, 1329. He sat twenty Years, three Months and nine Days.

Radulphus di Salopia, soon after his Decease, was unanimously chosen into this See by the Canons of *Wells*, and Monks of *Bath*, and being confirmed by the Archbishop, was admitted soon after to the Temporalities, and consecrated, notwithstanding the Reservation of all the Bishopricks, which Pope *John XXII.* had made to the Apostolick See. These Proceedings so much offended the Pope, that he caused *Radulphus* to be accused of possessing his See by Force, and against the King's Consent, (for the King had indeed written to the Pope about another) and by that Fetch

extorted a great Sum of Money from him (as *Walsingham* says) to make his Peace. Having thus made himself easy in his See, he became a great Benefactor to it; for he founded a College for the Vicars, and endowed it with the Manor of *Islip*, and appointed a certain Stipend of six Pounds, thirteen Shillings and eight Pence, to be paid to it yearly by the Vicar of *Chew*. This College was much enlarged afterwards by Bishop *Bekington*; but was, about the Time of the Reformation, seized on among the Religious Houses, which Queen *Elizabeth* being displeased at, founded this College, and the Cathedral Church a-new, of which there is a Memorial in Verse yet standing in the Hall, composed by the Vicars of her Time. He also built a convenient Habitation on the West Part of the Cloister for the Choristers to dwell in under the Care of their Teacher, and caused it to be confirmed to them, and their Successors by the King's Charter. He also built the Church at *Winsomb*, as also some Houses at *Claverton*, and a fine Hall at *Everbirch*, and many other Edifices upon the Estates belonging to the Bishoprick. He inclosed the Palace of *Wells* with an high Wall, and a broad Ditch, into which he let the River that ran near it. He united the Church of *Chew* to his See, for the Maintenance of the Bishop's Table, reserving to himself, and his Successors, the Tithes of the demesne Lands only, and the Lordship of the whole Parish; the other Tithes, and Revenues belonging to the Church of *Chew*, he assigned to the Vicar of *Chew* for the Time being, on Condition that he should pay to the Priors and Chapter of *Bath* twenty Marks of new Rent, and five of old; and five Marks more yearly, to be divided among the Under-Officers of the Church of *Wells*, upon the Day of his Obit. He procured of the King, that the Manors of *Ckeddar* and *Axbridge*, which were then in the Forest of *Mendip*, should be disforested, and fenced out of it, he being at the Charge of hunting

hunting and destroying the wild Beasts, which was a Work much applauded by the People, who suffered much from the Insults of the Foresters. He held the Chancellorship of *Oxford* some Time with his Bishoprick, and gave many Vestments, and other Things to his Church; but in Bishop *Godwin's* Time there were none of them remaining, but a large Chelt with Iron Hoops. He abounded in Works of Charity, and gave himself up wholly to doing good all Manner of Ways. He died at *Wivelstornb*, Aug. 14, 1363. after he had been Bishop of this See Thirty-four Years, and was buried under a Tomb of Alabaster in the Body of the Church, which had his Effigy lying on it, and was inclosed with an Iron Pallisade, but it is now taken away.

John Barnet Lord High Treasurer of *England*, and then Bishop of *Worcester*, was soon after his Death translated to this See by the Bull of Pope *Urban V.* The same Year *Walter de Monyngton* Abbot of *Glastenbury*, had been chosen by the Monks of *Bath*, without the Concurrence of the Canons of *Wells*, which Election being rejected, as irregular and unlawful, by *Simon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *John Barnet* was placed in it. While he was Bishop of this See, he gave to the Church of *St. Paul's London*, a Water-mill, Ninety-eight Acres of Land, and a yearly Pension of Forty-four Shillings, on Condition that a Hymn should be sung, and the Prayers to the blessed Virgin, and *pro Defunctis* be said daily before the Virgin's Image. When he had sate about three Years in this See, he was by the same Pope's Bull translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, and was succeeded in this See by

John de Harewell, Chaplain to Prince *Edward*, (commonly called the *Black Prince*) who obtained this Bishoprick for him. He was Chancellor of *Gascoign*, and was consecrated in the Church of *St. Severine*, by *Elias* Bishop of *Bordeaux*, and two other Bishops, Mar. 7. 1366. He contributed two third Parts of the Charge in building the western

Tower on the South Side of the Church of *Wells*, and paid an hundred Marks for the Glafs of the West Window of the said Church. In the said Tower also he hung two great Bells at his own Charge. He also gave to this Church a Missal which cost him twenty Pounds, and diverse Vestments of great Value. He sate nineteen Years in this See, and dying *Anno* 1386, was buried in the Cathedral of *Wells*, before the Altar of *St. Kalixtus*, under a Fine Alabaster Monument, but now much defaced by ill Men. To him succeeded

Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, being translated from thence by Pope *Urban VI.* to this See, which he obtained by the Intercession of the rebellious Barons, whom he is said to have favoured too much. When he sate here near three Years, he was by the same Pope removed to *Durham*, where when he had sate eighteen Years, he died *Anno* 1406, leaving great Sums to the Cathedral Churches, where he had presided, and particularly to this of *Wells* and 150 Pounds to buy Ornaments for it, to be used on his *Obit*.

Ralph Erghum, a Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, succeeded him. He was consecrated Bishop of *Salisbury* at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, December 9, 1375, where after he had sate twelve Years, he was translated by Pope *Urban VI.* to this See. He appropriated the Rectory of *Pucklechurch* to the Chapter of *Wells*, and fifty Marks to enable them to bear the Expences of the said Union to their Table, and other Charges; and bestowed upon them a Messuage, or Inn, in the City of *Wells*, called the *George*, for other Uses by him appointed. He also gave 150 Pounds to be laid out in Ornaments for the Church, with which were bought a Chalice and Patten, a Missal, two gilt Basons, &c. He died April 10, 1401. and lies buried near the Chapel of *St. Edmund* the Bishop. By his Will he ordered his Executors to build a College at *Wells* for fourteen Priests, at the End of the Street, called from thence *College-lane*, whom he ordered to celebrate

celebrate divine Service daily in the Church of *Wells*. He also, in 1399, founded a Chantry in the said Church, for the Souls of *Gilbert* and *Agnes* his Parents, and of *Agnes Robas* his Sister. He sate twelve Years in this See, and

Henry Bowet succeeded him. While this Bishoprick was vacant, the Pope by Way of Provision, bestowed it upon *Richard Clifford*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*; but the King refusing to resign the Temporalities to him, he yielded it up to this *Henry Bowet* Doctor of Laws, Prebendary of *Wells*, who was chosen both by the Monks of *Bath* and *Wells*. He had been many Years, before he was Bishop, a stedfast Adherent to *Henry Duke of Hereford*, afterwards King *Henry IV.* insomuch that in 1398, he had been condemned for High Treason by King *Richard II.*'s Order; but his Life was spared on Condition that he should go into Banishment. With King *Henry* he returned into *England*, and obtained this Bishoprick Reg. 3. Being soon after made Lord Treasurer, he made *John Greenlaw* his Suffragan. In 1406, he conducted the King's Daughter into *Denmark* to be married to that King. For which and other Services he was translated to *York* by the Provision of Pope *Gregory XII.* at the King's Request; after he had sate eight Years here.

Nicholas Bubwith was his Successor. He had been Bishop of *London*, and Treasurer of *England*; but was contented to leave these honourable Places, that he might obtain the Bishoprick of *Salisbury*, which he also willingly left, when he was translated, by the Provision of Pope *Gregory*, to this Sec. In the Year 1414, he was sent to the Council of *Constance*, where he was one of those thirty Persons, who by the Decree of the Council, were added to the Cardinals to elect *Martin V.* Pope. Being returned to his own Country, he built and endowed an Alms-house on the North Side of the Parish-Church of *St. Cuthbert* at *Wells*, which one *Storthwayte* made great Additions to; and the Bishops *Bourn* and *Montague*,

augmented a little. It maintains Twenty-four poor People, partly Men and partly Women. He also in 1423, appropriated to the Church of *Wells*, the Rectory of *Buckland-Abbatis*, in the Diocese of *Sarum*, but the Patronage of it belonged to this Sec, to sustain three Chaplains, who should pray daily for his Soul, at the Altar erected by him in the Nave of the Church. He also built a Fine Library on the East Side of the Cloister; and in 1324, he erected a neat Chapel between two Pillars in the Nave of the Church over against the Desk, and was buried in it; having before founded a perpetual Chantry there, and given a Salary to a Priest to say Mass for his Soul. He is also thought to have laid out great Sums in building a Tower for Bells on the West Side of the Church, because his Arms appear cut on it in diverse Places. He also obtained a Royal Confirmation of the Privileges of his Church, and enlarged it with new ones. He died Octob. 27, 1424. and left his See to

John Stafford, who succeeded him by the Pope's Provision. He was descended of the prime Nobility, being the ninth Son of *Humphry Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*, and afterward Duke of *Buckingham*, and a Person of no mean Learning, for which he was thought worthy of great Preferment. For being at first an Advocate only, he was made his Vicar General by *Henry* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who added the Deanery of *St. Martin's*, *London*, and Prebends in the Churches of *Lincoln* and *Salisbury*. King *Henry V.* made him Keeper of the Privy Seal; and *Henry VI.* Lord High Treasurer; which Office he left four Years after, in 1426. *Nicholas Bubwith* created him first a Prebendary, and then Dean of *Wells*; and after his Death he succeeded in this Bishoprick, to which he was consecrated in the Church of the Friars Preachers *London*. In 1432, he was made Lord High Chancellor of *England*, which great Office he held till the Year 1450; and because he was hindered thereby in discharging

charging his Episcopal Function in his Diocese as he ought, he substituted *John* Bish. of *Olav* his Suffragan, in 1437. While he continued Bishop of this See, *Henry* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, being very old, wrote a Letter to Pope *Eugenius*, earnestly petitioning him to let him resign his Bishoprick, at the same Time commending this *John* Bishop of *Wells*, as the fittest Person in the Kingdom for that Dignity, not only upon the Account of his Learning, and eminent Virtues, but the Nobility of his Birth, his great and powerful Kindred and Relations, and generous Hospitality; to which purpose King *Henry* had before wrote to the Pope. But *Henry* did not resign the Archbishoprick before his Death, because it happened soon after, viz. in 1443, and *John* *Stafford* was removed to *Canterbury* by the Pope's Bull, and admitted by the King soon after to the Temporalities; whereupon

Thomas de Bekington, a Person of eminent Learning, and a Patron of learned Men, succeeded him. He was born at *Bekington* in *Somersetshire*, educated first at *Wickham College*, and thence removed to *New College Oxford*, where he was Fellow; and having commenced Dr. of Law, became Chancellor of that University. Being called to Court to be the Tutor of *K. Hen. VI.* he was afterwards his Secretary, and then many Dignities flowed in upon him, for he was made Dean of the Arches, Chancellor of *Humphry* Duke of *Gloucester*, Archdeacon of *Buckingham*, Prebendary of *York* and *Wells*, and Rector of *St. Leonard's* near *Hastings* in *Sussex*, and *Sutton* in the Diocese of *Salisbury*. While he was Dean of the Arches, he wrote a Book to prove the Right of our Kings to the Throne of *France*, notwithstanding the *Salique Law*; which got him great Favour with the pious King *Henry VI.* and afterwards many Honours; as those of principal Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and at length the Preslency of this Church, to which he was consecra-

ted in the Chapel of *Eaton College*, which though not quite finished, was yet dedicated at the same Time, and this Bishop read the first Mass in it. He was a Person of incredible Diligence, and of as wonderful Dispatch in Business; as appears from the large Volumes of Letters, Instructions, Speeches, and Confederacies, either written, or collected by him, which yet remain in the Archbishop's Library at *Lambeth*, and in the *Cotton Library*. Being settled in this See, as a Reward of his former Services, he was still employ'd so much in the National Affairs, that he found it necessary to ordain himself a Suffragan, viz. *Jacobus*, Bishop of *Alchaden* in *Ireland*, and when he was made Bishop of *Bangor*, *John* a Canon regular of *St. Augustine*; yet this did not prevent his being a Benefactor to his See; for he built the Row of Houses, called at this Day the *New Works*, (which reach from the Market-place of *Wells*, to the outward Gate of the Bishop's Palace) and being built gave them to the Chapter of *Wells*. He erected also in the middle of the Market-place a Conduit of Water for the Use of the Citizens, which he fetched from a Fountain called *St. Andrew's Well*, to be a perpetual Supply of Water for the People. He also built the West Side of the Cloister, as his Arms drawn upon the Roof do testify: *Lincoln College Oxford*, which *Richard Flemming* Bishop of *Lincoln* left unfinished, he completed and much enlarged, by giving two Hundred Pounds to it, by which the Rector's Lodgings, and the South Side of the first Court were built; and to perpetuate the Memory of his Benefaction, he caused the Symbol of his Name; viz. a flaming Beacon, and a Tun, to be fixed upon the Walls. He spent six Thousand Marks upon the Bishop's Palace in repairing and adorning it. In his Time the Quarrel with the Monks of *Glasbury*, about his visiting their Monastery, revived; but what End it had, we find not. In his old Age he made his Will, and gave many large Legacies to diverse

verse Persons and Places, (which see at Length in *Godwin de Praesul.* p. 434.) but fearing that King *Edward IV.* should seize on his Effects after his Decease, because he had always stood up for King *Henry* his good Master, and the *Lancastrian* Title; he at great Expence purchased the Confirmation of his Will under the great Seal, that all his Legacies might be paid. He died *Jan. 14, 1465.* and was buried in the Chapel which he had erected in his Church, in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*, and *St. Thomas* the Martyr, where he had solemnly consecrated his own Tomb; in this, especially, being unhappy, that he had lived to see his Pupil, and King, *Henry*, deposed from his Throne, and confined to a Prison four Years before his own Death. He had for his Successor in this See

Robert Stillington, by the Death of *John Phrea*, or *Free*, Master of *Baliol* College, *Oxford*, whom Pope *Paul* by his Provision had preferred to this See. He was born at *London*, and educated at *Oxford*, where having attained a great Skill in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, by the Instruction of *Warin* an excellent Orator, and other curious Parts of Learning, he travelled into foreign Nations to visit their Universities. He practised Physick at *Ferrara*, *Florence*, and *Passaw*, and at length came to *Rome*, where coming into an Acquaintance with the greatest Men upon the Account of his Learning, he was taken Notice of by Pope *Paul II.* to whom he dedicated his Translations of diverse antient *Greek* Historians into *Latin*; by which the Pope took himself so much obliged to him, that he bestowed this Bishoprick on him after the Death of *Bekinton*, but he lived not to enjoy it; for within one Month after the Donation he died at *Rome*, not without a Suspicion that he was poisoned. *Robert Stillington*, Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, Archdeacon of *Taunton*, first, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and then Chancellor of *England*, was by the Interest of King *Edward IV.* canonically chosen Bishop of this See, and consecrated *April 1465.*

He was a firm Adherent to the Family of *York*, and did all he could against the House of *Lancaster*, which procured him great Favour with King *Edward IV.* and with it (as a necessary Consequence of it) great Preferments; for he was sent on diverse Embassies, and employ'd for some Years in Matters of the greatest Importance to the Kingdom. He is said to have fallen under the King's Displeasure, for asserting, That he had espoused him to the Lady *Elizabeth Talbot*, alias *Boteler*, before he married the Lady *Elizabeth Gray*; because that made his Children, by his last Lady, illegitimate, and to have endured for it a long Imprisonment; but was reconciled, and recovered his Favour by the Payment of a round Sum; but be that as it will, this is certain, that his Zeal for King *Edward*, and his Family, brought upon him much Trouble, and in the End a miserable Death, as will now appear from this Account of the publick Affairs. *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* was the only Claimant of the Crown by the *Lancastrian* Title, of whom King *Edward* being jealous, apprehended him, being then but five Years old, and committed him to the Keeping of Sir *William Herbert*, Lord of *Ragland Castle* in *Monmouthshire*; but he remained not long there, for his Uncle *Jasper* Earl of *Pembroke*, who was then in *France*, hearing of his Nephew's being in Custody with Sir *William*, came over privately, and going to *Ragland Castle*, as a Friend, found the Lady *Herbert* only there, with whom he dealt so cunningly, that he got away the Earl of *Richmond*, and carried him to his own Castle of *Pembroke*; and from thence, when the King ordered Sir *William Herbert* to besiege that Castle, and recover the Earl of *Richmond*, he fled privately with him, designedly for *France*, but was by contrary Winds carried to *St. Malo*, and so fell into the Duke of *Brittain's* Hands, who thought to make this Advantage of him; (for he kept both his Uncle and him Prisoners, though with an honourable Treatment) viz. either to oblige

the King to a firm Amity with him, or at least not to dare to make any Breach with him: King *Edward* was not a little pleased, when he heard that the Earl of *Richmond* (the only Person he feared) was in the Power of the Duke of *Britain*, his Friend and Ally, in whom he thought his Interest so great, that he could not doubt but he should gain him, upon his Demand; which to make, with Success, he first dispatched Letters to the Duke with rich Presents, and large Promises, which the Duke received with much Complaisance, and soon after sends

This Dr. *Stillington*, his Secretary, a Person of Wit and Eloquence, and of great Credit with the Duke, and then Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*. The Duke received him with much Respect, which the Bishop so much increased by a great Present, an Assurance, that the King had elected him into the Noble Order of *St. George*, and a Declaration, that the King had no other Intentions towards the Earl of *Richmond*, but what was agreeable to his Worth and Quality; (for he purposed to bestow one of his Daughters upon him) that the Duke delivered the Earl into the Bishop's Hands at *St. Malo's*; but Compassion wrought a wonderful Deliverance for him. The Duke's Treasurer *Pier de Landois*, and the Earl of *Chandos*, moved with the Sighs and Tears of the young Earl, so contrived his Escape, that the Duke was persuaded to recover the Earl by Force, and in the mean Time he was secured in the Abbey of *St. Malo's*, till he was removed to the Castle of *Vanes*; yet the Duke excused himself to King *Edward*, by alledging, that he had delivered the Earl to his Messengers who let him escape; and promising, that he would keep such a strict Guard upon him, that he should bring no Troubles upon him, no more than if he were in his own Custody, which he did faithfully perform during King *Edward's* Reign, but not afterwards.

Stillington after this was in great Favour with King *Edward*, as long as he lived, and after with King *Richard III.* at whose Coronation he officiated, and ever after faithfully served him; tho' generally believed the barbarous Murderer of his Patron's Children, and though he knew, that the Earl of *Richmond* was using his utmost Endeavours to obtain the Crown, and was conscious, that he had endeavoured to ruin him. Thus in two Respects he had provoked the Earl, if he attained the Crown, to punish him, (as he did soon after by the Slaughter of King *Richard* and his Adherents in *Bosworth Field*) yet were his former Faults passed over, and never had been regarded, had he not provoked King *Henry* to Anger, by a fresh Guilt of a fouler Crime, which was this. In the Year 1486, one *Lambert*, a Person of mean Parentage, being persuaded by *Margaret* Dutcheß of *Burgundy*, and instructed, by *William Simon* a Priest of *Oxford*, to personate *Edward* Earl of *Warwick*, the next Heir to the Crown, as Son of *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Richard's* elder Brother, claimed the Crown, as his Right by Inheritance; and being assisted with an Army sent by the Dutcheß of *Burgundy*, and raised in the Nation by certain Noblemen, Malecontents, stirred up a Rebellion. This Bishop applauded the Attempt, asserted his Title, encouraged the People to take up Arms, by his Advice, and brought in what Assistance he was able. This false Pretender was soon vanquished by King *Henry*, and the Bishop's Hopes and Endeavours being disappointed, he fled to *Oxford*, as an *Asylum*, pretending that he came thither to apply him wholly to Study; for it was then thought a Privilege of the Universities, that none of the King's Officers might disturb the Students. When the King heard of it, he sent his Letters to him to summon him before him; but he refusing, he sent them to the University, ordering them to deliver him to *Edward Willoughby* his Chap-

Chaplain, that he might bring him to his Court; but the Academians refused, pleading that the Bishop came thither to attend upon his Studies, and they could not deliver him up without a Prejudice to their Liberties. The King returned Answer, that he had consulted all their Registers, and did not find, that the University had any such Privilege; whereupon, after some other Contests, the University suffered the King's Officers to take him, which done, they carried him to *Windsor*, Octob. 1487. and he was kept in Prison to his Death, which happened in 1491. He was buried at *Wells* in the Chapel, which he had built near the Cloisters. His Episcopal Authority, in the Interval, was exercised by his Suffragan *John Cornish*, a Canon regular of *St. Augustine*, who had been constituted by Bishop *Bekinton*, and held the Suffragan's Place to the Year 1513, when he died, and the See after *Stillington* was vacant near nine Months, before it was conferred upon

Richard Fox, Doctor of Law of *Oxford*, but Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. He being at *Paris*, when *Henry Duke of Richmond*, being about to rescue the Kingdom of *England*, from the Tyranny of *Richard III.* went to *Paris* to desire the *French King's* Assistance; but not being able to stay further to solicit, by reason of his Presence, which was absolutely necessary in other Places, appointed this *Richard Fox* to prosecute his Request, (how he came to be known to the King is not manifest) which he did with so much Judgment and Skill, that he obtained all he desired. The Duke soon after obtained the Kingdom, and being sensible of the Service *Dr. Fox* had done him, he first made him Keeper of the Privy Seal, next Secretary of State, then one of his Privy Council, and at length loaded him with Ecclesiastical Preferments; but in the mean Time, used his Advice both at home and abroad, and sent him upon diverse Embassies. For in the second Year of his Reign, he employ'd him, with others,

to make a League with the King of *Scots*. He was scarcely returned from thence; but he was preferred to the See of *Exeter*, then vacant by the Translation of *Peter Courtney* to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*. In that See he continued six Years, and then was removed to this of *Bath and Wells*, in which he sat but three Years, before he was removed to *Durham*. After his Translation, the Spiritual Jurisdiction of this See was taken into the Archbishop's Hands, and continued therein two Years, when

Oliver King was translated from *Exeter* hither, as *Fox* had been, and had Possession given him of his Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in 1496. He was a Doctor of Law, and had been Fellow of *King's College, Cambridge*; but was now one of his Majesty's (King *Henry VII.*'s) Principal Secretaries of State. He found the Church of *Bath* very much ruined, which therefore having pulled down, he began to build a new one of fine work, and went a great Way in it, but did not live to finish it, which if he had done, scarce any Cathedral in *England* would have equalled it. *Adrian Castle* his Successor carried it on a little, but left it imperfect. *William Bird* the last of the Priors of the Monastery, being assisted with Contributions, was likely to have finished it in a short Time, but the Dissolution of the Abbies proved the Ruin of the Church; for the same covetous Hands, which tore the Lead from *St. Mary's Chapel*, and the Bishop's Palace, did the like to the Church, and with all sold the other Materials, which had been got together to finish it. Nor was there for some Time any Hopes, that what remained should not be demolished, till some Men piously inclined gathered some Monies, and tiled it. After the same Manner they also glazed the Windows, and the Part designed for the Choir was perfected by the Help of one *Mr. Billet*, who is said to have received a great Sum of Money of the *English Nestor, Cecil*, to be disbursed up-

on pious Uses; but for all this, the Church was incomplete, as it continued till Bishop *Montacute* finished it— This *Oliver* died Jan. 24, 1503. and is said by some to be bury'd at *Windsor*, being then Secretary of the Garter, and Prebendary of the College; but Bishop *Godwin de Prasul.* p. 439. says, he doth not think it probable. The See of *Canterbury* was vacant at that Time, and so the spiritual Jurisdiction of this See fell into the Hands of the Chapter of *Canterbury*, where it rested, till

Adrian de Castello, an Italian, born at *Cornetum*, was put into his Place. Pope *Innocent VIII.* sent this *Adrian*, a Man eminent for his Wisdom and other Endowments of Mind, into *Scotland*, to compose some Disturbances there, as being a fit Person for that Work. He came first to *London*, and was there certified, that the King of *Scots* was killed in a Battle by his own Subjects, whereupon remaining some Time there to refresh himself, he became acquainted with *John Morton* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who being in Love with him for his excellent Gifts of Mind, and chiefly his great Learning joined with Prudence, recommended him to the King, that he should transact all our *English* Affairs at the Court of *Rome*; which Trust he performed with so much Judgment and Fidelity, that the Bishoprick of *Hereford* happening to be vacant in 1503, the King thought fit to requite his Labour with that See, from which in one Year he was translated to this of *Bath and Wells*. In the mean Time Pope *Alexander VI.* a little before his Translation hither, had taken him into the College of Cardinals, having been before his Collector and chief Secretary, in which Offices he had acquired so great Riches, that the Pope coveting them, resolved to poison him, and some other of the wealthy Cardinals. This Design he contrived to execute by mixing Poison in a Flagon of Wine, at a Banquet he had invited them to; but by the Cupbearer's Mistake, it was

given to him and his Son *Cesar*, who being strong and young out-grew it, but himself being old died of it. But tho' the Bishop escaped this fatal Attempt, yet he not long after lost this Bishoprick, and all other his Ecclesiastical Preferments after this Manner. Cardinal *Alphonfus Petruccius*, the Son of *Pandolphus* Governor of _____ who was among the most forward to give his Vote at the Election of Pope *Leo X.* taking it ill, that his Brother *Borges* was deprived of his Father's Government, and that by him, whose Dignity he had so diligently promoted, determined to revenge the Injury done to his Brother, and the Ingratitude towards himself; and to that End, conspired with this *Adrian*, and some other Cardinals to kill *Leo*; but the Conspiracy being discovered, *Petruccius* was strangled; but the rest *Leo* promised to pardon, provided they would freely, and ingenuously confess their Fault, which when they all had done, he accordingly fulfilled. But *Adrian*, whether ashamed of being guilty of such a Wickedness, or afraid that *Leo's* Grant was not sincere, changed his Habit, and fled out of the City into such a Concealment, that it was never known, where he was, either alive or dead. *P. Jovius* tells us, that though others out of ill Will conspired against *Leo*, *Adrian* did it only out of an ambitious Expectation of being Pope after him, depending upon a Prediction of a certain Woman, who had foretold many other Things, that happened, as she had shewed, and had told him, that *Leo* should be taken off suddenly, and that one *Adrian* of obscure Parentage, but great Learning, who had raised himself by his pure Merit, should succeed him, which he interpreted of himself, but was made good in another *Adrian*, an old *Dutchman*, and a Brewer's Son, but eminent for his Learning, who by a prodigious Luck obtained the Papacy. *Adrian* being thus deprived of this See,

Thomas Wolfey succeeded him. He was a Cardinal, and at that Time Archbishop

bishop of *York*; but being then chief Minister of State, and affecting a princely Grandure, he acquired himself Multitudes of Preferments, as Lord High Chancellor, the Abbacy of *St. Albans*, and this Bishoprick of *Bath and Wells*, which having obtained of the King, he held in *Commendam* by the Pope's Provision five Years, till the Bishoprick of *Durham* falling, he resigned this to take that, and then

John Clerke, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*, Dean of *Windsor*, Keeper of the *Rolls*, one of the King's Privy Council before the Year 1520, and the King's Proctor, and Orator in the Court of *Rome*, was made Bishop of this See, by Pope *Leo's* Bull of Provision *Mar. 26, 1523.* and was soon after consecrated to it. King *Henry VIII.* much employ'd him, after he was made Bishop, in Embassies, of which these are the most considerable; viz. He was the Resident Ambassador in the Court of the King of *France*, from the Year 1523 to the Year 1527. King *Henry* having written a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of the seven Sacraments, sent this Bishop to present it the Pope, who at the Delivery of it in the Consistory of the Cardinals made an elegant Speech, which is printed with the Book. The Pope was mightily pleased with the Present, as a great Rarity from a King, and gave him the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, which hath ever since been continued to his Successors. Being returned into *England*, he was much used in managing Matters of the greatest Importance to the Kingdom, which taking him off from his Ecclesiastical Affairs, he constituted two Suffragan Bishops to attend upon them, viz. *William* Abbot of *Bruton*, and *Thomas* Abbot of *Mountacute*, to whom succeeded in 1538. *William Finche* Prior of *Bremar*, under the Title of Bishop of *Taunton*. In 1533, he was present at a Synod of all the Clergy held at *London* about the King's Divorce, and was the only Bishop that gave his Vote; that it was lawful for a Man to marry

the Wife of his deceased Brother. In 1540, he was sent in an Embassy to the Duke of *Cleve* to give the Reasons, why the King had divorced his Sister *Anne*, which being an unacceptable Message, he found an unkind Entertainment; for he was poisoned (as was thought) in that Court; and returning home, was taken very ill at *Dunkirk*, and arrived in *England* with great Difficulty at the End of the Year, and died at *London*, *Jan. 3, 1541*, when he had sate eighteen Years, and was buried in the Nunnery in the *Minorities*. He is by *Leland* numbred among the most learned and famous Writers of his Time; but most of his Writings are in MS. some of which are in the Palace-Treasury at *Westminster*.

William Knight Doctor of Laws, and Fellow of *New College*, *Oxford*, Prebendary of *St. Stephen's* Chapel, and Archdeacon of *Richmond*, succeeded Bishop *Clerke* in this Sec. He left his College in 1495, and going to Court, became soon so well known for his Parts and Industry, that he was made Secretary to King *Henry VII.* and was continued in that Post by King *Henry VIII.* By this last King he was sent on an Embassy to *Maximilian* the Emperor, with whom he found so much Favour, that besides the great Gifts he received from his Treasury, he had a Coat of Arms, as a farther Token of a Reward, granted him for his many Services, under the Title of *Protonotary of the Apostolick See*, and Ambassador of King *Henry VIII.* to *Maximilian the Emperor*, &c. Many other Embassies he performed, and being returned into *England* in 1523, he was rewarded with many Preferments, as Prebendary of *St. Stephen's*, *Westminster*, Archdeacon of *Chester*, and in 1541. Bishop of this See; but sate only six Years and some Months, dying at *Londyn*, *Sept. 29, 1547*, but his Body was carried to *Wells*, and interred in the Nave of the Church, under a costly Monument. He, and *Richard Woolman* his Dean, erected a Cross in the Market-Place of that City, arched over, and standing

standing upon eighteen Pillars, (as the Inscription speaks) for the Honour of God, and Benefit of the Poor using the Marker. It is dated *Anno Dom.* 1542, and concludes with this Prayer, *Laus Deo, Pax vivis, Requies defunctis.* In English. Glory be to God, Peace to the Living, Rest to the Dead.

William Barlow succeeded him in this Sec. He was bred a Canon regular of *St. Austin*, in the Monastery of *St. Osith* in *Essex*; and having obtained a competent Knowledge of Divinity among those of his Order at *Oxford*, was created Doctor of Divinity there. He was afterwards made Prior of the *Augustin* Monks at *Bysham* in *Berkshire*, and by that Name and Title was sent in an Embassy to *Scotland* with one *Holcroft*, about some Points of Religion against the Pope. About the Time of the Dissolution of his Priory, he was elected to the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, in which he was hardly settled, when he was removed to *St. David's*, where he sat from the Year 1536 to the Year 1547, being all that Time a zealous Professor, and Preacher of the Reformed Religion. In this last Year he was further translated to this Sec of *Bath and Wells*, in which he continued 'till *Queen Mary* came to the Crown in 1553, when being deprived, because he was married, he fled into *Germany*, and there lived in a poor exiled Condition, 'till *Queen Elizabeth* came to the Throne. Upon his Return into *England*, that *Queen* preferred him to the Sec of *Chichester*, which he governed ten Years, and then died. In the Year 1560. he was made the first Canon, or Prebendary of the first Stall in the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, then founded by that *Queen*, and held it with his Bishoprick five Years. He was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*, leaving one Son of his Name, who was Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, Prebendary of *Winchester*, and Rector of *Easton* near it; and five Daughters, all of them married to Bishops. He wrote some Books, named by *A. Wood*, Vol 1. p. 122. While this

Bishop remained in Exile, *Queen Mary* placed in this Sec

Gilbert Bourn, who being accounted a good Orator and Disputant, while he was Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxford*, and having taken his Degrees in Arts, was made by King *Henry VIII.* Reg. 33. one of the first Prebendaries of *Worcester*, after the said King had converted the Prior and Monks of that City into a Dean and Prebendaries. Two Years after this he took his Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and was then made a Chaplain to Bishop *Bonner*, whose Favour he gained much by preaching against the Hereticks (as the Reformed were called) in those Times; but when King *Edward VI.* came to the Throne, and the Reformation was publicly advanced, he closed so much with it, that he became Archdeacon of *Bedford*, being then also Archdeacon of *Essex* and *Middlesex*, and Canon of *St. Paul's*; but it is not probable that he held them all together. In the Beginning of *Queen Mary's* Reign he put off his Vizard, and appeared so very zealous for the Catholic Cause, that preaching at *St. Paul's* Cross in the Behalf of Dr. *Bonner*, then Bishop of *London*, who was then present, and inveighing against his late unjust Sufferings, and the unhappy Times of *K. Ed. VI.'s* Reign, as he called them, had a Dagger thrown at him by one of the Auditors; *Bourn* thereupon withdrew to prevent further Danger, and great Search being made for the Assassin, many Persons were imprisoned for it; but it could be proved upon none of them, and so they escaped. In the Year 1554, by the Interest of Sir *John Bourn* of *Batenhall* in *Worcestershire*, his Uncle, and at that Time principal Secretary of State to *Queen Mary*, he was elected to the Sec of *Bath and Wells*, and had the Temporalities soon after given him; to which the *Queen*, in whose Favour he was very much, added the Presidentship of *Wales*, which he enjoyed together all her Reign; but when *Queen Elizabeth* succeeded, he was deprived of all, because he refused to take the

the Oath of Supremacy. He was a great Benefactor to this Church ; for as *Barlow* his Predecessor saved it from Destruction in King *Edward's* Reign, so did this Bishop in Queen *Mary's* ; for he procured the Rectories of *Dulverton*, and *Long Sutton* to be restored to the Chapter, and would have recovered many other Things, if he had fate longer. He augmented the Maintenance of the Poor in *Bubwith's* Hospital, and did some Things for the Benefit of the Vicars Choral. He designed to have built a College near the outward Gate of the Bishop's Palace, in the Place of the Prebendaries Houses ; but was prevented by Queen *Mary's* Death, or rather his own Obstinacy in Error, as some other Bishops were. After he was deprived, he was committed to free Custody in the House of the Dean of *Exeter*, where he spent his Time in Reading and Devotion. He died as *Silverton* in *Devonshire*, Sept. 10. 1569, and was buried in the Chancel on the South Side of the Altar. *Barlow* did not succeed him, as was expected, but

Gilbert Berkley, a *Norfolk* Man by Birth, and a Descendant from the Noble Family of the *Berkleys*, (as appears by the Arms put upon his Tomb by the Heralds.) He was consecrated Bishop of this See, the last Day of the Year 1559, viz. March 24. and when he had presided Twenty-two Years, and was eighty Years of Age, he died of a Lethargy Nov. 2, 1581, and was buried in his Cathedral, on the North Side of the High Altar, under a polished Stone not costly. His Successor was

Thomas Godwin, Father of *Francis Godwin* Bishop of *Hereford*, who wrote *The Lives of our English Bishops*. He was born at *Okingham* in *Berkshire*, and bred up at the School there ; from whence removing to *Oxford*, he was maintained by Mr. *Layton*, Dean of *York*, there, 'till he was Master of Arts, in which Time he was made Fellow of *Magdalene* College. He was heretically inclined, (as was then said) which so disturbed the Popish Fellows, that partly by making

him uneasy, and partly offering him some Allowances from the College, they persuaded, or rather forced him, to accept of the School at *Brackley*, which is in the College's Gift, and leave the College. Being there about the End of King *Edward VI.'s* Reign, he married *Isabell*, the Daughter of *Nicholas Puresey* of *Shalfston* in *Buckinghamshire*, Esq; and going on in teaching School, what Time he had to spare from his School-work, he spent in studying Divinity, or Physick, by which, when he was driven from his School, he got an honest Livelihood for himself and Family, in the Days of Queen *Mary*, though he was obliged some Times to leave his Habitation, and abscond, because he was often sought for by *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. He was admitted into Orders by Dr. *Bullingham*, who was first Bishop of *Lincoln*, and then of *Worcester*, who made him his Chaplain in the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign. By that Bishop's Means he was brought to preach before the Queen, who was so well pleased with his learned Eloquence, set off with the Height of his Stature, and beautiful Countenance, that for eighteen Years together he was always one of them that preached the yearly *Lent-Sermons* at Court. Her Approbation of his Person and Preaching, produced such Beneficence in her Majesty towards him, that in 1565, she made him Dean of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, whereupon he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the next Year Dean of *Canterbury*, in which he continued 'till 1584, when he was nominated by the Queen, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, (which had been vacant three Years) and soon after consecrated to it. He came to it with all the Qualifications of a Bishop, as Learning, Hospitality, Kindness, and Affability, but a Widower, which much pleased the Queen, but proved his Undoing, because it left him at Liberty for a second Marriage. For so it happened, that being aged, and lame of the Court, he married a *London* Widow, for her

Wealth, as it was supposed. This Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who was then a chief Favourite, and had for some Time solicited the Bishop in vain for the Manor of *Banwell*, as soon as he heard, told the Queen of it, adding, that she was not above twenty Years old, (though then she had a Son near forty) and so incensed the Queen against him, that she wholly discarded him; and he was forced to pacify his Persecutors; and saving *Banwell*, he was fain to let them have a Lease of the Manor of *Wilcomb* for Ninety-nine Years, and so purchased his Peace, in which he lived upon his Bishoprick to his Death, which happened thus. He was taken with a Quartan Ague, and his Physicians finding it hard to cure, advised him to change the Air, and go to the Place of his Nativity, *Okingham*, with Hopes of Recovery; but that not availing, he died Nov. 19, 1590, in the Seventy-third Year of his Age, and was buried on the South Side of the Chancel of the Parish-Church there. His Son *Francis Godwin* set up a small Monument in the Wall by his Grave, sufficient to notify the Time of his Death, but no Way agreeable to his great Worth.

John Still, Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *Trinity College, Cambridge*, succeeded him, after this See had been vacant two Years. He was the Son of *John Still* of *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, and becoming eminent for his Learning, not only became the Head of his College, but was made a Canon of the seventh Stall in the Church of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Thomas Aldridge*, who had been deprived for Non-conformity, and Archdeacon of *Sudbury* in 1576. He came to this See in 1592, and held it to his Death, which happened Feb. 26, 1607. In his Will, he bequeathed five Hundred Pounds for the Building of an Alms house in the City of *Wells*, which was justly paid by his Son and Executor. He lies buried under an Alabaster Tomb, very fine, over against Bishop *Berkley's*. His Successor

was

James Mountague, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of *Worcester* formerly, but then Dean of the Chapel to King *James I.* He was consecrated April 17, 1608. He was descended of the Family of *Mountagues* (who for some Ages were Earls of *Salisbury*; and of them *Thomas* was the Son of *Margaret*, Grandaughter of King *Edward I.* by his Daughter *Joan* surnamed of *Acon*, or *Acre*, because she was born there, while her Father King *Edward* was fighting against the *Saracens* in the *Holy Land*.) His Father was *Edward Mountague* of *Boughton* in *Northamptonshire*, Knt. He was educated in *Christ's College, Cambridge*, where none could be so envious to think, that he was not as Noble for his Virtues, as Parentage. He was made the first Master of *Sidney College* in that University, and took great Pains and Care about the Building of it, which he very much encreased and beautified; for he settled on the College a Farm of twenty Marks annual Rent, and built the Walls of the lower Chapel with Bricks artificially prepared. He also was the chief Mover of bringing Spring-water into *Cambridge*, (and that it might come up to his College, he was at the Expence of an Hundred Pounds). He also promoted the Interest of the College many other Ways. After he came to *Wells*, he laid out great Sums in repairing and beautifying the Buildings belonging to the See, as well at *Banwell*, as at *Wells*; where also he restored the Chapel built by Bishop *Jocelin*, which had been neglected sixty Years, while the Bishoprick was much impoverished; for at his great Charge he had it cleaned and repaired, set up an Organ and other Ornaments in it, by which means he rendered it so convenient and beautiful, that few Chapels in *England* were to be preferred to it. The Poor also in the Alms-house he much helped by his Generosity; and to perfect the Church of *Bath*, which *Oliver King* his Predecessor had begun to build an Hundred

dred Years before, he gave a Thousand Pounds of our Money, which is 3333 French Crowns; and moreover raised a Stone Desk of Marble curiously wrought. When he had fate here eight Years, he was translated to *Winchester*, Anno 1617, and his See was committed to the Care of

Arthur Lake, Brother of Sir *Tho. Lake* Knt. principal Secretary of State to King *James I.* He was born and bred up in the School in *St. Michael's* Parish in *Southampton* for a Time; but being removed to *Wickham's* School, went from thence to *New College*, *Oxford*, where he was made perpetual Fellow in 1589. Five Years after he proceeded in Arts, and entring into sacred Orders, he was made Fellow of *Wickham's* College near *Winchester* in 1600, and three Years after Master of *S. Croffes*. In 1605, he took his Degrees in Divinity, and the same Year was made Archdeacon of *Survey*. In 1608, he was created Dean of *Worcester*, and in 1616, Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, in both these Preferments following Dr. *James Mountague*. In all these Places he shewed the same Mind, and Person, alike eminent for his Virtues in all, and indeed one of the brightest Examples of true Goodness in his Times. He lived a single Man all his Days, and very sober, religious and hospitable. He was not only well versed in the Fathers and Schoolmen; but so skilful in the Scripture, that he was reputed one of the best Preachers of his Time. He hath many Things in Print; but all of them were published by his Friends after his Death, which happened in 1626. He was buried on the North Side of the Cathedral of *Wells*, and a plain Stone was laid over his Grave, with an Inscription of his Name and Title.

William Laud, Doctor of Divinity, and Bishop of *St. Davids* succeeded him. He was educated in *St. John's* College, *Oxford*, of which he at length became President. He being Chaplain to the Earl of *Devonshire*, which brought him into the Knowledge of the Court, and

afterwards to Dr. *Neale*, Bp. of *Rochester*, and *Lincoln*, had many Preferments heaped upon him of lesser Note, and at length was made Bishop of *St. Davids*, having Leave given him at the same Time to hold his Presidentship of *St. John's* with it; and the Rectories of *Ibstock* in *Leicestershire*, and *Creek* in *Northamptonshire*. He held this Bishoprick about six Years, and then was translated to *Bath and Wells*, being then made Dean of the King's Chapel, and sworn a Privy Councillor. From this See he was translated to *London* in 1628, and in 1633, to *Canterbury*, where the Reader will find a more full Account of him.

Leonard Maw, Doctor of Divinity, was his Successor. He was the Son of *Samuel Maw* of *Wrendlesham* in *Suffolk*, Gent. He was educated in *Peter-House* College, *Cambridge*, and there was made first Fellow, and then Master; but removed to *Trinity* College, where he became also Master. His Preferments were these: He was Prebendary of *Wells*, and having commenced Doctor of Divinity, he was made Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, (afterwards King *Charles I.*) on whom he waited, when he went with the Duke of *Buckingham* to court the Infanta; which Service, upon the Translation of Dr. *Laud* to *London*, procured him this Bishoprick in 1628. but he enjoyed it but a very little Time, for he died at *Chiswick* in *Middlesex* Sept. 2, 1629. and his Body was buried there Sept. 16, following.

Walter Curle, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him. He was born at *Hatfield* in *Hertfordshire*, where the Earls of *Salisbury* have a Seat. His Father was Servant to *William Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, and as his Agent in the Affair of the Queen of *Scots*, and Steward of his Estate, was so faithful, and helpful, that the Earl not only preferred him to be Auditor of the Court of Wards, but advanced this his Son to be Fellow of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, and presented him to a good Living, in which he discharged the Duties of a good Pastor

so well, in preventing Law-suits, and composing Differences among his Parishioners, suppressing Houses of Debauchery, and regulating many other Disorders, gaining many Dissenters to the Church by his wife and meek Discourses, and leaving others, who were obstinate in Error, inexcusable, by his holy Conversation, and charitable Hospitality, that the Earl recommended him to his Majesty King *James I.* as a fit Person for his Chaplain, in which Station he soon became the Object of his Majesty's Favour, which he found by being made first Dean of *Litchfield* in 1621. and Bishop of *Rocheſter* by King *Charles I.* in 1628. where he continued not much longer than a Year before he was removed to this See, and then to *Wincheſter*, in which he ſat, when the late grand Rebellion began, wherein he was a great Sufferer. For after *Wincheſter* was yielded to the Parliament, and he with the Royalists came into the Hands of the Rebels, he was deprived of his Bishoprick, and his Estate was sequestered; but his Person was not so rudely and cruelly treated as some others of his Order were, because while he was a Bishop, he exercised his Authority with so much Justice and Mildness, that *Peters* and his Faction, tho' they hated his Function, yet were very civil and respectful to him. After the Loss of *Wincheſter*, and Loss of all his Subsistence, he retir'd to *Subberton* in *Hampshire*, where he remained till his Death, which happened in 1647. He would not be allowed to compound for his real Estate (tho' many other Royalists were) because he refused to take the Covenant. He left a Widow and some Children; but no other Demonstration of his Learning and Piety, but a Sermon preached at *Whitehall* on *Heb. 12. 14.* April 28. 1622. His Successor upon his Translation was

William Piers, Doctor of Divinity: He was born in the Parish of *All-Saints* in the City of *Oxford*, where he had his Education, and became in 1596. a Student in *Christ Church*. After he had ta-

ken his Degrees in Arts, he apply'd himself to Divinity, and for a Time preached in, and near *Oxford*. Being made Chaplain to Dr. *King*, Bishop of *London*, he was preferred to the Rectory of *St. Christophers, London*, and Vicarage of *North-hall, Middlesex*, and was the same Time made a Canon of *Christ-Church, Oxford*; in which Station he underwent the Office of Vice-Chancellor of that University; wherein shewing a Dislike to the *Anti-Arminian* Party, and treating some of them a little roughly, he got the good Will of Dr. *Laud*, then the Favourite of Court, and consequently Preferment, which soon followed; for in 1622. he was made Dean of *Peterborough*, and in 1630. Bishop of that See: He had it but a little Time; but while he sat there, shewed himself to be a Person of great Parts, knowing in Divinity and Law, very vigilant and active for the good both of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Estate, which made way for his higher Preferment soon; for in 1632. he was elected Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, in which he continued partly actually, and partly titularly to his Death, which happened at *Walthamſlow* in the Year 1670. in the 90th Year of his Age. The Time of his being Bishop, may be divided into that of Action and Suffering, the first, while he was in his See, and the other after he was deprived. In the former he behaved himself very zealously for the Constitution of the Church, according to the Example of his great Patron Bishop *Laud*, violently opposing all Encroachments of the *Puritans* and Dissenters, and suppressing factious Lecturers, ordering all the Communion Tables in the Churches of his Diocese to be railed in, and punishing such as refused to do it, with many other Things of the like Nature, which much exposed him to the Fury of his Adversaries, and rendred his Sufferings the Greater. The first Thing that appear'd against him, was a Petition to the House of Commons, which thereupon desire the Lords to take Security for his

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his Appearance to answer diverse heinous Crimes tending to the Corruption and Subversion of Religion in his Diocese, which was after referred to a Committee to examine, called the Bishop of Bath and Wells Committee, which for a while continually harrassed and perplexed him. He after became one of the Protestant Bishops, and with them was imprisoned, being deprived of his Spiritualities; he lived at *Cudeston* near *Oxford*, upon a considerable Estate of his own, (kept, as is supposed, by Composition) as is well known to the People there, tho' *Pryn* says, he was reduced to a starving Condition, and begged of a Knight of his Acquaintance to help him to a Curacy or Lecture, though never so mean, to support Life; and that the Knight told him, He who turned out Lecturers, and sent them a starving, was justly punished with the like Fate, but falsely. He lived to *K. Charles's* Restoration, and obtaining his Bishoprick, enjoyed it Ten Years, as is evident above. His Successor was,

Robert Creighton, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Wells*. He was born in the North Parts of *Scotland*, and being educated in *Westminster-School*, was elected thence into *Trinity-College, Cambridge*, Anno 1613. where he took his Degrees in Arts, and afterwards became University Orator, and Greek Professor. In 1632. he was installed Treasurer of the Cathedral-Church of *Wells*, being collated to it by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*; because the See was then vacant. In 1637. he was made Dean of *St. Burians* in *Cornwall*, and about that Time took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, being then beneficed in this County. In the Beginning of the Rebellion, he suffered much for the Royal Cause, and at length was forced to fly first to his Majesty at *Oxford*, afterwards in the Habit of a poor Day-Labourer, into *Cornwall*, where he got on Shipboard, and fled to his Majesty King *Charles II.* then in Exile, whom he attended in Quality of his Chaplain, till his Restoration. While he thus waited on the King, the Dea-

nery of *Wells* becoming vacant by the Death of Doctor *Raleigh*, was bestowed upon him, in 1646. or thereabouts, and he lived to enjoy it. He still continued the King's Chaplain, and preaching in his turn at Court, was always free and zealous in reproving the Vices of the Time, though by many he had little Thanks for his Pains. Upon the Death of Dr. *Pierse*, in 1670. he was consecrated Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, but held it a very little Time, for he died Nov. 21. 1672. at 79. and was buried in a Chapel, adjoining to the Cathedral, under a fair Monument bearing his Name. He was a very learned Man, and was particularly eminent for his Knowledge in the *Greek Tongue*, of which he gave a sufficient Proof by his Translation of the Council of *Florince* into *Latin*, and illustrating it with excellent Notes; both which he defended against the Jesuit *Leo Allatius*.

Peter Mews, Doctor of Divinity, succeeded him. He was born at a Place nigh *Shirbourn* in *Dorsetshire*. He was educated in *John's College, Oxford*, and being ejected for his Loyalty while he was a Scholar there, continued ever after a great Royalist, and was once, as 'tis said, in great Danger of being hanged by the Rebels. In the Time of the Rebellion his Uncle *Winniffe*, who had bought the Advowson of the Church of *Lambourn* in *Essex*, gave it to him at his Death, which happened in 1654. but he was too obnoxious to the Governors of that Time to enjoy it, though his Uncle had many Years. At his Majesty's Return, he had many Preferments heaped upon him, after he had commenced Dr. of Laws in 1660. for he was made successively a Prebendary of *Durham*, Canon of *Windsor* and *St. Davids*, Archdeacon of *Berks* in 1665. and Dean of *Rochester* in 1670. upon the Death of Dr. *Nathaniel Hardy*. In this Station he executed the Office of Vice-Chancellor of *Oxford*, and in 1672. upon the Death of Dr. *Creighton*, was consecrated Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, where he sat Thirteen Years,

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Years, and being removed to *Winchester*, left this See to

Thomas Ken Dr. of Divinity: He was bred in *New-College, Oxford*, and attaining to this See in the Reign of King *James II.* was active against the Court Designs of bringing in Popery, and was particularly one of those Six Bishops, who with the Archbishop *Sankroft* presented a Petition to that King, in the Behalf of themselves, their absent Brethren, and the Clergy of their respective Dioceses, shewing therein their Averseness to distribute and publish his Majesty's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience (according to the Order of Council of *May 4. 1688.*) proceeding not from want of Duty or Obedience to him, as their Sovereign; but because it was founded upon a dispensing Power, often declared illegal in Parliament, and destructive to our Constitution in Church and State, &c. This Petition being judged tumultuary and seditious by Chancellor *Jefferies*, they were all sent to the *Tower* by an Order of Council, where they continued till they were by Law acquitted within about a Week following, the Term beginning soon after their Commitment; but as firm as he stood to the Protestant and Church Interest, he could not come into those Measures, that were used by the Generality to secure the Church and State from Idolatry and Slavery, to depose King *James*; and therefore not submitting to take the Oath of Allegiance to King *William III.* when the Parliament had set him on the Throne, and King *James* by flying had abdicated the Nation, he was deprived of his See, and lived many Years in a sequestered and poor Condition, under the Name of a Nonjuror. His See being thus vacant, Doctor *William Beveridge*, Rector of *St. Peters-Church* in *Cornehil*,

and Archdeacon of *Colchester*, a Right, Pious and Learned Man, was nominated to it, but refus'd it; whereupon,

Doctor *Richard Kidder*, then Dean of *Peterborough*, and Rector of *St. Martins Outwich, London*, was nominated into it, and consecrated *Aug. 30. 1691.* in *St. Maryle-Bow-Church* in that City. He was a *Suffolk* Man, and a very learned Person of which he hath given abundant Proofs in the Books he hath printed, especially his Writings against *Judaism*, proving effectually that the *Messias*, foretold by the Prophets of the Old Testament, and expected by the pious *Jews* many Ages before Christ's Coming, is *Jesus of Nazareth*, believed on in the *Gentile* World; he hath several other Books and Sermons in Print, which have as great a Manifestation of his Piety, as Learning. He was killed in the great Tempest of 1703. by the Fall of some Part of his Palace at *Wells*, with his Wife, *an. 1703. Nov. 26.* and

Dr. *George Hooper* succeeded him. He was educated in *Christ-Church*; and being Deputy Orator in 1666. when *Thomas Boteler* Earl of *Offery* in *Ireland*, and Lord *Butler* of *More-park* in *England*, eldest Son of the Duke of *Ormond*; *George Douglas* Son of *Marquess Douglas* in *Scotland*, and Sir *Nicholas Armourer* Kt. Governor of *Duncannon-Castle*, were admitted to the Degree of Doctors of Laws in *Oxford*; he congratulated them with an accurate Speech in the Name of the University; as he did also *William Julius Coyet*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Sweden* to King *Charles II.* when he was admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts; made Rector of *Lambeth* in 1675. and Bishop of this See in 1703. He is yet living, but very aged, in 1727. Mr. *Fox* tells us, that the Diocese of *Bath* paid 12 l. 5 s. for its *Peter-pence* to the Pope.

Of the See of Bristol, and its Bishops.

BRISTOL being a City and County of it self, can't properly be reckoned a Part of any other County, but because it is situate between Two Counties, viz. this, and Gloucestershire, and is described by Mr. Camden (whose Method we chiefly follow) in this County, as may be observed we have done above, therefore we shall now consider it as the Seat of a Bishop, and give the best Account we can of its Original, and the Succession of its Bishops. It is a new Bishoprick, made by King Henry VIII. out of the Spoils of an old Monastery. The Monastery was founded by Robert Fitz-harding, so called, because he was the Son of Harding, King of Denmark. He being Mayor of the City of Bristol, Anno 1148. built it near the City; and having dedicated it to St. Augustin, placed in it Canons Regular of that Order. King Henry II. in whose Favour Robert was so much, that he married him to the Heiress of the Berkleys, then Barons, as they continue by Descent from him, confirmed this Foundation, and increased the Revenues of it, as it continued till the Reign of K. Henry VIII. who having dissolved all the Religious Houses of the Kingdom, contrived to make some Amends by erecting Six new Bishopricks; of which this was one; which he did thus: The Church of the Monastery he made the Cathedral, and the Revenues he settled partly upon the Bishop, and partly on the Chapter; which he ordered to consist of a Dean, and Six Prebendaries. As to the Diocese, he took Dorsetshire from the See of Salisbury, and gave it to this See, making Bristol the Capital of it, and

Paul Bush the first Bishop of it. He was of the University of Oxford, where having taken his Degrees in Arts, (being then a celebrated Poet) he applied his Mind at length to the Study of Divinity; and to that End entred into the Order of Friars, called Bonhoms, but lived

among the Friars of the Order of St. Augustin (now Wadham College) situate in the Suburbs of Oxford, and there grew so eminent, that he was chosen Provincial of the Bonhoms. This Person being noted for his Learning, as well in Physick and Divinity, as for his singular Piety, at the Time of the Erecting of this See was nominated by the King the first Bishop of it, and by the Name of Paulus Bush, Capellanus Regis, & Sancta Theologiae Baccalaureus, had the Temporalities of this See settled on him. In the Reign of King Edward VI. he married Mrs. Edyth Ashley, which in the Time of Queen Mary's Reign being chiefly objected against him, as a Thing not fit for a Bishop, he was deprived, and ever after lived in a private Capacity in this City. He hath written many Things in Divinity and Medicine, both in Prose, and Verse, and died Octob. 11. 1558. at. 68. He was buried on the North Side of the Cathedral in the Quire, and a Monument was soon erected over his Grave, with his Effigies in Episcopal Robes, and the Time of his Death, and Age.

John Holyman succeeded him immediately after his Deprivation. He was a zealous Champion for the Queen's Religion, both in his Preaching and Writings, inveighing against the Lutherans. He having had his Education in Wickham School, took his Degrees in Arts in New College, Oxford, but removed to Exeter College, for the Benefit of a learned Conversation, and Books. He was beneficed for some Time, but at length became a Monk in St. Mary's Abbey at Reading, from whence after Five Years he was ejected upon the Dissolution of the Abbey, and lived near 20 Years at Handborough near Woodstock in Oxfordshire, as the Rector, but sometimes in Exeter College. In 1554. upon the Deprivation of Paul Bush, he was promoted to this See, and sat in it to the Time

Time of his Death, which happened in 1558. He wrote, according to his Principle, *Tractatus contra Doctrinam Lutheri*, and *Defensio matrimonii Regis Henrici VIII. cum Catharina Regina*, which, 'tis probable, got him this Bishoprick. He was buried in the Chancel of *Handborough* Church, and left by his Will the Works of several of the Fathers to *Wickham's* College near *Winchester*. He outlived *Bush* but a few Months.

Richard Cheney, Bachelor of Divinity, and then Bishop of *Glocester*, succeeded him, having a Grant from Queen *Elizabeth* to hold this See in *Commendam* with it. He was educated at *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*: He was Archdeacon of *Hereford* in King *Edward's* Reign, and had some Dignities, but was deprived of all his Spiritualties by Queen *Mary*, because he was thought to favour *Luther's* Doctrine more than he ought; but upon the Accession of Queen *Elizabeth* he was made a Canon of the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, which he held till he was raised to this See and *Glocester* together in 1562. and held them to his Death, which happened 1578. Some Things in this Bishop were extraordinary; as, That he commenced Doctor of Divinity Three Years after he was made Bishop; but it was by a Proxy: That tho' he was originally a *Roman* Catholick, yet in the Beginning of Queen *Mary's* Reign he disputed against the Mass and real Presence, in the Convocation of the Clergy then held, but was forced to abscond for it. One of his Successors, viz. *Godfree Goodman* [it should be *Goldsborough*] is said to have asserted that this Bishop was always a Papist, and never a Favourer of *Luther's* Doctrines; and that he was suspended from his See for Popery, and so died, because he would not recant; but we can find no Grounds to believe this Character of him, and so leave it as *gratis dictum*.

John Bullingham, Doctor of Divinity succeeded him. He was a *Glocestershire* Man by Birth, and educated in *Magdalene College, Oxford*, where he was Pro-

bationer Fellow. He was very intimate with *Julius Palmer*, the Protestant Martyr, of whose Sufferings he gave an Account at large to Mr. *J. Fox* the Martyrologist, from *Bridgnorth* in *Shropshire* in 1562. in a Letter found in *Fox's* Acts and Monuments. Before he was Master of Arts, he was driven from the University by the Persecution raised by Queen *Mary*, and retired beyond Sea, where he continued till Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Throne, and then returning into *England*, became well benefited, and was made Archdeacon of *Huntington* in 1567; Prebendary of *Worcester* in the Year following; and in 1581. Bishop of *Glocester*, holding this See in *Commendam*, as his Predecessor had done: for 16 Years; but he continued Commendatary but Eight Years; for in 1589. *Bristol* was taken from him, and the Rectory of *Kilminster*, or *Calmington* in the Diocese of *Wells*, conferred upon him. He died May 20. 1596, and was buried in his Cathedral at *Glocester*; but the See of *Bristol* was long before given to

Richard Fletcher, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Peterborough*. He was a *Kentish* Man born; and having been Fellow some Time of *Bennet College, Cambridge*, was raised to the Deanery of *Peterborough* in 1583. He was appointed by Queen *Elizabeth* to pray for and with *Mary, Queen of Scots*, when she was to suffer Death at *Fotheringay Castle* in *Northamptonshire*, and was much blamed by some, for endeavouring to persuade her to renounce her Religion, to her great Disturbance; but not by the Queen; for a few Years after she preferred him to this See of *Bristol* to his great Advantage, there being many Leases to be renewed in that Bishoprick, which had not had a Bishop of its own for above 30 Years; and at the same Time he was constituted her Almoner. He held *Bristol* about 3 Years, and was in 1593. translated to *Worcester*, and the next Year to *London*, where he died discontentedly in 1596. The Cause was this: He married a second Wife, a very handsome Widow, the Lady *Baker*, which so displeased

pleased the Queen, (as she always was with the Marriage of the Clergy) that she withdrew her Favour from him, which cast him into such a Fit of Melancholy, that he was never at Ease but when he was smoaking Tobacco, of the immoderate Use of which he died.

John Thornborough, Bachelor of Divinity, Bishop of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, and Dean of *York*, who was educated in *Magdalene College, Oxford*, was translated to this See, having a Grant to hold his Deanery with it, *Anno 1603*. When he was Bishop of *Limerick*, he did many signal Services for the *English Crown*, which made Way for him to this See, which he held 13 Years, and was then translated to *Worcester*. He was a Person well furnished with Learning, Wisdom, Courage, and other Accomplishments befitting him in all his Stations of a Gentleman, Dean, and Bishop. He is also commended for his great Skill in Chymistry, a Study rarely followed in his Time. He hath some Writings extant about the Union of the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*; a Treatise of Chymistry, and another about the Sacrament. He died at *Hartilborough Castle* in *Worcestershire* in 1641. and was buried in *Worcester Cathedral* under a Monument which he had erected for himself 14 Years before he died. He married Two Wives, and by the first left *Sir Benjamin Thornborough*, Knt. and *Edward Thornborough*, Archdeacon of *Worcester*; and by his second, *Sir Tho. Thornborough*, Knt. of *Elmley-Lvet* in *Worcestershire*. His Brother *Giles*, was Subdean and Canon of *Sarum*. He foreseeing the Troubles coming on before his Death, told *K. Charles I.* That as he had outlived several that expected his Bishoprick, he feared he should outlive the Bishoprick it self, the Enemies of Episcopacy appearing so openly and boldly.

Dr. Nicholas Felton, Master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge* succeeding him in this See, was consecrated to it *Decemb. 14. 1617.* but sat no longer than till *March 14. 1618.* when he was translated to the See of *Ely*, leaving this See to

Rowland Searchfield, a *Londoner* born, educated in *Merchant-Tailors School*, from whence going to *St. John's College, Oxford*, he became Fellow of that House, Proctor of the University, and Doctor of Divinity. Leaving the University, he obtained the Vicarage of *Euly* in *Northamptonshire*, and the Rectory of *Bowthorp* in *Gloucestershire*; but leaving the former after some Time, he took the Vicarage of *Cherbury* in *Oxfordshire*, where he served his Country in the Quality of a Justice of Peace, till he was removed to this See, upon the Translation of *Nicholas Felton* to *Ely*, to which he was consecrated *May 9. 1619.* He held this See about Four Years, and dying in 1622, was buried near the Communion-Table, at the upper End of the Quire of his Cathedral. He left some Children, and was succeeded in this See by

Dr. Robert Wright. 'Tis said that one *Mr. Kevercher* strove hard to have got into this Bishoprick; by what Interest, we find not, but was disappointed; but *Dr. Wright's* being the greater, prevailed. He was born at *St. Albans, Hertfordshire*, and educated in *Trinity College, Oxford*, where he took his Degrees in Arts, and was Fellow some Time. Having taken Holy Orders, he was made Rector of *Sonning* in *Berkshire*, and *Hayes* in *Middlesex*, Chaplain to *Queen Elizabeth*, Rector of *Borton* on the Water in *Gloucestershire*, Canon Residentiary, and Treasurer of *Wells*, and first Warden of *Wadham College*; which Place he resigned, because he was not permitted to marry by the Foundress *Lady Dorothy Wadham*. Being still Chaplain to *King James I.* he was nominated in 1622. to this See, and consecrated *Mar. 23. at Lambeth*, *Dr. Featley* preaching the Consecration Sermon on *Jo. xx. 22.* He sat here about Ten Years, and then was removed to the See of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. After him

George Cook, some time of *Pembroke Hall* in *Cambridge*, obtained this See. He was the Brother to *Sir John Cook*, at that Time Secretary of State. He sat here about Three Years, and was then translated to *Hereford*, leaving this See to

Robert

Robert Skinner, Rector of *Pitchford*, or *Pisford* in *Northamptonshire*. He was born at *Pisford*, and being educated in *Trinity College, Oxford*, was made Fellow of it. Being Master of Arts, he entered into Holy Orders, and became a noted Tutor in his College; some of his Pupils proving Men of Eminency, as Mr. *Chillingworth*, Judge *Newdigate*, &c. In 1621. commencing Bachelor of Divinity, he went up to *London*, and was unexpectedly chosen Preacher of *St. Gregory's Church* near *St. Pauls*, where preaching twice every Sunday for Nine Years, he obtained the Love, Honour and Applause among the People, especially the *Puritans*. When Dr. *Laud* was made Bishop of *London*, he procured him to be made and sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to King *Charles I.* and endeavouring to take him off from the Principles he professed, gave him the Rectory of *Launton* near *Bicester* in *Oxfordshire*, and made him Minister of *Greens Norton*. In 1636. he was elected Bishop of this See, and as such diplomated Doctor of Divinity of the University of *Oxford*, having Liberty allowed him (after the Temporalities of the See were restored) to keep *Launton* and *Greens Norton* in Commendam with it. He held this See about Five Years, and then upon the Death of Dr. *Bancroft* was translated to *Oxford*; in which See continuing, he was one of the Twelve Bishops that signed a Protestation against the Proceedings of the Parliament then sitting, which excluded the Bishops Votes, and with them was imprisoned 18 Months, and lost all his Spiritualities, but *Launton*, which by some Compliances with the Men of those Times he kept for the Maintenance of himself and Family; yet he did usually read the Common Prayer, and was the only Bishop that dared to confer Orders. He lived to the Restoration of King *Charles II.* and was re-constituted in this See. He was one of the Commissioners for Reforming the University, but was not translated to a better, as was expected, because his Enemies objected to him that in some Part he submitted to the usurping

Powers; yet afterwards he was translated to *Worcester*. In this See he was succeeded by

Thomas Westfield, Doctor of Divinity of *Cambridge*. He was born in *St. Mary's Parish* in the City of *Ely*, and educated in *Jesus College*, where he was successively Scholar and Fellow: Afterwards he became Rector of *Hornsey*, near *London*, and Rector of *St. Bartholomew's Great* in that City, and Archdeacon of *St. Albans*. In 1641. he was advanced to this See, and allowed to keep his Archdeaconry with it; but it was not for any Advantage: He might have had it 20 Years before, and now in the worst of Times accepted it, in Hopes that he might have done some signal Services for the Church. In the Beginning of the Troubles he was abused in the Streets, sequestered from *St. Bartholomew's*, and forced to fly. He died June 25. 1644. which tho' it was before the actual Dissolution of the Cathedrals, yet this excellent Bishop had suffered much, because he was in Effect, though not formally, deprived of his See, the Profits of it being detained from him for some Time, tho' afterwards the Committee of Parliament ordered them to be restored, with this Character of him, That he was a Person of great Learning and Merit. In his Will he bequeathed his Goods, he knew not what, nor where. On his Tomb he caused it to be written, That he died *Senio & Mærore confectus*, and calls himself, according to his wonted Humility and Modesty, *Episcoporum infimus, Peccatorum primus*. He was buried in his Cathedral, at the upper End of the Isle by the Quire. What Writings of his are extant, were published after his Death. The See being thus vacant, his Majesty was pleased to nominate

Thomas Howel, Doctor of Divinity, his Successor. He was born in *Carmarthen-shire*, and being educated in *Jesus College, Oxford*, became successively Scholar and Fellow. Afterwards he was made Chaplain to the King, *Charles I.* and obtained the Rectories of *St. Stephen Walbrook*

brook in London, and *West-Herfeley* in *Survey*. When the Troubles began, he was persecuted from his Livings; whereupon his Majesty preferred him to this Bishoprick, and he was consecrated at *Oxford*, Archbishop *Usher* assisting at the Ceremony. The Rebels followed him to this Place, and by most barbarous Usage disturbed and broke his Spirits, which was worse than plundering him. They ript up the Roof of his Palace, which was covered with Lead, and sold it, and so left his Family and himself exposed to the Weather both Day and Night, which was terrible to his Lady, who, they knew, was with Child. And because they saw he did not yet leave it, as they designed to oblige him, they pulled and halled him out violently, and when they had done, made in it a Malt-house, and Malt-mill, intending to put up a Furnace for Brewing in the Place of the Alter. This Usage so affected him, that he did not long survive their Cruelty and Profaneness; but being of a mild and weak Spirit, died soon after, in 1646. and was buried in his Cathedral under a Stone, but with this Superscription only, *Expergiscar*. He was a meek and good Preacher, a Person of great Candor and Eloquence, with which he prevailed so much in his Diocese, that whereas he found few well affected to him when he came, he left as few ill affected when he died; and the City was so much in Love with his Goodness, that they took Care of his Children for their Father's sake. After him there was no Bishop of this See (no more than all the Rest) till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when that Prince nominated into this See

Gilbert Ironside, Rector of *Winterbourn-Stapleton*, and *Winterbourn-Abbots* in *Dorsetshire*. He was born at *Hawksbury* near *Sadbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and being educated in *Trinity College*, was Scholar and Fellow of it. He kept his Livings till after the King's Restoration; and having been made Prebendary of *Thokerington* in the Church of *York*, in 1660. was soon after preferred to the See of *Bristol*, to

which he was consecrated at *St. Peter's, Westminster*, Jan. 6. the same Year. He having not been a Chaplain to any King, Bishop, or Nobleman, nor any Dignitary in the Church, is supposed to have been raised to this Bishoprick because he was wealthy, and so fittest for this mean Bishoprick. He hath nothing in Print but Two little Tracts; one entitled *Seven Questions of the Sabbath*, and the other a Sermon. He died at *Bristol*, Sept. 19. 1671. and was buried in the Cathedral near the Bishops Stall.

Guy Carlton, Dean of *Carlisle*, and Prebendary of *Durham*, succeeded him. He was born of an antient and gentile Family at *Brompton-foot* in *Cumberland*, educated at *Carlisle School*; and being admitted a poor Servitor of *Queen's College, Oxford*, became a Tabarder and Fellow there, and in 1635, one of the Proctors of that University. He was Vicar of *Bucklesbury* in *Berkshire* before the Civil Wars, but left it when the Rebellion began, and took Part with his Majesty, to whom he did good Service, being an excellent Horseman; for which he suffered, as other Royalists did, severely afterwards. After his Majesty King *Charles II.*'s Restoration he was made one of his Chaplains, and then taking his Doctor's Degree, Aug. 1660, he obtained the former Preferments, and upon Bishop *Ironside's* Death was nominated Bishop of this See, and consecrated Feb. 11. 1671. being allowed to hold his Prebend in *Commendam*. He held this See about Seven Years, and was then translated to *Chichester*, where he sat till he died in 1685. His Successor in this See was

William Goulson, or *Gulston*, a *Leicestershire* Man, educated in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, and afterwards Chaplain to the Dutchess of *Somerset*, who presented him to the Rectory of *Simonsbury* in *Dorsetshire*. By her Interest also, 'tis probable, he obtained this See, to which he was consecrated at *Lambeth*, Feb. 9. 1678. He enjoyed this Dignity about Six Years, and then dying at *Simonsbury*, which we guess he held in *Commendam* with this

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small

small Bishoprick, was buried in the Chancel of that Parish-Church. To him in this See

Dr. *John Lake* succeeded. He was born in *Yorkshire*, and having been educated in *St. John's College, Cambridge*, took his Degrees in Arts and Divinity there. He was a Person of great Merit, and according to his Deserts had many Preferments bestowed on him, for he was Rector of *St. Botolph's* near *Bishopgate, London*, as also of *Prestwick* in *Cheshire*, Prebendary of *Fridaythorp* in the Church of *York*; in which City having been a Preacher some Time, he was upon the Death of Dr. *Robert Field* installed Archdeacon of *Cleveland*. In the Year 1682. he was, upon the Death of Dr. *Henry Bridgman*, nominated by the Earl of *Darby* Bishop of the *Isle of Man*; to which he was consecrated at *Chester, Decemb. 1682*. But before he had continued in that See Two Years, he was upon the Death of Dr. *Goulson* elected Bishop of *Bristol*, to which he was consecrated in *Bow Church, London, Aug. 12. 1684.* but was allowed to keep his Prebend and Livings with it. He enjoyed this See but one Year, and then was translated to *Chichester*, of which See he was deprived in 1689, as we shall hereafter shew. In this See his Successor was

Jonathan Trelauny, of *Christ-Church, Oxford*, where he commenced Bachelor of Arts in 1672; and having proceeded in Arts, his Elder Brother died, and he became a Baronet; with which Title he inherited the large Estate of his Family. Upon the Translation of Dr. *Lake* to *Chichester*, he was nominated Bishop of *Bristol*, and thereupon being diplomated at *Oxford* Doctor of Divinity, was consecrated *November 8, 1685*. While he continued in this See, King *James II.* published his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and ordered it to be dispersed by the Bishops all over *England*, and read in all Churches; which giving a general Disgust to all the Bishops, as indeed it did to all the Clergy, Seven Bishops (of which Sir

Jon. Trelauny was one) were deputed to carry a Petition to his Majesty, to shew their Averseness, &c. Which being interpreted a Libel, they were imprisoned, &c. After the Revolution he was translated to *Exeter*, and from thence to *Winchester*, in which See he died . To him succeeded

in this See

Gilbert Ironside, Doctor of Divinity, Son of the above mentioned *Gilbert Ironside*, Bishop of this See. He was consecrated in the Bishop of *London's* Chapel at *Fulham, Octob. 13, 1689.* with Dr. *Stillingsfleet*, Dean of *St. Paul's* Cathedral, who was then made Bishop of *Worcester*, and Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Bishop of *Chichester*. He sat here not above Two Years, and was then translated to the Sec of *Hereford*, leaving this See to

Dr. *John Hall*, Master of *Pembroke Hall* in *Oxford*, who was consecrated *Aug. 30, 1691.* by *John*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Gilbert*, Bishop of *Sarum*, *Peter*, Bishop of *Winchester*, *John*, Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Edward*, Bishop of *Gloucester*, in *Bow Church*. He sat about Eight Years, and at his Death his See was given to

Dr. *John Robinson*, who had for some Years before been the *English* Resident to the Northern Powers, and was, while he sat there, one of the Plenipotentiaries for the *English* Nation at the Treaty of *Utrecht*; from whence being returned, he was, upon the Death of Dr. *Henry Compton*, Bishop of *London*, translated to that See, where we have spoken more fully of him; and this See of *Bristol* was disposed of to

Dr. *George Smalridge*. He had his Education in *Christ-Church, Oxford*, and was made Dean of that College in 1713. where he had not been placed much above a Year, but upon the Translation of Dr. *John Robinson* to the Bishoprick of *London*, he was raised to this See of *Bristol*, and consecrated to it *April the Fourth, 1714.* He held his Deanery with his Bishoprick, because it was small; and dying in the Year 1718, or thereabouts, was succeeded in this See by

Dr.

Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, who having pre-
fided in this See about Six Years, was
in the Year 1724 translated to the Arch-
bishoprick of *Armagh* in the Kingdom
of *Ireland*, in which he still governs, and

Dr. *John Bradshaw* was elected and
consecrated Bishop of this See the
same Year, and in this Year 1726. is
Bishop of it.

The Monasteries of this County are,

WELLS, a College and Church,
built here by *Ina*, King of the
West-Saxons, Anno 704. and dedicated to
St. Andrew, for *Benedictine* Monks. About
Sixty Years after, *Kyneolf* his Successor
in that Kingdom, viz. Anno 766. for the
Pardon of his Sins, and for some Ve-
xations which he underwent from the
Inhabitants of *Cornwal*, gave to the Ap-
ostle *St. Andrew*, and the Monks ser-
ving God in this House, for their Suste-
nation and Maintenance, that they might
the more diligently serve God only,
Eleven Farms, or Manfions, (described
by their Buttings and Boundings in the
Charter, or Grant, set down in *Godwin*,
de Prasul. p. 413. at large for the Anti-
quity and Rarity of it) conjuring all
Persons not to infringe or diminish
them, as they will answer it before Christ
at the last Day. The Episcopal Seat
was not yet settled here, but it was on-
ly a College, or Monastery, as it conti-
nued to the Reign of King *Edward* the
Elder, who began his Reign Anno 901,
who is supposed to have made it an
Episcopal See, because we find *Plegmund*
Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Year
905, and fourth Year of his Reign, by
the Pope's Allowance ordaining Seven
Bishops in one Day (as is above shewed
in his Life), of whom one was conse-
crated to this Church, then converted
into an Episcopal See, of which *Adelmus*
was the first Bishop (as is before said).
King *Edward the Confessor* in 1065. gave
and confirmed to the Bishop and Church
of *Wells* all the Lands and Liberties hi-
therto given, and made some Additions
to them.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, *Robert*,
Bishop of *Wells*, to end a Controversy
between the Citizens of *Wells* and *Bath*,
about the Seat and Election of their
Bishop, ordained that the Bishops of
Wells for the future should assume the
Title of *Bath*, and be called Bishops of
Bath and Wells; and should be chosen
by an equal Number of Canons of each
Church, and be installed at both. He
pulled down a great Part of the Church,
and new built it, ordaining not only
more Prebendaries and Canons, but also
many other Officers, giving Lands at
the same Time sufficient for their Main-
tenance. Some of the succeeding Bi-
shops were also considerable Benefactors
to this Church, viz. *Jocelin* of *Wells* pul-
led down the West End, and built it
anew from the Foundation, Anno 1239.
He also built a stately Chapel in the
Palace of *Wells*, and another at *Onkey*,
and purchased many Lands and Posses-
sions, and gave them to the Church; to
which *Ralph* of *Shrewsbury* made large
Additions, repairing the Palace, and
other Edifices on the Lordships. Bi-
shops *Harewest*, *Bubwith*, *Bekinton* and
Stillington made many other Additions
to the Church and Palace, as is before said
in their Lives above. This College was
valued at the Dissolution at 41 l. 3 s.
3 q. per Ann.

John Erghum, Bishop of this See, found-
ed a Chantry in this Church, for the
Souls of *Gilbert* and *Agnes*, his Parents,
and *Agnes Robas*, his Sister. He also by
his last Will and Testament ordered his
Executors (which they observed) to
build a

College at *Wells* for Fourteen Priests, at the End of the Streer, called from thence *College-Lane*; and appointed that they should celebrate Divine Service daily in the Church of *Wells*. Doubtless he ordered a sufficient Maintenance for them, but we find not what.

St. *John's* Hospital in this City was built by *Hugh*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Focelin*, of *Wells*. Sir *Edmund Lyons*, Knt. was a Benefactor to this House. These Persons were so bountiful to this Hospital, that at its first Foundation it had Two hundred Marks of annual Rents. It was suppressed by Act of Parliament, being then valued at 40 *l. 2 d. ob. per annum*, and given to the Earl of *Southampton*; but Bishop *Clark* recovered it from the Earl, by an Exchange for the Manor of *Dogmersfield*; but he held it not long.

The Hospital of *Wells*, founded by Bishop *Nicholas Bubwith* for Twenty-four poor People. It was built on the North-side of the Parish-Church of St. *Cuthbert* in this City of *Wells*, and endowed competently by the said Bishop for the whole Number, who were to be partly Men, and partly Women. But one *Storthwait* made great Additions to it, and the Bishops *Bourn* and *Mountague*, the Successors of the Founder in this See, gave so much more, as made their Maintenance very plentiful, as it still continues.

Bath, a Monastery of Nuns of the Order of St. *Benedict*, founded by *Osrick*, King of *Deira* in *Northumberland*, An. 676. But *Offa*, King of *Mercia*, conquering the *Northumbrians*, displaced the Nuns, and put Secular Canons in their Stead; which King *Edgar* changed, and introduced Monks in their Room. King *William the Conqueror* gave the City of *Bath* to GOD, St. *Peter*, and *John*, Bishop of *Wells*, for the Augmentation of his Episcopal Seat. *John* was not a little pleased with the Gift, and presently thought of removing his See from *Wells*, then but a small Village, to *Bath*, a considerable City, but found no fit Opportunity to do it in the Conqueror's Days. *William Rufus* coming to the Throne,

he brought about his Purpose, and having removed his Seat to *Bath*, converted the whole City into his own, and Friends Use; and to secure the Possession, gave King *Henry I.* Five hundred Pounds for the Property in the *Baths*, and a Constitution and Confirmation of the Episcopal Seat of *Somersetshire*, which formerly was at *Wells*, to be at *Bath*; which was granted him by Charter Anno 1111. Reg. 12. *John* having thus fixed the See at *Bath*, by his Deed dated 1106. appointed the Church of St. *Peter* there to be the Head and Mother-Church of the Diocese, and restored the Lands which the Conqueror had given him in *Bath*, to the Monastery, to which they did formerly belong, with an Anathema to all such as should presume to violate his Gift and Restoration.

The Original of this Monastery at *Bath* seems to be this. *Elpbegus* after a learned Education coming to a true Sense of Religion, withdrew from the World, and retired into the Monastery of *Dearhurst* in *Gloucestershire*, where were but few Inhabitants, but those very virtuous; yet not using such rigorous Austerities as he desired, he left their Monastery, and travelled to a Place called *Batban*, from the hot Waters in which Men used to bathe, where he built himself a Cell, and shutting himself up in it, practised incredible Austerities. Many Persons resorted to him for spiritual Advice, and Diseases, and having found great Benefit thereby, some followed his Example, and others bestowed great Gifts on him, by which Means the Number of Monks increased, and he was enabled to build a large House for them. He presided over them some Time, instructing them to subdue their carnal Appetites, and inculcating on them his holy Admonitions, and then withdrew himself into an extraordinary little Cell: But tho' he concealed his Person, his Virtues and Piety he could not; for *Athelwald*, Bishop of *Winchester* dying, he was, by the Direction of *Dunstan*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, chosen into his See, and

and consecrated to it Oct. 16. 984. In this Dignity (having appointed a proper Person to overlook his Monks) he behaved himself so, that he was the Love and Admiration of all, affectionate and tender-hearted, devout, and beyond Measure abstemious, bountiful and munificent, insomuch that none wanted in his Diocese. *Dunstan* hearing of his wonderful Sanctity, prayed to God that he might be his Successor, which God granted; for he dying, *Elphege* was unanimously chosen, Anno 1006. at. 52. His Advance made no Alteration in his Course of Living, but increased his holy Zeal and Piety for the Good of the Church. He held frequent Synods, expounded the Christian Faith, excited Sinners to Repentance, bewailing their Crimes, and praying to God for them. In his Time the *Danes* infesting *England*, besieged *Canterbury*, and having set it on Fire, took this Holy Prelate and put him to Death; which being heard of at *London*, the Citizens bought his Body of the *Danes*, and buried it in *St. Paul's Church*; but King *Canute* the *Dane* removed it to *Canterbury*. After the Death of his Deputy in the Monastery

Stigand was chosen Abbot of it. He lived in the Beginning of the *Conqueror's* Reign, and was carried into *Normandy* with *Stigand*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by that King. Who was his Successor, we find not, but

Alsius, or *Elfi*, appears to have been the Abbat in 1075. After his Death, which happened in 1087. *John de Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, obtained this Abbey, then vacant, and having annexed it to his See, appointed a Prior to govern it. Nineteen Priors governed this Monastery successively, of which *William Bird* much assisted Bishop *King* in re-edifying the Church, which was grown so ruinous by Time, that that Bishop was forced to pull it down. He carried it on a pretty Way, but Death prevented compleating it. Prior *Gibbs*, which succeeded *Bird*, endeavoured to put an End to that pious Work, and had very near finished it, when the Dissolution

of the Abbies put a Stop to it. When it came into the King's Hands, it was offered to the Townsmen, but they were afraid to purchase it, tho' the Price, viz. 500 Marks, was but small; wherefore the King's Commissioners being obliged to make the most of it, stript it of, and sold the Lead, Glass, Iron, Timber, and other Materials, leaving only bare Walls, as it remained, exposed to the Weather near an Hundred Years, till some pious Souls taking it into their Hearts to restore it to its antient Beauty, partly at their own Charge, and partly by Contributions, have at length so repaired and adorned it, that it may yield to few Churches in *England* for Elegancy of Structure, and fair modern Monuments. The Revenues of the Monastery at the Dissolution were found to be 617 l. 2 s. 3 d. *Dug.* 695 l. 6 s. 0 d. *Speed, per Ann.* This Priory was a Cathedral Priory, and the Abbots of it were Bishops, and the Monks Canons.

The Hospital of *St. John* was built and endowed by *Reginald Fitz. Jocelin*, Bishop of this See, which at the Dissolution was valued at 22 l. 19 s. 5 d. *ob. per Ann.* *Godwin*.

Bristol, a Monastery built near the City by *Robert Fitz-Harding*, Mayor of it, who having married the Heiress of the Lords *Berkley*, was possessed of their Barony, and endowed his Monastery, which he dedicated to *St. Augustine*, and the Canons there serving God, with the Church of *Berkley*, and diverse others: *K. Henry II.* and *K. John* confirmed them, and all their other Estates to this House. The *Berkleys*, descended from the said *Robert*, were great Benefactors to this House: For *Maurice*, his Son, gave to it an Hide of Land near *Berkley* in *Hinton*, and Two Yard-Lands at *Alkinton* and *Old-Minster*. *Thomas Berkley*, his Grandson, gave also diverse Lands and Rents in *Cowley*, *Berkley*, and *Hinton*, with Common of Pasture, &c. *Maurice*, his Son, also gave to the Monks diverse Lands in *Bevington*, *Walgaston*, and *Erlingham*, with Pasture for young Cattle and Swine; and his

his Son *Thomas* gave Plate, Copes, and Ornaments of a good Value to the Canons. Many of this Family were buried in the Church and Cloisters. King *Henry VIII.* as is above observed, converted this Monastery at the Dissolution into an Episcopal See, as it still continues. While it was a Monastery, there was a Succession of 24 Abbots, of whom these are the most eminent. *Edmund Knowle*, who was the Twelfth Abbot, elected by the King's Licence, built the Church, which is now the Cathedral, from the Ground, with the Vestry, &c. and procured of King *Edward II.* a Confirmation of all the Possessions of his Monastery. He died in 1332. 6 *Edw. III.* *Ralph Alpe*, who finding that his Predecessors had been summoned to Parliament but of late Years, and that such an Attendance was chargeable to himself and his Monks, petitioned that King for a Discharge from it, both for himself, and his Successors, and obtained it, because his Predecessors had never been required to do that Service before the 10th Year of that King's Reign. *William Cook*, who in the Vacancy of the See of *Worcester* received a Mandate for his Installation of the Prior of *Worcester*. *Walter Newbury*, who was expelled Five Years by *Thomas Sutton*, but being restored, was a considerable Benefactor to his Church, and built the Manor-house of *Almondbury*, which at this Day belongs to the Bishoprick of *Bristol*. *John Newland*, who being a very learned Man, and of great Abilities, was often employed in Embassies by King *Henry VII.* During his Government, he much beautified the Church with new Buildings, and wrote an History of it, with an Account of the Family of the *Berkleys*: And *Morgan Williams*, who was the Twenty-fourth and last Abbot. He surrendered the Convent into the King's Hands, *An.* 1539, and had a Pension of 80 *l. per Annum* allowed him for Life. This Abbey at the Dissolution was valued at 670 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.* ob. *Dug.* 767 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* *Speed,* *per Annum.*

The Priory of *St. James*, founded by *Robert*, the natural Son of *K. Henry I.* Earl of *Gloucester*, who made it a Cell to the Monastery of *Tewksbury* in *Gloucestershire*, which was founded by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whose Daughter *Mabilla* he had married. By her he had Issue *William*, who after his Death was also Earl of *Gloucester*, and a great Benefactor to this Priory; for he gave to it diverse Lands and Tithes, and the Profits of the Fair in *Bristol* in *Whitsun-Week*; which, with other Lands given by other Benefactors, he got confirmed by King *Henry II.* who besides gave the Monks certain Liberties in his Forests. *Robert*, the Founder of this Priory, died the last of *October*, 12 *Steph.* 1137, and was buried in the Church of this Priory, in the midst of the Quire. We find not when this Priory was dissolved, nor what the Value of it was at the Dissolution.

The Priory of *St. Mary*, founded for White Friars, or *Carmelite* Friars, by Prince *Edward* (afterwards *K. Edward I.*) 52 *Hen. III.* mentioned in *Mr. Speed's* Catalogue of Monasteries, taken out of *Leland*.

Gant, alias *Billefswike* Hospital, founded by *Robert de Gurnay*, whose Mother *Eve* was Sister and Heir of *Maurice de Gant*, for the Health of his own Soul, and the Soul of the said *Maurice*, his Uncle. *Henry de Gant*, a Priest, and Brother of *Maurice*, turned it into a College for Black Canons, which afterwards *Thomas Carr*, a wealthy Citizen of *Bristol*, converted again into an Hospital for Orphans. It was dedicated to *St. John* the Evangelist, and richly endowed by the several Founders, and other Benefactors; for at the Dissolution it was valued at 140 *l. per Annum.* *Speed ex Lel.*

A Monastery of *Franciscans*, Gray Friars, or Friars Minors, almost buried in Oblivion, mentioned neither by *Dugdale*, nor *Speed*; of which *Mr. Willis* gives no other Account, but of the Dimensions of the Church, That it stood in *Levensme-street*, in the Parish of *St. James* in

in *Bristol*, and was dedicated to *St. Francis*: The Quire was in Length 50 Paces, and in Breadth 18 Paces; the Nave with the two great Wings 50 Paces in Length, and 52 in Breadth; and the Belfrey-Square Tower Seven Paces, and Four Arches in the North and South Isles.

Athelney, *Atheling*, or *Æthelingæg*, a *Benedictine* Monastery, founded by King *Alfred*, who being driven out of his Kingdom by the *Danes*, concealed himself for some Time in the Island then called *Edelingsfey*, now *Athelney*, which is situate at the Meeting of the Rivers *Thone* and *Parret*, in the Midst of a marshy and unpassable Ground, no Way to be come at but by a Boat. Here he lay in a very poor Attire in a Cowherd's Cottage, it not becoming his Servant. Weary of lurking here, and contriving to recover his Kingdom, he disguised himself, and as a Piper went into the *Danish* Camp; where having observed their Sottishness and Security, he acquainted his Friends with it, shewing them how easy a Thing it were to surprize them, and drive them out of the Kingdom; which encouraged them so that they set upon them, and accordingly soon drove them home. *Alfred* being thus restored to his Kingdom, resolved here, where he had lain safely, to build a Monastery, which he accordingly did, and dedicated it to *St. Peter* and *St. Athelmus*; but the Monastick Life being almost quite out of Use in this Nation, either because of the frequent Incursions of Strangers, or the general Looseness of the People, he was forced to gather Monks from foreign Parts, as from *France*, and some other Nations. *John* the first Abbot was a *Saxon*, but the rest were Priests and Deacons of other Nations: And because he would have his Monks to be all in Time *English*, he caused Children to be brought to a Monastick Life here; and so in Time his House was well stored with *English* Monks, which continued till the Dissolution, under a Succession of Twelve Abbots. We have no more of them than their Names, and Time of

their Death. *Robert Hamlin* was the last, who with Eight Monks (the Rest probably being fled) surrendred this Convent to King *Henry VIII.*'s Commissioners, and had 50 *l. per Annum*, a Pension for Life assigned them. This Abbey was one of those, whose Abbots did not sit in Parliament, yet were looked upon as Spiritual Lords. The Revenues of it at the Dissolution were valued at 209 *l. 0 s. 3 d. q. Dugd.* 209 *l. 3 s. 0 d. Speed, per Annum.*

Barlink, or *Berling*, a Preceptory, erected by *William de Say*, upon his Manor of *Berling* in this County, valued at the Suppression at 98 *l. 14 s. 8 d. ob. per Ann. Speed.*

Brew, a Nunnery, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and *St. Edwin*, for Nuns of the Order of *St. Benedict*, mentioned by *Mr. Speed* from *Leland*; but the Founder and Revenue is not mentioned.

Bridgewater, a Priory of *Franciscans*, or Grey Friars, the Founder not known; but said by *Mr. Speed* out of *Leland* to have been valued at the Dissolution at 120 *l. 19 s. 1 d. ob. per Annum.*

An Hospital, dedicated to *St. John* the Baptist, founded by *William Breviere* for Thirteen poor People, besides Religious Men and Travellers, for the Health of the Souls of King *Henry II.* King *Richard I.* and *K. John*. Several Churches, being of the Advowson of the Master and Brethren of this Hospital of *St. John* the Baptist, were appropriated thereunto by *Robert Burnel*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Peter Quivil*, Bishop of *Exeter*, Anno 1284. The Patronage of this Hospital being in the Hands of the Lord *de la Zouche*, who by Reason of his Nonage was in the Custody of King *Henry VI.* that King granted his Licence to the President and Brethren of the House, to elect a new Master upon the Death of the former, as it continued till the Dissolution, when the Revenues were valued at 120 *l. 19 s. 1 d. ob. per Annum. Dugd.* Which shews that the former Monastery is taken for this Hospital by *Mr. Speed*, their Value being the same, and the Account of this latter much clearer.

clearer than the former. Mr. Speed sets down the Earl of *March*, Lord *Zouch*, and *L. Daubery* as Benefactors to this Hospital.

Buckland, or *Bockland*, an Hospital, founded by *Amy*, Countess of *Devonshire*, Widow, for Knights Hospitalers of *St. John of Jerusalem*. *Loretta*, Countess of *Leicester*, Widow of *Robert Earl of Leicester* gave diverse Lands to God, and the Blessed *V. Mary*, and *St. John the Baptist*, and to the Blessed Poor of the Hospital-house of *Jerusalem*, for the Sustainment of the Brethren of *Bokland*, and for the finding of a Chaplain to celebrate daily in the Church at *Bockland*. The Revenues of this House were at the Dissolution found to be 223 l. 7 s. 4 d. ob. per Ann. Speed.

Bruton, or *Briweton*, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *Ailmer*, or *Æthelmare*, Earl of *Cornwall*, in the Time of King *Ethelred*, An. 1005. and amply endowed it. After the Conquest this Manor of *Bruton*, and the Monastery there built, came into the Hands and Possession of *William de Mohun*, one of the great Commanders in the *Norman Army*, whose Grandson *William*, made Earl of *Somerset*, gave diverse Lands and Rents to the Canons Regular of this House, which before the Conquest was founded for Monks of the Order of *St. Benedict*; but the said Earl placed the Canons there. He endowed it with the Manors of *Bruton* and *Brubam*, as also with diverse other Lands in *England* and *Normandy*, and was buried in it. His Son *William Mohun* confirmed his Father's Grants to this Priory of *Bruton*, and was interred in it. *Savanius*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Glastenbury* confirmed to God, and the Blessed *Mary of Briweton*, and the Canons Regular there, all the Lands and Rents given them by their Benefactors. It was valued at the Dissolution at 439 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Ann. Dug. 480 l. 17 s. 2 d. ob. per Ann. by Mr. Speed out of *Leland*.

The Site and Demesne of this Monastery of *Bruton*, together with the Parsonage of the Town, and the Manor of *North-Brubam*, with certain Lands in

Horsely in this County, formerly belonging to the Monastery, were given by King *Henry VIII. Reg. 37.* to Sir *Maurice Berkley*, Knt. Ancestor to the Earls and Barons *Berkley*.

Cadbury, a College founded by *William Lord Botreaux*, and dedicated to the Arch-Angel *St. Michael*. His Mother *Elizabeth Lady Botreaux* had before, viz. 4 Hen. V. founded a Chantry in the Parish-Church of *Cadbury*, which had been built by her for Five Priests, of whom one was appointed to be the Rector, and to have the Care of Souls in that Parish, and Four Clerks to pray for the good Estate of King *Henry V.* during his Life; as also for the good Estate of her the said *Elizabeth*, and of Sir *William Botreaux Jun. Kt.* and after their Death for the Health of their Souls. To these Sir *William Botreaux* her Son added Three Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors, in the said Church at *Cadbury*; ordering that they should each of them have Ten Marks yearly for their Salary, untill a College should be there founded, according to his Direction by a Writing indented; which College being accordingly built, there were maintained in it (as Mr. Speed out of *Leland* tells us) a Rector, Seven Chaplains, and Four Clerks.

Cannington, a Nunnery, founded by *Robert de Courey*, Sewer to *Maud the Empress*. It was dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, and was to be inhabited by Nuns of the Order of *St. Augustine*. At the Dissolution it was valued at 39 l. 15 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed ex *Lel.*

Cliff, or *Clive*, an Abbey of *Benedictine Monks*, founded by *William Romare*. His Father, *William Romare*, who married *Lucy*, Countess of *Lincoln*, and in her Right bore the Title of Earl of *Lincoln*, founded the Abbey of the Blessed Virgin and *St. Laurence* at *Revesby*, or *Rewsbury* in *Lincolnshire*, 8 Steph. By her he had a Son, *William de Romare*, but not his eldest, who married *Philippa*, the Daughter of *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*. He founded this Abbey of *Cliff*,

Cliff, and dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, 9 *Rich.* *Hubert de Burgh*, his Father-in-Law, gave to this House and the Monks inhabiting there, certain Lands in *Clive*, *Treglaston*, and *Pothwell*. King *Henry III.* confirmed their Lands and Estates, and moreover granted to the Abbot and Convent of *Clive* the Manor and Hundred of *Bramton* in *Devonshire*, to be held of the King and his Heirs at the yearly Rent of 22 Pounds per Ann. The first Abbot of this House was one *Ralph*. It was valued at the Dissolution at the yearly Rent of 155 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* *q.* *Dugd.* *Speed ex Lel.*

Cranborn, a Priory, whose Prior was esteemed a Spiritual Baron, but did not sit in Parliament. We find nothing more of it.

Dunster, an Abbey of *Benedictine* Monks, founded by *William Mohun* upon his Manor of *Dunster*. He was one of those Captains in the *Norman* Army, who having attended the Conqueror with Forty-seven stout Knights of Name and Note, obtained for that signal Service, besides Fifty-five Manors in this Shire, and some other Counties, the Town and Castle of *Dunster*, in and near which he founded a Priory, which he dedicated to *St. George*, and made it a Cell to the Abbey of *Bath*, giving thereto the Church of *St. George* in *Dunster*, as also the Lordship of *Alcumb*, with the Tithes of all his Vineyards, and arable Lands in *Dunster* and *Karanton*. *John de Mohun*, his Descendant, and Lord of *Dunster*, did in the fifteenth Year of *K. Edward III.* ratify and confirm to the Monks of this House all the Donations of his Ancestors. At the Dissolution of the Abbey the Priory was valued at 37 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per Ann. *Dugd.* *Speed.*

Donole Priory, of which *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who was contracted to *Joan Plantagenet* (commonly called the Fair Maid of *Kent*), Daughter of *Edmund*, Earl of *Kent*, third Son of King *Edward I.* died the Patron, 20 *Rich. II.* 1394. who was the Founder, and what were the Revenues, we have no Account.

Glastonbury, the most antient Religious House in *Britain*, and one of the first Places where Christianity may be said to have had a Settlement in these Nations, if our best Historians may be believed; as *Malmesbury*, *Erculfus*, &c. For as they relate, *Philip* the Apostle, after the Dispersion of Christians, upon the Death of *St. Stephen*, went preaching the Gospel among the *Franks*, of whom he converted and baptized many; and being desirous to propagate the Gospel as far as possible, chose out Twelve of his Disciples, over whom he set his Friend *Joseph of Arimathea*; and having prayed and laid his Hands on them, sent them into *Britain*, to preach the Faith. *Arviragus* was then the *British* King, and was much surprized both at their Persons, and the strange Doctrines they delivered: But because he saw them serious and zealous Men, pretending to come from a far Country, purely to introduce the Knowledge of the Truth among them, and to establish a true Religion, though he at present refused to admit their Doctrine, and leave the Traditions of his Fathers; yet he was content that they might have an Abode in his Kingdom, and to that End assigned them a certain Island in his Dominions, overgrown with Wood and Thorns, and encompassed with Rivers and Marshes, called *Inisavitrin*, for their Habitation. Here, after they had cleared it from Wood and Bushes, they built themselves an House and Chapel of very mean Work; for the Walls were of Watles, and the Roof of Turf and Boughs of Trees. Here these Holy Men lived a Kind of Eremitical Life, spending their Time in Prayer, Watching, and Fasting, save that they often went into the adjoining Country to preach the Gospel, and converted many of the People to the Faith of Christ. Two of *Arviragus's* Successors, though Pagans, observing the modest, sober, and pious Behaviour of these Men, and the Good they did among their People, in reducing them to a regular Life, encouraged them in their Work, by giving each of them a Portion

tion of Land, and confirming the same to them after the Custom of those Times. They are thought to be the same with the Twelve Hides which are well known thereabout.

After the Death of these Twelve Holy Men, who were buried in their Chapel, the People being destitute of their Pastors, soon revolted from the Gospel to their Pagan Idolatry, so that Christianity was almost clear forgotten, till *Lucius* coming to the Throne, revived it thus. He pitying the Darkness and Ignorance of his People, when his neighbouring Nations were so much reformed by the Christian Profession, sent to Pope *Eleutherius*, to intreat him to send some Preachers into his Nation, to instruct his People in the Christian Doctrine. The Pope was not backward to grant his Request, and to that end soon after dispatched into *Britain*, *Phaganus* and *Diruvianus*, who by their Preaching soon converted and baptized the King himself, and many of his People. Remaining in the Island, and going from Place to Place, to instruct the unconverted, they came at length to this River-Isle, called *Iniswytrim*, or *Avelbonia*; and finding an antient Chapel there, built by *Philip's* Disciples, with many Evidences, that it was inhabited by Christians, they obtained the Isle of the King, and appointed Twelve of their own Number, in Memory of the former Twelve, to reside there. These lived like *Anchorites*, serving God with the like Devotion in the antient Chapel; and when any of them died, they chose another into his Room, so that there was a continual Succession of them, till the Arrival of *St. Patrick*, who taught them the Monastical Life, and became himself the first Abbot.

St. Patrick, who had been sent into *Ireland* by Pope *Celestine*, in the Year 425, and remained there, converting the *Irish*, about 15 Years, came into *Britain* in the Year 472, and taking up his Abode with the *Anchorites*, reduced them to a Conventual Life, and appointed them a Rule, which was that of *St. Be-*

nedict. He continued with them, living an holy Life, 39 Years, and much improved their Monastery, both in Buildings and Revenues: For *St. David*, Archbishop of *Menevia* (now called *St. David's* from him) added to the East End of the Old Church a lesser Chapel, in Manner of a Chancel, and consecrated it in Honour of the Virgin *Mary*. The Monks also, by the Gifts of others, were enabled to build themselves an O-ratory of Stone, which they dedicated to *Christ*, and his Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. The Old Church also, called by the *Saxons* *Ealdechirche*, which was made of Wattles, was now repaired, and built of more lasting and decent Materials: The Number of Monks much increased, and Benefactors multiplied, who procured for it all the Privileges and Immunities that could be beneficial to it, or render it Venerable in the Eyes of the Religious Laity.

The Coming of the Heathen *Saxons* into *Britain* not only much impaired the Growth of Christianity it self, but eclipsed the Glory of this Abbey for a Time: But *Augustine* the Monk, being sent into this Island to covert the *Saxons*, Anno 505, after he had brought *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, over to the Faith of *Christ*, made such a Progress in that Holy Work, that as he himself became Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and settled a Monastery there, so Bishops were placed over diverse Sees, and the Monastick Life became in great Admiration, and none more than that of the Monks in this Place, which now began to be called *Glastonbury* by the *Saxons*, who interpreted the *British* Name *Iniswytrin* into their Language so. The Abbot of this Monastery in After-Ages had his Seat among the Barons in Parliament.

It would be very tedious to give a particular Catalogue of the Benefactors to this Abbey, by whose Gifts it became so great; and therefore we shall mention only some of the principal; viz. *Arviragus*, who gave to *Joseph* of *Arimathæa* and his Companions, the Isle: The Kings, who enlarged the Territories of their

their Monastery, with the 12 Hides; the Bounds of which are distinctly set down in the *Monasticon*, p. 2, 3. and *Lucius*, who confirmed them to *Phaganus* and *Diruvianus* and their Disciples: King *Arthur*, who gave them many other adjoining Lands: *St. Patrick*, who obtained of Pope *Celestine* Twelve Years Indulgence to all those who should with pious Devotion visit the Church of the Blessed Virgin *Mary* here erected, and honour her with any Part of their Goods. King *Ina* gave much Land to this Monastery, and built the Great Church at *Glastonbury*, in Honour of Our Saviour and his Apostles *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and by his Charter granted this House great Privileges and Immunities. King *Edmund* granted to the Church of *St. Mary* at *Glastonbury*, and the Venerable *St. Dunstan*, Abbot there, the Liberties, Customs and Forfeitures in all their Lands, *i. e.* *Burghbrice*, *Socna*, *Athas*, *Ordela*, *Infangenetheofas*, *Homsecna*, *Frithbrice*, *Foresteall*, *Toll* and *Team* thro' the Kingdom of *England*; and that they should enjoy their Lands as free from all Claims, as he enjoy'd his own, especially to the Town of *Glastonbury* itself. And this he confirmed to them by his Charter, dated *Anno Dom.* 944. King *Edgar* also by his Charter, dated *Anno* 971. confirmed the said Liberties, and added further, That this Monastery, with certain Parishes subject and belonging to it, should be exempted from the ordinary Jurisdiction of the Bishop, except in some Things, yet with a *Salvo* to the Churches of *Rome* and *Canterbury*. *William the Conqueror*, at his first Coming, did much lessen the Possessions of this Monastery, but afterwards having made one *Turstinus*, a *Noman*, the Abbot, in 1081. to make them an Amends, he confirmed to them several Lands, which the Monks complained had been unjustly taken from them, &c. The *Monasticon* gives us a long Catalogue of Relicks preserved in this Monastery; as some small Pieces of Christ's Cradle, and of his Cross, &c. Some of the Virgin *Mary's* Milk, and some of her Hair,

&c. which we have not Faith enough to believe, and therefore shall omit them.

In our Histories we meet with an Account of the Lives and Actions of Sixty one Abbots, who successively governed this Monastery, who, tho' it would be wearysome to the Reader to have recited at large, yet we cannot think it improper to mention some of them, in whose Times the most considerable Events happened. The Three first were *Joseph of Arimathea*, *Faganus* and *Diruvianus*, and *St. Patrick*, of whom we find little more than what is mentioned above. *Hemgesel* and *Berwald* are the 10th and 11th; in their Time happened King *Ina's* Liberality to this Monastery. *St. Dunstan* is the 28th; but by some is said to be the first, because all that went before him, have little or nothing said of them, and so he in Respect of Eminency may be termed the first. He is said to have been placed in this Abbey, by Divine Inspiration, by *Edmund*, Brother to King *Ethelstan*, who on that Account was so generous to him and the Abbey, that he and his Ministers gave 368 Hides and an half, out of their wonderful Devotion, to *St. Dunstan* and his Abbey. Abbot *Egelward*, the 30th, was Abbot in the Days of King *Edgar*, who was a generous Prince to this House, as well as a mighty Blessing to the Nation. He recalled *Dunstan* from Banishment, and made him first Bishop of *Worcester*, then of *London*, and lastly of *Canterbury*; and bearing a great Affection to this Abbey, endowed it with these Privileges, *viz.*

1. That none should be Abbot of it but some Monk of the House, tho' he were the meanest of them.
2. That in Case there was none of their own fit, he only should be promoted to it whom the Convent should unanimously elect.
3. That the Abbot so chosen might receive his Benediction of any Bishop, and cause his Monks to be blessed likewise.
4. That he may punish the Faults of his own Servants, without Impeachment of the Bishop, or King's Officers.
5. That no Person, Bishop, Commander, or Prince shall enter the Island upon any

Law-suit, or other Accounts. All which he confirmed with his Grants, and prevailed with Pope *John VIII.* to corroborate it by his Apostolical Bull.

Turfin, a Monk of *Caen*, and a *Norman* by Birth, was made the 36th Abbot by the Conqueror, in 1082. He had a Controversy with the Archbishop *Lanfranc*, about the Disposal of the Abbies of *Muchelney* and *Etheling*; and in a learned Speech proved, That no Man had any Jurisdiction over those Abbots but the Abbot of *Glastonbury*; insomuch that no Abbot of those Churches ought to take Possession of them, unless elected by the Convent of *Glastonbury*; adding, that no Man whatsoever may come to *Glastonbury* with a Judicial Power, but all Judgments belonged to him.

Herlewin succeeded him. He was a *Norman* also, and not at all acceptable to the Monks at his first Coming, but he afterwards got the good Opinion of his Monks by his wonderful Generosity and Bounty to their House; for he built a new Church from the Ground, and retrieved the Loss of many Manors which had been taken from the former Abbots and Monks, as *Milne*, *Blakford*, *Compton*, and *Sces*, and recovered diverse Parcels of Land in other Places, as Six Hides at *Puckelseire*, diverse Rents at *Wilton*, *Cranmere*, and *Wale*. He enlarged the Offices of the Monks, and received Clergymen gratis, that would embrace a Religious Life, setting no Price upon their Conversion, as some others did. He foretold his Death, and died soon after.

Henry of Blois, Brother to *Theobald*, Earl of *Blois*, Nephew to King *Henry I.* a Monk of *Cluni*, was the 39th Abbot of this Monastery. He was a Person renowned as much for his Learning and holy Conversation, as his Birth, and through his Interest and Industry the Church of *Glastonbury* obtained so many Advantages, that his Memory was ever precious among the Monks. Finding the Possessions of the Monastery dilapidated and squandered, he laboured to retrieve its Losses, and increase its Revenues, which he in a great

Measure effected: For he recovered the Manors of *Melles*, *Uffeculm*, *Camelerton*, *Domerham*, the Town of *Siston* and *Ascote*, with Two Hides and an Half in *Pedewelle*, and Three Hides and an half in the Manor of *Muriliuche*, and acquired the Isle of *Andredesey*, which he annexed to the Vestry. When he had presided over this Monastery Three Years, he was promoted to the Bishoprick of *Winchester*, but nevertheless, during his whole Life he retained the Charge of this Abbey, which he sincerely loved, with the King's Consent, and the Pope's Dispensation, and was almost a continual Benefactor to it. For he added many Buildings to the Abbey, and bestowed several valuable Ornaments on the Church. He gave also an Ivory Shrine and Box, containing many Relicks, as some Pieces of the Cross of our Lord, the Virgin *Mary's* Cloaths, Hair, and some of her Milk, &c. magnificently adorned; a precious Sapphire, given by *St. David*, hid in the Wars, and found by him, with Silver, Gold, and precious Stones; and added above Forty Books to the Library, as well of the Divine Offices, as of several Sciences and Faculties. He died in *Normandy*, but was buried in the Monastery of *Reading*, which he had built from its Foundation.

In his Time, one *Philip of Worcester*, who had been appointed Constable of *Ireland*, gave to this Monastery of *Glastonbury* the Town of *Kilumyn* in that Nation, with the Church of the same, and an Hundred Carnates of Land, quit of all Secular Services, with all the Liberties and free Customs, Churches, Chapels, Boroughs, Towns, Fairs, Markets, Mines of Gold or Silver, Warrens and Forests, and all other the Appertinances whatsoever, upon Condition that there should be built and founded thereupon a College, or Priory of Monks, in Honour of the Holy Apostles *Philip* and *Jacob*, and *St. Cumin*; which accordingly was performed by one *James*, and other Monks sent with him, who were made the first Prior and Convent there. Another Venerable Person also,

also, by Name *William de Burg*, gave to one *Richard*, a Monk of *Glastonbury*, a certain Town in *Ireland*, called *Ardimur*, with the Church and all the Appertinances, with many adjacent Villages, Churches and Chapels, Woods and Plains, Meadows, Forests, Chaces, Markets and Fairs; certain adjacent Isles, with the Fisheries and Mills thereunto belonging, and all other Liberties and free Customs; ordering that a Religious House should be built thereon for the Monks of his Order, to the Honour of God and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*; which being accordingly finish'd, *Richard* became the first Prior of it, and the Place was called *Oemild*, or *Otimild*.

Robert, Prior of *Winchester*, succeeded Bishop *Henry* in the Government of this Abbey. He was accomplished in all Virtues, and a special Lover of the Poor. He gave to the Convent the Tithes of *Newton* and *Kentlesworth*, for the better Refreshment of the Convent and Poor on the Day of his Anniversary. In his Time *Reginald*, Bishop of *Wells*, perswading this Abbot to become a Canon of *Wells*, got the Patronage of the Churches of *Pilton* and *South-Brent* from the Monastery to his Church. He presided Seven Years, and after his Death it fell into the King's Hands, who held it several Years. But the King in that Time having some Business at *Rome*, and knowing that it might hinder his Designs that there was no Abbot of *Glastonbury*, bethought himself of a fit Person, and made *Peter de Marci*, a Monk and Chamberlain of *Cluni*, who had an Interest at *Rome*, by Reason that his Brother was Bishop of *Albano*, *Custos* of the Abbey, but contrary to the good Will of the Monks. In his Time all the Monastery, except the Apartment and Chapel built by the Abbot *Robert*, and the Belfrey built by Bishop *Henry*, were consumed by Fire, to the great Grief and Lamentation of the Monks. *Peter* the *Custos* died near the same Time, and *K. Henry* taking Compassion of the Monks under this great Calamity, committed the Repairing of the Abbey to *Ralph*, the Son

of King *Stephen*, and his own Chamberlain; ordering that the Monks, being allowed a Competency, they should spend all the rest of the Revenues in rebuilding it. *Ralph* being faithful and well affected to *Glastonbury*, performed what was enjoined him by the King with so much Zeal and Devotion, that he had built the Church of *St. Mary*, and repaired the Offices within Two Years; so that *Reginald*, Bishop of *Wells* consecrated the Church in 1186. He began to lay the Foundation of the Great Church, but the King's Death happened, and he was forced to leave the Work imperfect, as it continued till King *Richard I.*'s Reign, which was employed in Martial, not Religious Affairs; however the King with the Consent of the Convent appointed

Henry de Selisac, a Person of the Royal Blood, Abbot of this House in 1189. In his Time King *Arthur*'s and his Queen's Bones were found, and being taken up were received with Joy by the Abbot and Convent, and magnificently entombed in the upper Part of the Quire of the Great Church before the High Altar. This *Henry* obtained of Pope *Celestine* the Privilege of using the Mitre and Ring, and Archdeacon's Jurisdiction in certain Churches, which he procured the Confirmation of from *Reginald*, Bishop of *Bath*, and his Chapter. He also obtained a Confirmation of all the Pensions payable to the Monastery out of almost all the Churches in the Diocese of *Bath*, which the Monks had the Advowsons of; which Actions would have deserved an high Commendation, had he not thro' Covetousness exposed his Monastery to many Calamities, by accepting the Bishoprick of *Worcester*; for by his Cession one *Savaricus*, the Emperor *Henry*'s Chancellor, and Kinsman, who had obtained of King *Richard I.* then in Captivity, the Bishoprick of *Bath* (for some pretended Courtesies) procured by the Emperor's Mediation, the Abbey of *Glastonbury* to be an Augmentation of this Bishoprick, which he pretended to be too little for him; and

to secure it to himself, got it confirmed to him by Pope *Celestine*. *Savaricus* having thus obtained a Title to the Abbey, as soon as he was consecrated to *Bath*, sent for the Prior of *Glastonbury* to *London*, and in his Absence got Possession of the Monastery by his Officers, and so

Savarick became the next Abbot, immoveable for the present, because he was settled in that Place both by the King's and Pope's Authority. Nor did the King much repent of his Grant (though forced, and against his Will, as he declared after his Release) because he had in Exchange for it the City of *Bath*, which he was assured was worth an Hundred Pounds a Year. But the Monks were grievously disturbed, especially when the Prior had told them how he had been dealt with, and what he had heard; whereupon consulting with Men of Wisdom and Discretion, to whom they shewed the ancient Privileges of their House, they all unanimously appealed to the See of *Rome* for the Right of their Monastery. King *Richard* in the mean Time returned, and at the humble Petition of the Monks, after some Delay, dispossessed *Savaric* of his Abbey, and committed the Abbey to the Care of one *William*, Bishop of *London* afterwards. *Savaricus* being a Man of Courage, spared neither Costs nor Pains to recover his Monastery, and thereupon repaired in Person to *Rome*, to procure a further Confirmation of the Pope's Grant, which he soon obtained by a Bull to this Effect; That the Prior and Monks of *Glastonbury* should be obedient to him, as their Bishop and Abbot; as also Letters forbidding the Monks to chuse another Abbot, and commanding the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to see his Bull and Letters were observed; which this last carefully performed, enjoining their Prior and Monks to be obedient to the Bishop of *Bath*, as their Abbot. The Monks daunted at this Opposition, submitted for the present, and so *Savaric* got a second time into the Possession of the Mo-

nastery. But the Monks discontented, consulted together again, and renewed their Petition to the King, to provide for their Church in Pity to them, sending two of their Monks, *John Cusington*, and *William Pike* with it. The King gave them a favourable Answer, with which *John* returned home; but *William* was sent with the King's Letters to Pope *Celestine*, intreating him to vacate his Grant to *Savaric*; which, 'tis thought, he would have done, had he lived; but dying, the King renewed his Request to his Successor *Innocent III.* and the Cardinals, and some other particular Friends, by whom he obtained it. Whereupon *William Pike*, having the King's Licence to choose an Abbot, returned to the Abbey, and the better Part of the Monks chose the said

William Pike Abbot, who immediately took upon him the Administration of the Affairs of the Abbey, as well in Spirituals as Temporal, both within and without, taking away and altering some Things in the House which had been granted to curry Favour by *Savaricus's* Officers; by which Means he gained the Ill-will of many of the Monks. *Savaric* in the mean Time hearing that *William* was chosen Abbot, having consulted with his Friends, made void his Election by the Authority of the Pope's Bull, and excommunicated the Elect, and all his Adherents, procuring the Confirmation of his Sentence from the Archbishop, and *Pandolphus*, the Pope's Legate. But notwithstanding this, *William* personally governed the Affairs of the Monastery, as well in Spirituals as Temporal, from the Feast of *St. Nicholas* to the Purification of *Mary*, and then sailed to *Normandy* to the King, to take his Advice; and from thence he went to *Rome*, where while he was soliciting his Cause with the Pope, he died, being poisoned, as was thought, by some of *Savaricus's* Agents. Thus *Savaricus* got all the Affairs of the Monastery into his Hands, and so became Bishop of *Glastonbury* and *Wells*; which though at first much discontented the Monks, yet
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at length they became easy under his Government, because he behaved himself humbly and kindly, and of his own good Will restored the Manor of *Lime*, together with the Church of that Town, and all its Appertinances; and confirmed to the Prior and Convent the Archidiaconal Jurisdiction and Pensions of Churches in the same Manner as they had been antiently enjoyed by the Abbot and Convent, with many other Privileges and Advantages, so that he died in their Favour and Well-liking, *Anno* 1205. Bp. *Jocelin*, *Savari*'s Successor in the See of *Bath*, sought all Means to keep the Abbey of *Glastonbury* under his Jurisdiction, and to that End craftily procured King *John*'s Confirmation of the Union of it with his See, while the Controversy was depending at *Rome*; which created the Monks some farther Trouble to break it: However, they continued their Suit, and Pope *Honorius* being a peaceable Man, bent his Mind to put an End to it, offering several Methods to conclude it; which proved so successful in the Main, that the Monks obtained an entire Dissolution of the Union, and a free Liberty to elect an Abbot, according to their regular Observances, the Bulls and Instruments procured by the Bishops being made void. Thus the Monastery of *Glastonbury*, that had been deprived of the Dignity of an Abbey 26 Years, was by Pope *Honorius* (the 2d) restored almost to its former Condition, to be governed by their own Abbot; and so on the Feast of *St. Grimbald* the Monks met and chose for their Abbot

William, one of their Monks, who had been very active to effect it; and the Bishop of *Bath*, *Jocelin* of *Wells*, as Patron, admitted him, and as his Diocesan blessed him. *William* then took the Government of the Abbey upon him, and shewed himself good and generous, bestowing Alms bountifully on the Poor, and considerable Sums on the Officers of the Abbey, for their comfortable Maintenance and Encouragement. All tyrannical Dominion he laid aside, and

cherished the Monks with a fatherly Care, as his Children, bestowing much on them, and freely, for their better Maintenance, and increasing the Stipends of the Officers from the Infirmary to the Sacrist. When he had presided Five Years, he died and was buried on the North Side of the Chapterhouse. After his Death the Monks not agreeing about the Election of a Successor, the Convent, by the Interposition of *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Wells*, submitted themselves to the Decision of the Abbot of *St. Augustine's* at *Bristol*, the Prior of the *Carthusians*, and Archdeacon of *Wells*, yet with an express Protestation against *Robert*, Abbot of *Wells*; which not doubting but they would observe, they left the Election to them: But Bishop *Jocelin* overswaying all, caused the said

Robert, Abbot of *Wells*, to be made their Abbot, much against the Monks Will, *Anno* 1223. He was a Man of commendable Behaviour, modest and pious, and excellently well versed in the Monastical Discipline, which with great Pains he endeavoured to establish among his Monks after a long Neglect; and he had certainly raised them to the Top of Religion, had there been a perfect Agreement between his Monks and him. But the Monks being disgusted, because he was imposed upon them by Fraud, and a Kind of Compulsion, neither submitted to him, nor assisted him willingly; which he being sensible of, trusted them the less, and committed the Affairs of the Monastery to Laymen; by which Means the Monastery became in Want of Necessaries, and oppressed with Debts, their Possessions being some squandered away, and others ill maintained. However this did not so discourage him from promoting the Good of the Monastery it self, but that he did Two Pieces of signal Service for it, viz. He got the Immunity of the Twelve Hides, and some other Liberties granted and confirmed by King *Henry III.* at the Instance of *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, for the Confirmation of his Patronage:

tronage; and after a Controversy with the Lord of *Alre*, obtained by the Judgment of the King's Court one Half of the Moor of *Alre*, which he caused to be set out by its Buttings and Boundings for better Security. Being at length grown old, and weary of an uneasy Government, he voluntarily laid down the Administration of the Abbey, which he had held 11 Years, and returned to *Bath*, having an Allowance for Life of Sixty Pounds yearly from the Monks, who thereupon unanimously chose

Michael Ambresbury. He, before this his Promotion, had employed his utmost Endeavours for a long Time as well at Home, as beyond Sea, to retrieve the Estate of his Monastery both in Temporals and Spirituals, and by the Blessing of God, and the Assistance of Friends had brought about his Purposes, and particularly recovered Six Manors of the Archbishop, *viz. Mere, Bocland, Kingston, Cristanalsford, Bradbury, and Affebury*. Being raised to the Government of the Monastery, he made it his Business to improve in Merit, and finish what he had begun in his younger Years, *viz. fully recovering the Possessions and Liberties of the Monastery, which had been alienated in Savaric's Time, and restoring the Tillage of the Lands of the Monastery, which had been spoiled and laid aside in his Predecessor's Time.* As to the first of these, he underwent many Law-suits, and many Troubles to extort the Rents and Possessions out of the Hands of rich and powerful Men, as the Dean of *Wells*, the Chamberlain of *Jocelin*, Bishop of *Wells*, and others. And as to the Tillage, he wonderfully improved it; for he provided sixteen Ploughs, caused many of the Lands to be broke up, and reduced others to Pasturage; insomuch that in a few Years he not only cleared the Debts of the Monastery, but left the following Stock upon them, when he resigned his Government for Age, *viz. 892 Oxen; which ploughed 111 Cartucates and an half of Land, 60 Bullocks, 23 Colts, 133 Cows, 19 Bulls, 153 Heifers and young*

Oxen, 26 Steers, 126 Yearlings, 6717 Sheep, and 327 Swine, and Wheat for the whole Year's Provision for the Monks. He resigned *An. 1252*, when he had been Abbot almost 18 Years, and died the next Year after his Resignation. The succeeding Abbots Lives were chiefly taken up in Controversies, about Elections, and the Right of Patronage to the Monastery, *viz. Whether it were in the King, or Bishop of Bath and Wells; and when these Controversies were ended, for some Successions we meet with nothing but Catalogues of little Purchases made by some of the Abbots, and given to the Monastery, or Ornaments given to the Churches for Divine Service; which would swell our History to too great a Bulk without Profit; and therefore we shall conclude with*

Richard Whiting, the last Abbot, who was in the Government of this Monastery at the Dissolution of the Abbies. He was an old Man, and wonderfully Religious in the Monastick Way. He had in his Monastery about an Hundred Monks, who lived in Common in their House, and rarely went out of the Inclosure of the Abbey, and were very assiduous in Divine Service. He kept and maintained 300 Domesticks, who lodged in Houses adjoining, and among them many Gentlemens Sons. He supported many Students in the University, and was very hospitable to Travellers, insomuch that he has entertained 500 Horsemen at once. On *Wednesday* he distributed bountifully Alms to the Poor, which came to receive them from the adjacent Villages. To him the King's Visitors came, as they did to all the great Abbies, requiring him to surrender his Abbey into the King's Hands, which he positively refused; and thereupon was sent for to *London*, and certain Persons appointed to search his Lodgings and Study. Here they found (after they had put it in, as is said) in a Cabinet a little Book, written against the King's Divorce; upon which being indicted and tried, he was found guilty of High Treason, and being sent down to his Monastery

Monastery, was laid on an Hurdle, and being dragged up to the Top of the Hill, which overlooks it, was hanged in his Monk's Habit, and quartered. The King hereupon took Possession of the Lands and Revenues of the Abbey, which were then valued at 3311 l. 7 s. 4 d. ob. per Ann. Dugd. 3508 l. 13 s. 4 d. 3 q. Speed.

A Mason not long ago wanting a Free-stone, went to the Farmer of this Abbey, and gave him Six-pence for one: The Mason having chose one, sawed it, and out came several Pieces of Gold, of 3 l. 10 s. a-piece Value. How many there were, is not known. A Gentleman thereabouts hath three of them.

Keinsbam, a Priory of Canons Regular of St. *Augustin*, founded by *William*, Earl of *Glocester*, at the Desire of his Son *Robert*, then on his Death-bed. It was dedicated to God, the Virgin *Mary*, and the Apostles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of *Glocester* and *Hereford*, confirmed the several Lands, Possessions and Liberties which had been given to the Canons of this House by his Ancestors, and other Benefactors; as did also King *Edward II.* Reg. 11. The Revenues of this House at the Dissolution were valued at 450 l. 3 s. 6 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

St. *Laurence*, near *Bristol*, an Hospital, whose Founder and Dedication is not known. All we find of it, is, That *K. John* in the ninth Year of his Reign, and his Son King *Henry III.* in the 32d Year of his Reign confirmed diverse Lands to the Master and Brethren of this Hospital of Lepers of St. *Laurence*, in the Suburbs of *Bristol*.

St. *Mark's* Hospital, near *Bristol*, founded by *Robert de Were*, Son of *Eva*, the Wife of *Robert de Berkley*, who was the Foundress of

St. *Magdalen's*, a Religious House near *Bristol* also, of which at length she became the Priores, which is all we know of either of them.

Montacute, a Monastery of *Cluniac* Monks, founded by *William*, Earl of *Moriton* in *Normandy*, who endowed this

Priory with the Borough and Castle of *Montacute*, and the Chapel in the Castle, together with many other Manors, Lands, Churches, Tithes, Fairs and Hundreds. This Priory stood near the Castle of *Montacute*. King *Henry* gave and confirmed to God, and the Blessed Apostles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul* of *Montacute*, and the *Cluniac* Monks there, diverse Lands with great Liberties and Exemptions. The like did King *Henry II.* and King *Henry III.* in the 34th Year of his Reign. King *Edward III.* also in the fortieth Year of his Reign granted the Advowson and Custody of this Priory, and Four Cells to it belonging, to *William de Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Marshall of *England*, and his Heirs. At its first Foundation it was annexed by the Founder *William*, Earl of *Moreton*, as a Cell to the Abbey of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*. How it came to be freed from its Subjection to that Abbey we find not. It was at the Dissolution valued at 456 l. 14 s. 7 d. q. per Ann. Dugd. 524 l. 11 s. 8 d. ob. per Ann. Speed.

Mynchinbarow, a Priory, to which the Parsonage of *Twierton* was appropriated, which was at the Dissolution of the Religious Houses given to Sir *Thomas Hineage*, Kt. by King *Edward VI.* Reg. 2. in Exchange for other Lands of Sir *Thomas's*. It was valued at the Dissolution at 29 l. 6 s. 8 d. ob. per Ann. Speed.

Moundroy, a College, valued at the Dissolution at 11 l. 18 s. 8 d. per Ann. Speed ex Lel.

Muchelney, or *Muchney*, a Monastery of Black Friars, dedicated to St. *Peter*, founded by *Ina*, King of the *West-Saxons*, Anno 740. as Mr. *Leland* tells us; but Mr. *Cambden* attributes the Foundation of it to *Ethelstan* the Saxon Monarch, who reigned in the Beginning of the Tenth Century. It was one of those Priories, whose Priors did not indeed sit in Parliament, but were looked upon as Spiritual Barons. The Revenues at the Suppression were valued at 498 l. 16 s. 3 d. q. Speed ex Lel. Stev. ex Reyner.

Stoke under Hambden, a College of Black Monks, founded by one of the Family of *Gourney*. It was dedicated to the Apostle *St. Andrew*.

Taunton, a Nunnery of Black Canons, founded (as appears from an Inquisition taken Anno 10. of King *Edward II.*) upon a Piece of Ground lying on the North Side of the Town of *Taunton* without the East Gate, dedicated to the Apostles *St. Paul* and *St. Peter*, by *William Giffard*, Bishop of *Winchester*. It had many considerable Benefactors, of which these are not of the least Note, viz. *William Lord Mobun*, who in the Reign of King *Henry I.* soon after the Foundation, gave to the Canons of this House the Manor of *Lydeard* in *Wiltshire*; *William Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*, who granted to the Canons here the Manor and Hundred of *Dulverton*, with the Appertinances thereunto belonging, to hold in Fee-farm at the yearly Rent of Ten Pounds; which Demise is dated in the Chapter of the Priory of *Taunton*; and *Robert de Arundel*, who gave the Church of *Diffam* with Two Hides of Land to these Canons. At the Dissolution it was valued at 286 l. 8 s. 10 d. per Ann. Dug. 438 l. 9 s. 10 d. Speed.

Fasper, Earl of *Bedford*, Half brother to King *Henry VI.* ordered by his Will, that his Body should be buried in this Monastery, and that a Monument suitable to his Degree should be erected over it, giving 40 l. per Ann. out of his Lands for Four Priests to sing perpetually for the Weal of his Soul.

Stevedale, a Monastery of Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, to which Sir *Richard Lovel*, Knt. gave certain Lands to the Value of Forty Shillings per Ann. for the finding of one Chaplain to celebrate daily for the Souls of the said *Richard*, and his Ancestors, in the Church of this Priory. This House was founded by the Ancestors of the *Seymours*, or *St. Maurs*, and united to the Monastery of *Taunton* in the 24th Year of King *Henry VIII.* *Ela*, the Widow of Sir *Richard de S. Maur* the Elder, by her Testament dated Nov. 28. 1409. 11 Hen. IV. be-

queathed her Body to be buried in the New Chapel of this Priory, next to the Grave of the said Sir *Richard S. Maur* her Husband, 11 Hen. IV.

Temple-Combe, a Commendary of Knights Templars; but upon their Extirpation given to the Knights-Hospitallers of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*.

Westbury, a small College, till Dr. *John Carpenter*, Bishop of *Worcester*, having a special Respect for it, either because it was his native Place, or for some other Reason, not only chose it for his Burying-place, but resolved to make it Part of his Title, assuming to himself, and willing that his Successor should be called by the Name of the Bishop of *Worcester* and *Westbury*. He spent a great Deal of Money in enlarging this College, which was before but small; for he pulled it down to the Ground, and built a new one from the Foundation, much larger than the former; and having erected a spacious Gate, encompassed it with an high Wall, in which he set up Turrets at some Distances one from another, so that it seemed more like a Castle than a College; which when he had done, he endowed it with several Farms. *William Cannings*, who had been Mayor of *Bristol* three times, and built *St. Mary Radcliff-Church* in the Suburbs of *Bristol*, being aged and weary of the World, took Orders, became Dean of this College, and was no small Benefactor to it. Dr. *Carpenter* died at *North-Wicke*, and was buried on the South Side of the High Altar: But his Tomb hath been much defaced of late Years. *John Rosse* says, Many Miracles were done at his Tomb.

Worspring, or *Wospring*, a Religious House, thus erected. *William Courtney* founded a Convent for Canons Regular of *St. Augustine*, at the Chapel of *St. Thomas* the Martyr, in this Place; and giving Notice of what he had done, to *John de Drokenfeld*, Bishop of *Bath*, desired that by his Authority the Church at *Worle*, at that Time vacant, might be appropriated to the said Convent. That he did not to excuse himself; for he

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gave several Lands, Rents, &c. to this Church, and dedicated it to God, St. *Mary* the Virgin, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr. His Gifts, and others, were recited and confirmed to the Priors and Canons here by King *Edward II.*'s Charter, *Anno Reg.* 18. At the Dissolution it was valued at 87 l. 2 s. 11 d. ob. per Ann. Dug. 110 l. 18 s 4 d. 3 q. per Ann. Speed.

Wytham, a Monastery of *Carthusians*, founded by King *Henry II.* (as *Leland* tells us; but *Mr. Camden* says it was

by King *Henry III.*) in Honour of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, St. *John Baptist*, and *All Saints*, and endowed it with diverse Lands and Franchises, imprecating on the Violator of this his pious Donation the Wrath of Almighty God, and his own Curse, unless the Party make condign Satisfaction; but to all such as should augment his Gift, or favour the Peace of this House, he wished the Peace and Reward of the eternal Father for ever.

The MARTYRS of this County.

William Tayler, of whom Mr. Fox says, That he was apprehended in the Time of *Thomas Arundel*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and abjured. Dr. *Fulter* mentions one *Nicholas Tayler*, that abjured before the said Archbishop, then of *York* (which we suppose the same Man, such Mistakes being common in History) and gives us the Form of Abjuration in the Old English, viz. 'That he did with free Will and full advised swere to God and all his Saints upon the Ho. Gospel, that from that Day forward He shall worship Images with Praying and Offering unto hem in the Worscep of the Saints, that they be made after. That he would not despise Pegremages, nor the States of Holy Church; That he would be buxum to the Laws of H. Church; That he would not ever maintain the Teachings of the *Lollards*, nor their Books; that what Penance He would have done for meyntheyning their false Doctrine, He would submit to as far as was in his Power; and if he did any Thing against this Oath, he would yield himself coupable as an Heretick to be punished by the Law, and forfeit all his Goods to the King's Will, &c.' From this Form Two Things appear plain, That the modern Distinction of

Worshipping Saints in and by Images, was not found out; and that Relapse after Abjuration was punishable only by Loss of Goods.

How long this good Man kept to his Recantation; or at least dissembled his Adherence to the Church, we don't find; but certain it is, that in the Days of Archbishop *Chicheley*, about the Year 1421. he had relapsed, and appeared in the Convocation before the Archbishop, being brought by the Bishop of *Worcester*, who complained of him, that he had taught at *Bristol* these following Doctrines, viz. That whosoever hangerth any Scripture about his Neck, taketh away the Honour due to God only, and giveth it to the Devil. 2. That no human Person is to be worshipped, only God is to be adored. 3. That the Saints are not to be worshipped, or invoked. *William* upon his Examination denied that he did preach, or hold them, but only did talk of them in Way of Reasoning and for Argument sake. However they being presented to the Archbishop, were condemned, after a Consultation with Divines, as erroneous and heretical; and *William Tayler* in the Conclusion was contented to revoke them, and for his Penance was sentenced to perpetual

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Imprisonment. But he at length obtained Favour, and was committed only to the Keeping of the Bishop of *Worcester*, who had Power to release him altogether, in Case he should put in sufficient Sureties in Chancery, and swear that he would never hold or favour any such Opinions ever after. While he remained in the Bishop's Custody, there passed some Papers between him and one *Smith of Bristol*, a Priest, about the Worshiping of Saints, in which *William* argued against them. These Papers being shewed to the Bishop, brought him into new Troubles; for he was summoned to appear before the Convocation, to answer to them, and being there shewed him, did not deny them. The Tenour of them was to prove That every Prayer for any supernatural Gift ought to be directed to God alone, and not to any Creature whatsoever; yet he did not utterly deny that it was lawful in any Respect to pray to Saints, but only to give *cultus latria* to them; and therefore he urged, That when *Moses* prayed to God, he alledged the Merits of *Abraham*, *Isaac* and *Jacob*, who were dead; and further said, That *Steven* doubtless will be heard sooner for such as reverence him now, than he was for such as stoned him to Death. This Answer did not satisfy, tho' his Sentence was deferred; but his Papers being delivered to the Four Orders of Friars in *London* to be examined, they found them erroneous and heretical in these Points, viz. That Prayer is to be directed to God alone, as above, and to pray to any Creature, is to commit Idolatry; which Answer being returned to the Archbishop, he was condemned, and being degraded, was burnt Anno 1422.

John Cardmaker, Prebendary of the Church of *Wells*. He was an Observant Friar before the Dissolution of the Abbies; but being at his Entrance into that Order under Age, he was by King *Henry VIII.* dispensed with for the same Religion. In King *Edward's* Days he became a Preacher of the Reformed Doctrine, and was married, being then

also appointed a Reader in *St. Paul's*, where the Papists being much offended at him for his Doctrines, cut his Gown, as he was executing his Office, with their Knives. In the Beginning of *Q. Mary's* Reign he was apprehended with his Diocesan, Dr. *William Barlow*; and being brought up to *London*, they were imprisoned in the *Fleet*. King *Edward's* Laws were yet in Force, and so nothing more could be done to them, till the Parliament, which was then sitting, had made the Pope Head of the Church of these Nations, and the Bishops thereby gotten Authority to act in Ecclesiastical Matters. When these Things were done, Bishop *Barlow* and *Cardmaker* were soon after brought before *Gardiner*, Bishop of *Wimborster*, and other Commissioners, to be examined. What their Answers were, is not exactly known, but *Gardiner* (who was then Chancellor) allowed them for Catholics, and highly commended their Soberness, Discretion, and Learning, that they might be an Example to others who were to appear; yet did he not release them, but sent the Bishop to the *Fleet*, and *Cardmaker* to the Counter in *Breadstreet, London*. The Bishop was in a little Time set at Liberty, and to secure himself from the like Trouble for the future, fled into *Germany*, where he lived in a poor Condition, till *Q. Elizabeth* came to the Throne, as is above said in his Life.

Cardmaker still remained in the Counter; but it was given out that he was to be released as soon as he had subscribed to Transubstantiation, and other Articles; which many were made to believe he would do, tho' at the same Time they found all their Reasonings, Perswasions and Threatnings of none Effect. When they saw that they could not thus prevail, Bishop *Bonner*, in whose Diocese he then was, caused him to be examined upon diverse Articles; the chief of which were, That having entered into Religion, and received the Orders of the Church, *tam majores quam minores*, he had taken a Wife, and by her had a Woman-Child, breaking there-

thereby his Vow, Orders, and the Ordinance of the Church. 2. That he had believed and taught, and did believe, That in the Sacrament of the Altar under the visible Forms of Bread and Wine there is really and truly the natural Body and Blood of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and that so invisibly and really present (by the Power of Almighty God) as not to make thereby a new God, new Christ, or new Body of Christ: And tho' the Body of Christ is visibly and truly ascended into Heaven, and is there in the visible Form of his Humanity, yet the same Body in Substance is invisible and truly contained in the Sacrament of the Altar, as Christ at the Institution did intend and design.

Cardmaker's Answer to these Articles was, 1. That he was in Orders, and had taken a Wife; but by his Marriage he broke no Vow, because he was set at Liberty to marry both by the Laws of the Realm, and by the Laws and Ordinances of the Church. 2. That he did once believe and teach as is set forth in this Article; but doth not now believe, nor teach so; but doth now believe, that Christ taking Bread, &c. at his last Supper, did institute a Sacrament; and that Christ is present to and in all them who worthily receive the Sacrament spiritually, or sacramentally; but utterly denieth any real, carnal, or corporal Presence of Christ in the Sacrament. The Bishop having received this Answer, remanded him to his Prison, where having abode some Weeks, in Expectation of his Execution, the Writ *De Hæretico comburendo* came May 30. 1655. to the Sheriff of London, to proceed to it. One *John Warne* was burnt at the same Stake with him; but great Pains was taken by the Sheriffs to perswade him to renounce his Opinions, and accept of the Queen's Mercy: But not being to be prevailed with that Way, he was carried to the Stake; and having cheerfully encouraged *Warn*, submitted to the Flames, which consumed them both. The People, who had been made to be-

lieve that *Cardmaker* was not stedfast to his Profession, and were on that Account fearful that he would recant, when they saw him go to the Stake, shouted aloud for Joy, and said, God be praised, The Lord strengthen thee, *Cardmaker*; The Lord Jesus receive thy Spirit; and so continued, till Fire was put to the Pile.

Edward Sharp, a godly, aged, devout and zealous Person, was condemned to the Fire, and suffered Martyrdom at *Bristol*, Anno 1556. Sept. 8. His Accusation was, that he disliked and renounced the Ordinances of the *Romish* Church (then used in *England*) and after Admonition manfully and constantly persisting in his Opposition to them, as contrary to the Gospel of Christ, confirmed his Belief by suffering Death in the Fire. In the same Month of *September*, and 25th Day there was

A young Man (who was by his Trade a Carpenter, but what his Name was, is not known) put to Death for his Constancy to the Doctrine of the Gospel in the said City of *Bristol*, where he joyfully sealed it by his Death, to the Admiration of the Spectators, who gave Thanks to God for giving him so much Grace as to suffer so cheerfully for the Truth.

Richard Lush, a Citizen of *Bath*, or *Wells*, of whom Mr. *Fox* gives this Account out of the Register of *Gilbert Bourn*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in 1557. That by a Certificate made to King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, this *Richard Lush* was in his Diocese condemned and given to the Secular Power to be burned for the Cause of Heresy, consisting in these Affirmations which are in the said Certificate mentioned, viz. That he denied the Verity of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Sacrament of the Altar. 2. That he denied the Use of Auricular Confession as necessary to be made to a Priest. 3. That he held only Three Sacraments, Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Matrimony. 4. That he refused to call the Lord's Supper by the Name of the Sacrament of the Altar. 5. That he denied

nied Purgatory, and asserted that Prayers and Alms profit not the Dead. 6. That the Images are not to be suffered in the Church, and that all that kneel to Images at the Church, be Idolators. 7. That such as had been lately condemned to, and suffered by Fire for Religion, died God's Servants, and good Martyrs. That he condemned the single Lives of Priests, and other Votaries. 9. That he denied the Church of Rome to be the Catholick, or Universal Church. For these Assertions he was condemned, and committed to the Sheriffs for Execution, the Bishop at the same Time directing a Certificate to the King and Queen about it; but whether he died in Jail, or was burnt, we have no certain Information.

Richard Sharp, a Weaver of *Bristol*. He was brought *March 9. 1556.* before *Mr. Dalby*, the Chancellor of that City; and being examined concerning his Belief of the Sacrament of the Altar, was perswaded by the Chancellor and his Friends to recant, which he accordingly did, and made his publick Recantation before all the Parishioners assembled in the Parish-Church on *Sunday, March 29. 1557.* Having thus escaped out of the Hands of his Enemies, he some Time after felt in his Conscience such Torments, that he was not able quietly to work at his Business, but decayed in Flesh and Colour of his Body, as if he were in some Disease. Being thus uneasy in Body and Mind, he came upon a *Sunday* into his Parish-Church, called *the Temple*; and after High-Mass went to the Door of the Quire, and spoke with a loud Voice, Neighbours, bear me Record, that yonder Idol (pointing to the Altar) is the greatest and most abominable that ever was; and I am sorry that I ever denied my Lord God. The Constables being present, were commanded to apprehend him, but none of them would stir; and so he escaped out of the Church. A little Time after he was seized in the Night, and carried to the Prison, *Newgate*; from whence he was brought before the Chancellor, who ha-

ving examined him, and finding that he denied the Sacrament of the Altar to be the Body and Blood of Christ, and affirmed it to be an Idol, condemned him to be burnt; which Sentence was accordingly executed upon him, *May 7. 1557.* he constantly continuing in the Faith, and patiently bearing the Flames.

Thomas Hale, a Shoemaker of *Bristol*, who was noted for *Lellardy*, was thus apprehended on *Thursday Night* before *Easter, 1557.* One *Mr. Harris*, Alderman of the City, and *John Stone* came to the House of this *Thomas Hale*, and having caused him to rise out of his Bed, brought him out of his House. *Thomas* thereupon said to them, You have sought my Blood this Two Years, and now much good may it do you. They committed him to the Watchmen, and then he was sent to Prison to *Newgate, April 24.* following. Soon after he was carried before *Mr. Dalby*, the Chancellor, who condemned him to Death, for saying That the Sacrament of the Altar is an Idol. He was burned with *Richard Sharp*, with whom he was tied Back to Back.

Thomas Benyon, a Weaver of *Bristol*, was also burnt the same Year for Heresy. He was brought by a Constable at the Command of certain Commissioners, before *Mr. Dalby*, Chancellor of *Bristol, Aug. 13. 1557.* who committed him to Prison, for saying That there was nothing but Bread in the Sacrament, as they used it. He remained about a Week imprisoned, and then being brought again before Chancellor *Dalby, Aug. 20.* was condemned to be burnt for denying Five of the Seven Sacraments, and holding only Two of them, *viz.* Baptism, and the Lord's Supper. He was burnt the 27th of the said Month and Year, and bore his Sufferings with great Constancy and Patience.

John Hooper, Bishop of *Gloucester* and *Worcester*, being a *Somersetshire* Man, is placed as a Martyr of this County by *Dr. Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, p. 21, But we having given a pretty large Account of him in the Martyrs of *Gloucestershire*, we will

will not repeat it here, tho' at a great Distance.

John Molins, or *Mullins*, a *Somersetshire* Man, tho' he was not a Martyr, may not unfitly accompany them, having suffered the Loss of his Country for the same Religion for which the foregoing Persons were martyr'd. He was educated in *Magdalene College, Oxford*, and being a Fellow thereof, and a Bachelor of Divinity, he became in King *Henry VIII.*'s Days a zealous Man for a Reformation, which he forwarded all that was in his Power in King *Edward VI.*'s Reign. When Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, he knew his former Zeal had rendred him obnoxious to the *Popish* Party, and thereupon leaving his Fellowship in *Magdalene College*, he with *Arthur Saul*, *Peter Morwin*, and other pious and learned Fellows of that House went as voluntary Exiles into *Germany* and the neighbouring Countries, choosing to keep

their Religion with the Loss of their Livelihood. Mr. *Molyns* settled at *Zurich*, where he was esteemed a Learned Man of Credit and Authority, being there *Greek Reader* (as is said) among the Natives of *England*. When Queen *Elizabeth* came to the Crown, he returned into *England*, and was made Archdeacon of *London*, and Canon of *St. Paul's*, where he was much revered for his great Learning, and frequent Preaching. He hath a Poem upon the Death of the Duke of *Suffolk's* Two Sons, and some Sermons in Print. He died about the latter End of *May*, 1591, and was buried in the North Isle of the Cathedral Church of *St. Paul's*. He gave by his Will 200 *l.* to purchase Lands worth Twelve Pounds a Year for an Exhibition, to be given to Two Scholars of *Magdalene College* in *Oxford*, Six Pounds *per Ann.* to each of them, which yet continue.

The Great Sufferers in the late Rebellion were,

DR. *Walter Raleigh*, Dean of *Wells*, who upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion was persecuted in the most outrageous Manner imaginable for no other Cause or Reasons whatsoever, but his Loyalty to his Prince, and Zeal for the Church. He was sequestred from all his Preferments, *viz.* Deanery, and Two Livings, hurried from Prison to Prison, once immured up in a Prison, where several Prisoners had died of the Plague, and another Time shut up in his own House at *Wells*, which was turned into a Gaol; and at length villainously murdered by him that was appointed his Keeper, *viz.* one *David Barret*, a Shoemaker of the City of *Wells*, and then Constable. His Wife, though left in very mean Circumstances, prosecuted the vile Murderer two Assizes together, but could never get him to be

brought to a Trial: She intended to have brought it on a third Time; but falling sick, could not; whereupon the Murderer appeared, and was acquitted. This being effected, the Committee of the County favoured the Murderer so much, that they sent out their Warrants to apprehend the Doctor's eldest Son, because he had joined in carrying on the Prosecution against *Barret*; which obliged Mr. *Raleigh* to fly; and so *Barret* was again put into his Place. The same Committee also imprisoned one Mr. *Standish*, the Clergy-Vicar of this Church, because he had buried the Doctor by the Common Prayer.

Mr. *William Piers*, Bishop *Piers's* Son, Archdeacon of *Taunton*, and Rector of *Kingsbury* in this County, was as eminent a Sufferer as the former; for during the Rebellion, as he was sequestred from all

all his Preferments, so he was driven to such Straits, that for a mere Subsistence he was forced to marry an ordinary Woman with a very small Estate, and turn Farmer, or rather Day-labourer upon it, the Value of it being so little, that he was forced to thresh in the Barn, and go to Market to sell a Cheese; which he was seen to do at *Ilminster* Market. And because this did not sufficiently maintain him and his, 'tis said that he used to travel up and down the Country with a little Paultry-horse, to sell Tobacco; but this is certain, that he often went to *Taunton* Market with an Horse-load of Apples, to sell them there, that he might have Money to buy Provisions; and often begged a Pitcher of Whey to keep him from Starving. In these Afflictions he had several other Companions, all sequestred Clergymen, who sometimes meeting together, had no other Repast but a Piece of Bread, which they eat with Salt, and a little Water for their Drink. But this was not Trouble enough, as the prevailing Powers then thought, but this Gentleman must be imprisoned for no Crime, but because being Godfather to a Friend's Child, he gave it the Name of *Charles*. Out of them all God delivered him by the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he became Doctor of Divinity of *Oxford*, Prebendary of *Wells*, and Rector of *Christian-Malsford* in *Wiltshire*, which he enjoyed many Years, not dying till the Year 1682. gaining in and by them a good Estate in Money and Lands.

Dr. *James Dugdale*, Prebendary of *West-harp-tree* in the Church of *Wells*, and Rector of *Shepton Beauchamp*, and Vicar of *Evercreech* in this County, a worthy Person, who in the Wars fled to his Majesty at *Oxford*, where he had his Doctor's Degree conferred on him. He was Chaplain to the Duke of *Somerset*; and in the Beginning of the Wars attending upon the Lord *Hopton's* Lady on her Death-bed, was taken Prisoner, and being carried to *London*, was kept Ten Weeks in the *Poultry Counter*, without seeing the Sun, and at the same Time

proclaimed to be a Jesuit by the People. At the Intercession of the Dutches of *Somerset* he was at length released, as being her Chaplain, and under the Protection of the Earl of *Essex* went into this County to his Wife and Children, but had nothing to live on (all his Preferments being under Sequestration) save a little Estate of his Daughters. Some Time after he obtained for his Fifth of *Shepton Beauchamp* the Vicarage of *Evercreech*, but not to preach in it himself, which, what with a Curate and Taxes, proved of little Benefit, if he could have enjoy'd it quietly; but that he could not, for his House was often plundered. In the mean Time an Estate of 20 *l. per Annum* befell him, which was soon heard of, and sequestred, and at length sold for 140 *l.* for a Subsistence. He lived a Year after the Restoration, and had Preferments enough, but died before he had any Profits, 300 *l.* in Debt.

Mr. *Joseph Greenfield*, Rector of *White-Staunton*. He was seized as he came out of his Church, and carried away Prisoner to *Ilminster* by the Rebels, who promised however to release him, because he was an old Man, if his Son would come and redeem him. His Son was Vicar of *Combe St. Nicholas*, and gladly accepted the Condition as soon as it was proposed, and accordingly went to perform that pious Office; but the faithless and inhumane Villains, instead of releasing the Father, as was sought by the Son, made Use of the Opportunity of getting them both into their Power, and carried them away Prisoners to *Taunton* Castle, where they continued under Confinement, till the King's Army from *Cornwall* set them free. But the old Gentleman had not enjoy'd his Liberty long before he was again apprehended, and sent up to *London*, where he died in Gaol. His Son had his Living sequestred, but suffered nothing more. He lived to the Restoration, and was made Preacher to the Society of *Lincolns-Inn*.

Amias Hext, B. D. Rector of *Babery*. He was imprisoned for refusing to take the Oath of Non-Adherence. He had received the Directory, and in some Measure conformed to it; but because he could not do every Thing, it was little better than if he had done nothing, and to Prison he must go, where he had no better Fare than the Royalists. For besides that he was plundered like them, he was kept in Durance above a Twelve-Month, where he lamented that he was debarred of Seven Things. 1. The Society of his Wife. 2. The Comfort of his Children. 3. The Conversation of his Parishioners. 4. The Want of the Benefit of his Living. 5. The Restraint of the Exercise of his Function. 6. The Abridgment of his Liberty, and 7. The Use of his Books. He put up Three several Petitions to the Committee to obtain his Release, and in the last urged that he had a Wife and Six Children to provide for, but all with no Effect. How he got his Liberty at length, we do not find.

William Kemp, Rector of *Puddimore*. He was presented to his Living in 1639 by Sir *John Horner*; and when the Rebellion begun in 1642. was forced from his House with 11 Children, who together with his Goods were thrown into the Streets; some of the Children in their Shifts, with only their Shoes on, and others of them, who were grown up, obliged to fly into other Countries to get their Bread. His Stacks of Corn were sold by the Soldiers, or otherwise wasted. He was imprisoned a While, and afterwards ill used. When he had his Liberty during the Usurpation, he supported himself and such of his Family as depended upon him, by the Practice of Physick at *Hauxhead* in *Lancashire* and *Tachbrook* in *Warwickshire*; for he durst not continue long in a Place, because the Powers did not allow the Royalists either to teach School, or practise Physick. He never could get his Fifth: He lived to the Restoration, and recovered his Living, and besides was made a Prebendary of *Bristol*. He

died on *Barnabas's Day*, in the Year 1664.

Richard Powel, Rector of *Spaxton*, a Living worth between 2 and 300 Pounds a Year. He in the Beginning of the Civil Wars preached up Subjection and Obedience to his People, and by his private Conversation confirmed them in it. When *Bridgewater* was besieged, he and diverse other Clergymen went into the Town, and afforded all the Help they could to the King's Cause; and when the Town was surrendered, all the Clergymen that would not take the Covenant (amongst whom was this Mr. *Powel*) were driven on Foot to *Portsmouth*, and there shipped off for *London*, where when they arrived, they were put into a Pest-house, and allowed no other Lodging but the Floor. In this Prison some fearing that the Plague should not dispatch them fast enough, there was sent them (they supposed from some Friend, but it proved from inveterate Enemies) a Dish of Capons with delicate Sauce, which they half starved feil eagerly upon, and eat: But one of them, viz. Mr. *Collier*, bid them take Heed, least Death be in the Dish, and presently gargled a Spoon-full of the Sauce in his Mouth, which presently he spit out with his Teeth. Immediately upon this they all died; and Mr. *Collier* had the Plague, but escaped. Mr. *Powel* being thus murdered, his Son, who had the next Presentation of his Living, sought to be admitted to it, but was denied, so that his Wife and Children were forced to live upon what little Estate he left them; yet after the Restoration his Living came into his Family, and one Mr. *Carlisle*, his Grandson, now enjoys it in 1725. Mr. *Collier*, who was alive when Mr. *Carlisle* took it, much rejoiced at it, and said, *I have been young, and now am Old, &c.*

Emanuel Sharp, Rector of *Bathalton*. His Father died in the Possession of that Living soon after the Beginning of the Troubles, and having the Advowson of it in his own Right, it became the Son's; but he was not allowed to take it before

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the Restoration; nor could he get so much as the Fifths of the Incumbent one *Bindon*. Whereupon he and his Family were driven to the greatest Hardships, some of them being forced to spin for a Livelihood. He in the mean Time went up and down the County, preaching up Loyalty; but wherever he came, was soon forced to fly. Mr. *Flavel*, the famous Non-Conformist drove him from *Dipford* and *Dartmouth*, in which he was Curate a While. He also kept a School there, but was forced to leave both soon. He was offered any Preferment by a great Man of those Times, if he would comply with them, but all was in vain; he resolved to live and dy a Cavalier. At last he retired to the Chapelry of *Marldon*, belonging to the Vicarage of *Painton* in *Devonshire*, and there he found Quiet and Support, till the King's Return, when he recovered *Bathalton*, and obtained the Vicarage of *St. Mary Magdalene* in *Taunton*.

Humphrey Wear, Rector of *Kingston*, was not only sequestred from his Living, but his temporal Estate was declared forfeited for Treason by Act of Parliament, Nov. 18. 1650.

Mr. *Wooton*, Vicar of *Bridgwater*, being also sequestred from his Living, tho' he had a Wife and Six Children, made a Shift to maintain them all, by condescending to teach Children their *A B C*, at *Williton* in this County. He lived to the Restoration; but dying soon after, his Wife and Family were reduced to very mean Circumstances.

Elias Wrench, D. D. Rector of *Trent*, to which he was presented by *Corpus Christi College*, of which he was Fellow. He was sequestred from both together by the Oxford Committee in 1644 and was kept out of both till the King was restored, and then recovered his Living, but not his Fellowship, as we suppose; for he resided upon his Living Twenty Years, and died on it in the Year 1680.

The Charity Schools of this County.

B*ath*, Two Schools, for Fifty Boys, and as many Girls, which are all cloathed and taught. The Boys School was opened July 11, 1711; and the Girls School on the 21st of December following. These Schools are supported by the annual Subscriptions of the Mayor, Corporation, Inhabitants, and the neighbouring Gentlemen; as also by some liberal Benefactions of certain Persons of Quality, and Strangers that resort to this City. A Wash-house is built here, and a Woman hired to teach the Girls to wash, and other Parts of Housewifry relating thereto, to qualify them for Services in Gentlemens Families.

Bristol, where there is at *St. Austin's* Back an Hospital built by a Gentleman eminent for his Charity, who hath endowed the same with an Estate of 1300

Pounds *per Ann.* for Teaching and Maintaining of an Hundred Boys, each of whom is allowed Ten Pounds to put him out Apprentice, when he has been there Seven Years.

In *Temple-Parish* also the same Gentleman hath built an House for a School, and for the Master to dwell in, and endowed it with Eighty Pounds *per Ann.* to be laid out in Teaching and Cloathing Forty Boys; to take Place after his Decease, but revokable and alterable in his Life-time, as he shall think fit; but at present he cloaths all the Boys, and gives Ten Pounds *per Ann.* to a Master. The Rest of the Charge is defrayed by Subscriptions within and without the Parish, which amounted last Year, viz. 1713. to Fifty Pounds.

In the same Parish there is a School for Twenty Girls, who are taught and cloathed by Subscriptions, and casual Benefactions; which in the same Year 1713. amounted to 35*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

In the Parishes of St. Michael and St. Augustine there was a School opened in 1714. about *Midsummer*, for Fifty Boys of the said Parishes, to be maintained by the Subscriptions of the Inhabitants, who liberally contributed towards it.

In the Parishes of St. Thomas and St. Mary Redcliff they have set up a School for thirty Boys, to the Support of which the Inhabitants have subscribed 80*l.* *per Ann.*

Wells, where were erected in 1714. Two Schools for Twenty Boys and Twenty Girls: They were opened at *Lady-Day* that Year. The Bishop, Dean and Canons, the Corporation, and some neighbouring Gentlemen have subscribed about 80*l.* *per Ann.* for the Maintenance of it, and one Gentleman hath given to it 50*l.* for a perpetual Fund.

Crookhorn, where is one School, to which the late Dr. Hody hath left an Hundred Pounds for the Putting out such poor Children of it as belong to the Parish.

Farmborough, where Fifteen Children are taught in a School, chiefly supported by the Lord of the Manor.

Froom, a School, at first begun by a private Gentleman, who voluntarily offered Fifty Pounds towards the Erecting of it; which having encouraged the Minister and chief Parishioners to gather Subscriptions, they have increased it to a Thousand Pounds; by the Interest of which several Children are taught and put out Apprentice.

Keinsbam, where is a School for Twenty poor Children, who are taught, and have a good School-house; for the Repair of which there is Five Pounds *per Ann.* given, and the Master, besides his Dwelling in the said House, is allowed 20*l.* *per Ann.* for teaching them; all which is at the Charge of a Person of Quality.

Keinton-Mansfield, a School united with *Deverel-Longbridge* in *Wiltshire*, in which

about 30 Children are taught. It is maintained by the Offertory of the said Parishes, to which a private Gentleman gives Four Pounds a Year, and the Rest is made up by the Ministers, who contribute considerably towards it.

Kilmerston, where is a School for Forty Children. The Master's Salary is Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* and Books are provided for the Children at the Expence of a private Gentleman, who has settled the said Twenty Pounds *per Ann.* upon it for ever after his Decease. Here is also a School-house lately built by the same Person with the Assistance of the Inhabitants, and some others.

Mells, a School erected in 1715. for the Teaching of Twenty Boys; but upon what Foundation, or by whom, we are not informed.

Newton S. Loe, a School erected for the Teaching of all the Children in the Parish, by one Mr. Jones of *Storwey*, who hath given Ten Pounds a Year to a Master upon that Condition; but such as are able, must pay besides for their Childrens Teaching.

Stanton-Dreew, another School, endowed by the said Mr. Jones with Ten Pounds *per Ann.* for the Teaching of Fifteen poor Children of the said Parish.

Trent, a School for the Teaching of Twenty Boys, erected by a Merchant, who hath settled a good House, and 20*l.* a Year upon a Master, for the Upholding it.

Wellow, a School begun here by a Gentleman, who gave an Hundred Pounds towards the Erecting of it, as he did 50*l.* at *Froom* above mentioned; but we do not find that the Inhabitants here have improved it, as those there have done.

Wrington, a School erected there, but we have no farther Account of it.

Yeovill, a School erected here for the Teaching of 28 Boys, who are all cloathed and taught. It is maintained by 40*l.* Subscriptions. Eight of the Boys were put out to Trades in 1712. A Reverend Divine, passing thro' this Town, gave 30*l.* to this School, to be disposed of for the Benefit of the Children, as the Trustees should direct.

THE
T A B L E,
To this COUNTY of
S O M E R S E T.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
A Ebas-Comb	Horethorn	R. Merston	9 9 4 ob	
Abbots Lee, }	Abdick	V. Crewkern	8 0 0	43 2 13
or Isle }	Carhapton			
Alcomb	Abdick			
Alderston	Catefash	R. Carey	9 9 9 ob	
Alford	Whitston			
Alhampton				
Allertor, or Al- }	Bempston	R. Axbridge	10 8 4	39 0 0
berton }	Catefash	R. Carey	7 12 1	
Almisford	Bempston			
Alston Mary's				
Angerleigh, or }	Taunton	R. Taunton	4 19 4 ob	40 10 5 1/4
Angelsey }	Somerton			
Anthony	Chew			
Are	Martock			
Ash	Milverton	R. Tounton	19 3 11 ob	
Ashbrittle	Abdick	R. Crewkern	6 0 10	32 5 0
Ashill		Prebend.	7 9 9 ob	
	Stone	R. Merston	6 3 4	
Ashington	Cannington	R. Bridwater	7 12 3 1/4	
Asholt	North Curry			
Ash Priors	Bedminster			
Ashton	Somerton			
Athelney Isle	Whitleigh			
Audry	Somerton	R. Ilchester	36 15 0	
Auler	Kelmeridan	R. Axbridge	11 4 7	39 0 0
Axbridge				Bab.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.						
			King's Books.								
Babcary	Catefash	R. Carey	3	10	5	48	6	6			
Babington	Kilmesdon	R. Frome	10	0	0						
Baddleston	Milverton	R. Axbridge	25	15	0						
Badgworth	Winterstoke										
Bagborough East	N. Curry	R. Taunton	18	10	10						
Bagborough West	Taunton										
Balsborough	Glaston	V. Axbridge	26	6	0 ob						
Banwell cum cap. de Puxton	Winterstoke										
Bardialton	Milverton	R. Taunton	7	2	5						
Barkley	Frome	R. Frome	7	9	7						
Barrow, or Barew	Bedminster										
Barrington	South Petherton										
Barrow	Bempston	V. Axbridge	13	11	10 ob	38	8	7 1/2			
Barrow North	Catefash	R. Carey	7	17	8 ob	37	9	5 1/2			
Barton David	Catefash	V. Carey	8	0	0	17	3	2 1/2			
Barton	N. Curry	Prebend.	3	7	6	40	1	6			
Barwick	Barwick	R. Merston	7	14	9						
Batcomb	Whitson	R. Carey	26	14	4 ob						
		R. S. James	4	14	6						
Bath City	Bathform	R. S. Mary	5	17	10						
		R. S. Mich.	4	19	0						
Batheston cum Cap. S. Catharine	Bathform	V. Bath	9	6	5	31	6	0			
Bathford	Bathform	R. Bath	3	6	3						
Bathwick & Wolley	Bathform										
Bawdrip	North Petherton	V. Bath	8	3	4						
Beckington	Frome	R. Powlet	15	9	7						
Bedminster cum Capellis	Bedminster	R. Frome	19	11	0 ob						
Beere	Bedminster	V. Bedminster	10	3	4						
Benager	Pitney	R. Frome	13	12	8 ob	38	19	6 1/2			
Bicknaller	Kilmesdon										
Bilsham	Williton	R. Axbridge	29	13	0						
Bisport	Bempston										
Blackdon	Bedminster	R. Carey	6	11	0 ob						
Blackford	Winterstoke	R. Bedmin.	11	16	3						
Blackwell, or Backwell	Catefash	V. Bedminst.	6	19	8				13	12	5
Bleydon	Bedminster	V. Axbridge	27	7	8 ob						
Boncaston	Winterstoke										
Bower E. & W.	Bathform	R. Taunton	7	2	6						
Bradaltan, alias Badialton	N. Petherton										
	Brent										

Brad-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Bradford	Taunton	V. Taunton	10	17	6	47 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bradley	Glaston					
Bradon North	Abdick	R. Crewkern	1	6	8	
Bradon South	Bulstone	R. Crewkern	5	4	4	
Bradway	S. Petherton					
Branwell	Winterstoke					
Bratton	Catesash	R. Carey	5	4	7	44 4 8
Brempton	Bempston					
Brean	Bempston	R. Axbridge	7	0	5	42 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brent East	Brent	V. Axbridge	30	1	3	
Brent West	Brent	R. Axbridge	25	17	8 ^{ob}	
Brent South	Brent	V. Axbridge	7	0	5	
Brentknol	Bempston					
Bridghampton	Somerton					
Bridgwater	N. Petherton	V. Bridgwater	11	7	6	
Brimpton	Stone	R. Ilchester	7	6	1	43 13 10
Briflington	Keinsham					
Bristol City	Bedminster	Christ-Church or Trinity	11	0	0	3 8 0
		Elberton or Aylberton, } a Chapel }	6	12	6	46 0 8
		Henbury	30	0	0	28 4 6
		St. Augustine's	6	0	0	5 10 0
		S. John Bapt. and S. Lawrence }	7	4	7	5 18 1
		S. Leonard	12	0	0	4 1 7
		S. Michael	6	0	0	5 8 11
		S. Mary-Port	7	0	0	6 6 10
		All-Saints	4	3	4	21 11 8
		S. Owens, or S. Ewins }	0	0	0	0 6 8
		S. Mary Redcliff }	12	6	3	40 13 8
		S. Nicholas	21	14	3	7 16 6
		S. Peter's	6	7	6	12 5 0
		S. Philip	15	0	0	43 16 0
		S. Stephen	16	0	0	20 13 11
		Le Temple, or Holy } Cross }	3	4	2	33 2 8
		S. Werburge	10	0	0	33 6 8
Broadway	Abdick					
Broadwalden	Bedminster					
Brockley	Chewton	R. Bedminster	9	8	4	33 16 10
Brompton	Stone					

Bruham,

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Bruham, or Bur-	} Bruton	R. Dunster	17 10 5	48 7 8½
ham North				
Brumfield	Anderfield	V. Dunster	12 5 7 ob	
Brumpton Ralph	Williton			
Brumpton Regis	Williton	V. Frome	6 9 7	16 0 0
Bruton	Bruton			
Brynmore	Bempston	R. Crewkern	12 19 9 ob	
Buckland-Din-	} Kilmerston			
ham		S. Petherton		
Buckland	Bulston	R. Redcliff	5 10 0	31 3 6
Buckland Mary	N. Curry			
Buckland West	Wells	V. Axbridge	16 11 10 ob	
Burcot	Taunton			
Burland	Keinsham	R. Dunster	15 1 5 ob	
Burnet	Bempston			
Burnham	Bedminster	R. Redcliff	6 7 11	18 15 0
Burton	Carhampton			
Burton		V. Glaston	12 6 8	
Bushford, Brush-	} Williton			
ford, or Browif-		Bedminster		
ford		R. Redcliff	6 7 11	18 15 0
Butcomb	Whitleigh			
Burley cum Cap.	} Whitleigh	V. Glaston	12 6 8	
de Bolstonbo-				
rough		R. Carey	28 17 3 ob	
Cadbury North	Catefash			
Cadbury South	Catefash	R. Carey	10 3 1 ob	
Camel East, or	} Somerton	V. Merston	17 16 8 ob	
Queen's Camel				
Cameley	Chewton	R. Frome	6 18 4	
Camel West	Somerton	R. Merston	13 8 9	
Camerton	Wellow	R. Frome	15 9 2	
Canmore	Wells	V. Bridgwater	7 10 10	
Cannington	Cannington			
Cannings	Cannington	Pr. Wells	1 0 0	
Carey	Catefash			
Carey Fitzpain	Whitleigh	V. Dunster	11 8 1 ob	48 13 10½
Carhampton	Carhampton			
Cast	Frome	V. Carey	11 16 3 ob	32 5 0
Castle-Carey	Catefash			
Catcot	Whitleigh	R. Crewkern	9 10 2 ob	43 17 0
Cathanger	Williton			
Cattern, or Cittern	Bathform	V. Crewkern	36 18 9	
Chafcomb	S. Petherton			
Chard	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	36 18 9	
Chard Old	Kingsbury			

Char-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's	Books.	
Charfinch, or } Cherdlinch }	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	9	15 5	
Charlcomb	Bathform	V. Bath	5	15 10	34 13 5
Charlton	Keinsham				
Charlton Adam	Somerton	V. Ilchester	6	14 7	24 15 8½
Charlton Makerell	Somerton	R. Ilchester	16	0 2 ob	
Charlton Canvill	Horethorn	R. Merston	8	10 5	47 15 10½
Charlton Musgrave	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	13	10 0	
Charlton West	Whifton				
Charter-house } Heydon }	Kilmerfdon				
Cheddar, or Chadder	Winterstoke	V. Axbridge	23	6 8	
Cheddon	Taunton	R. Taunton	13	10 10	
Chedsey	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	38	7 11 ob	
Chillington	S. Petherton				
Chelton	Whitleigh				
Chelwey	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	4	9 7	42 14 5
Chelwood	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	5	7 6	
Chelworth	Keinsham				
Cheriton North	Horethorn	R. Merston	8	12 1	
Chercomb	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	9	10 1	
Cheselboroug cum } Cap. de West- } Chinnock }	Houndsbo- } rough }	R. Ilchester	14	5 7 ob	
Chester Blade	Wells				
Cheveley	Chewton				
Chew-Bishops cum } Cap. de Don- } drey }	Chewton	V. Bedminster	30	13 4	
Chewstock	Chewton	R. Bedminster	7	3 4	14 0 0
Chewton	Chewton				
Chewton Keinsham	Keinsham				
Chewton Mendip } cum Capellis de } Ewborow, Ea- } stton Major, Far- } rington & Pal- } ton }	Chewton	V. Frome	29	11 8	42 19 4
Chileompton	Chewton				
Chillington	S. Petherton				
Chilton-Cantloe	Barwick	R. Merston	9	1 3	
Chilton	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	7	0 2 ob	42 15 0
Chilton Dummer	Stone	V. Ilchester	5	7 1	40 15 10
Chinnock East	Houndsborough	R. Ilchester	6	7 8 ob	
Chinnock Middle	Houndsborough	R. Ilchester	7	9 7	
Chinnock West	Houndsborough				
Chipley	Taunton				
Chipstable	Williton	R. Dunster	11	1 8	

Chifton

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's	Books.	
Chifton	Winterstoke				
Churchill	Winterstoke				
Clapton	Chewton				
Clotworthy	Williton	R. Dunster	13	10 5	
Claverton	Chewton	R. Pawlet	10	6 10 ob	
Clatford	Frome	V. Frome	7	17 6	30 12 6
Claushworth	Coker	R. Merston	6	8 11 ob	39 9 1 1/4
Cleford	Frome				
Cleve	Winterstoke	R. Bridgwater	9	16 6 ob	
Clevedon, or } Clewdon }	Portbury	R. Bedminster	15	4 4 ob	
Cleve Old	Williton	V. Dunster	7	0 0	47 14 0
Clopton	Portbury	R. Bedminster	10	9 2	45 16 4
Clutton	Chew	R. Bedminster	9	4 2	
Cote	Martock				
Coker East	Coker	V. Merston	12	6 3	
Coker West	Coker	R. Merston	12	19 7	
Cold Henton	Chewton	R. Carey	12	19 4	
Cole, or Colle	Bruton				
Comb, or Come	Bathform				
Comb	Williton	15 Preb.	80	0 0	
Comb Flory	Taunton	R. Taunton	11	13 9	
Comb Hawey	Wellow	R. Frome	9	12 3	
Comb S. Nicholas	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	15	4 4 ob	
Comb West	Chewton				
Compton Paunf- } ford }	Catefash	R. Carey	8	10 10	
Compton Martin	Chewton				
Compton Bishops	Winterstoke	V. Axbridge	11	0 0	26 9 0
Compton Dartfield	S. Petherton	} Preb.	24	0 0	
Compton David	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	5	10 3	55 5 2
Compton Dundo	Whitleigh	V. Ilchester	9	6 10 ob	25 18 5 1/2
		Prebend	22	0 0	
Compton Martin } cum Capella de } Nempnet }	Chewton	V. Bedminster	10	6 8	
Canwidge	Cannington				
Congresbury	Winterstoke	V. Axbridge	42	1 8	
Copeland	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	4	11 7 ob	
Corthurston, or } Cotholston }	Taunton				
Coripool	Cannington				
Corson	Wellow				
Corton	Horethorn	R. Merston	13	9 4 ob	
Coston, or Cof- } fington }	Bathform	R. Bedminster	6	3 9	25 5 0
Cosmington		R. Powlet	13	10 0	
Coxley	Wells				

X x x x x

Crag-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's Books.		
Cranmer East	Kilmesdon				
Creek S. Michael	Andersfield	V. Taunton	16	18	9
Crewkern	Crewkern				
Cricket Masherby	Bulfton	R. Crewkern	6	6	3
Cricket Thomas } cum Capella }	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	9	17	6
Crixton		R. Axbridge	6	1	8
Crockham Bear } cum Capella }	Abdick	R. Crewkern	11	12	6
Crockham Bickham	Williton	R. Bridgwater	32	14	4 ob
Crockham Studley	Williton				
Croscomb	Whitleigh	R. Carey	12	6	10 ob
Cucklington, or } Collington }	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	12	9	4 ob
Cudworth cum } Cap. de Knoll }	S. Petherton	R. & Preb.	6	6	10
Culbone, Culborn } or Kitnor }	Corhampton	R. Dunster	3	18	11 ob
Culmington, alias } Kilmington }	Catefash	R. Carey	21	9	4 ob
Curry East	N. Curry				
Curry Load	Abdick				
Curry Mallet cum } Cap. de Curland }	Abdick	R. Crewkern	24	1	3
Curry Rival cum } Cap. de Weston }	Bulfton	V. Crewkern	13	16	0
Cuffington	Whitleigh	R. Powlet	13	9	10
Custock	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	6	18	0
Custon	Taunton				
Cutcomb	Carhampton	V. Dunster	14	0	7 ob
Daulting cum cap. } de Stoke, Do- niat, East and West Cremer }	Whitfton	R. Carey	29	12	6
		Prebend	22	8	9
Dawlish	Abdick	R. Crewkern	3	7	6
S. Decombs	Williton	V. Dunster	10	10	0
		Prebend	22	15	5
Denison	N. Petherton				
Dichiat	Whitfton	R. Carey	46	5	0
Dinder cum Cura	Wells	P. Carey	2	10	7 ob
Doddington	Williton	R. Bridgwater	5	6	8
Dolish wake	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	8	9	9 ob
Doniet	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	15	15	0
Doniford	Williton				
Doulifh West	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	3	7	6
Draiton	Bulfton				

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Duddleston	Taunton	R. Dunster	21 10 10	
Dulcor	Wells			
Dulverton	Williton			
Donzate	Kilmerston			
Doulton	Whitleigh			
Dundene	Whitleigh			
Dundry East	Chew			
Dundry West	Chew			
Dunkerton	Wells			
Dunster	Carhampton			
Durborow	Whitton	R. Wells	2 10 6	
Durlay	Anderfield			
Durston	N. Petherton	R. Frome	10 4 7	
		V. Dunster	4 13 4	
East Ham	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	3 6 8	
Easton	Wells			
Easton Katherine	Bathform	V. Bedminster	5 9 4 ob	20 0 0
Easton in Gordano	Portbury			
Edington	Whitleigh			
Egarley	Glaston	R. Frome	9 13 4 ob	
Elm	Frome			
Elm North	Chewton	R. Dunster	6 6 8	
Elworthy	Williton			
Enborough	Chewton	R. Bridgwater	8 4 0 ob	
Enmore	Anderfield			
Ernshill	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	2 1 0 ob	
Evercreech cum				
Capella de Chesterblake	Wells	V. Carey	16 19 2	42 15 0
Evilton	Somerton	R. Ilchester	26 9 1 ob	
Exford	Carhampton	R. Dunster	18 2 8 ob	
Exton	Williton	R. Dunster	14 12 11	
Fairfield	Cannington	R. Frome	8 11 8	45 6 4
Farley-Castle	Wellow			
Farley-Hungerford	Wellow			
Farnborough	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	10 2 11	
Farrenton	Chewton			
Fayland	Portbury	R. Bridgwater	6 10 2 ob	48 17 5½
Fedington	N. Petherton			
Felton	Bedminster	V. Crewkern	7 2 8 ob	18 15 1
Fifehead	Bulston			
Fitz-head	N. Curry	V. Bath	8 18 1 ob	25 3 0
Ford, alias Bath-ford	N. Curry			
Forton	Kingsbury	R. Frome	4 19 2	40 15 0
Foxcote	Wellow			
Freshford	Bathform	R. Bath	7 7 8 ob	39 5 1½
		X x x x x 2		Friery

Places.	Hundred.	Deaneries.	Valuation.		Real.
			King's	Books.	
Friery	Kilmerston				
Frome Selwood	Frome	V. Frome	22	0 0	
Fulford N. & S.	Taunton				
Gedney	Glaston				
Gedney-more	Bempston				
Glastonbury	Glaston				
Gotehurst	Anderfield	R. Bridgwater	9	10 7	
Gothill	Horethorn	R. Meriton	3	11 10 ob	29 7 8½
Gosebradon		R. Crewkern	1	6 8	
Granham	Milverton				
Greenware	Chewton				
Greinton	Whitleigh	R. Powlet	13	0 10	39 5 5
Hacche Beauchamp	Bathform	R. Crewkern	13	5 2	
Halfey, or Hal-	Williton	V. Taunton	5	9 7	37 10 3½
wensley }					
Halton	Norton-ferris				
Halton	Whitleigh	R. Carey	8	0 2 ob	25 6 1
Hampton	Chewton				
Hampton Bath	Bathform	V. Bath	7	17 1	
Hardington	Coker	R. Ilchester	9	15 7 ob	
Hardington	Frome	R. Frome	6	0 0 ob	19 8 0
Harptree	Winterstoke				
Harptree East	Chewton	{ Prebend	6	13 4	
		{ V. Frome	8	15 0	31 10 3
Haptree West	Chewton	V. Bedminster	13	19 4 ob	24 2 4
Hafilbear	Houndsborough	{ V. Ilchester	7	0 0	28 9 9
		{ Prebend.	9	0 0	
Hafingrove	Catesfash				
Hafwell	Taunton				
Hatch West	N. Curry				
Hawkrigde	Williton	R. Dunster	13	8 4	
Haygrove	N. Petherton				
Heal	Taunton				
Hennington	Kilmerston	R. Frome	13	14 7	
Henford	Matrevers				
Henley	Taunton				
Henstridge	Horethorn	{ V. Meriton	13	0 2 ob	
		{ Prebend.	14	0 0	
Henton	Martock				
Henton Blewit	Chewton	R. Bedminster	9	8 1 ob	47 0 0
Henton Carthouse	Wells				
Henton S. George	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	13	13 4	47 19 7½
Hetchpen, or	Bruton				
Hendespene }					
Hethfield	Taunton	R. Taunton	9	1 8	
Hewish	Crewkern				

Hewish

SOMERSETSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.					
			King's Books.			Real.		
Hewish & Langport } Hewish Champflower } Higham Hill-Bishop Hinton Hockomb Holcomb	Pitney Williton Whitleigh Taunton Kilmersdon Taunton Kilmersdon	V. Ilchester R. Dunster R. Ilchester R. Frome Prebend	14 13 38 5 1	10 9 19 7 0	5 4 ob 2 8 ob 0	29 21 43	3 0 11 0 0	
Holford, or Halford } Holway Holwell Honybere Honywike Hornblowton Horrington East Horrington West Horsington Houlford Huntley Huntspill, or Hints } Huntworth Hurft Hutton Hyth	Witleigh Taunton Horethorn Williton Bruton Whitton Wells Wells Horethorn Williton Stone N. Petherton N. Petherton Martock Winterstoke Winterstoke	R. Bridgwater R. Carey R. Merston R. Powlet R. Axbridge	5 7 18 72 14	1 2 6 5 0	 1 0 ob 5 0	 39 27	0 0 19 11 0 1	
S. James Idstock Ilbruers Ilchester Ilbear, or Ilbriwere Ilminster Ilton	Bathform Cannington Bulston Tintinhull Taunton Abdick Abdick	R. Bath V. Crewkern R. Ilchester V. Crewkern V. Crewkern Prebend	4 7 7 25 6 11	14 10 16 5 9 4	6 0 0 ob 0 4 ob 2	 39 27	 19 11 0 1	
Inglebath Inglescomb, alias } Ingleson } Ivythorn	Wellow Wellow Whitleigh	V. Bath	9	3	11 ob	38	16 8	
Kelweston Kenn Kowstock Keynsham cum } Capellis } Kidenor	Bathform Winterstoke Winterstoke Keynsham Carhampton	V. Axbridge V. Bedminster R. Dunster	9 11 3	12 9 18	6 7 7	46 15 7	2 8 0	

Places.	Hundred.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.	
			King's	Books.			
Friery	Kilmerfdon	V. Frome	22	0	0		
Frome Selwood	Frome						
Fulford N. & S.	Taunton						
Gedney	Glaston	R. Bridgwater	9	10	7		
Gedney-more	Bempston						
Glastonbury	Glaston						
Gotehurft	Anderfield	R. Meriton	3	11	10 ob	29 7 8 ¹	
Gothill	Horethorn	R. Crewkern	1	6	8		
Gosebradon	Milverton	R. Powlet	13	0	10	39 5 5	
Granham	Chewton						
Greenware	Whitleigh						
Greinton							
Hacche Beauchamp	Bathform	R. Crewkern	13	5	2		
Halfey, or Hal-	Williton	V. Taunton	5	9	7	37 10 3 ¹	
wensley }							
Halton	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	8	0	2 ob	25 6 1	
Halton	Whitleigh						
Hampton	Chewton	V. Bath	7	17	1		
Hampton Bath	Bathform	R. Ilchester	9	15	7 ob		
Hardington	Coker	R. Frome	6	0	0 ob	19 8 0	
Hardington	Frome						
Harpree	Winterstoke	{ Prebend	6	13	4		
Harpree East	Chewton		{ V. Frome	8	15	0	31 10 3
Haptree West	Chewton	V. Bedminster	13	19	4 ob	24 2 4	
Hasilbear	Houndsborogh	{ V. Ilchester	7	0	0	28 9 9	
		{ Prebend.	9	0	0		
Hasingrove	Catefash	R. Dunster	13	8	4		
Hafwell	Taunton						
Hatch West	N. Curry						
Hawkridge	Williton	R. Frome	13	14	7		
Haygrove	N. Petherton						
Heal	Taunton						
Hennington	Kilmerfdon	{ V. Meriton	13	0	2 ob		
Henford	Matrevers			14	0	0	
Henley	Taunton		{ Prebend.				
Henstridge	Horethorn						
Henton	Martock	R. Bedminster	9	8	1 ob	47 0 0	
Henton Blewit	Chewton						
Henton Carthouse	Wells						
Henton S. George	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	13	13	4	47 19 7 ¹	
Hetchpen, or	Bruton	R. Taunton	9	1	8		
Hendespend }							
Hethfield	Taunton						
Hewish	Crewkern						

Hewish

SOMERSETSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Killeston, or Kelston	N. Curry			
Kilmerston cum Capellis	Kilmerston	V. Frome	6 18 6 ob	37 17 0
Kilmington	Norton-ferris			
Kilstock	Cannington			
Kilton, or Kilveton	Williton	V. Bridgwater	7 6 10 ob	49 0 0
Kilve, alias Culve	Williton	R. Bridgwater	9 16 8 ob	
Kingsbury	Horethorn			
Kimiton, alias Kilmiton	Horethorn			
Kingsbury	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	17 18 1 ob	
Kingsdon	Somerton	R. Ilchester	27 3 1 ob	
Kingston	Abdick			
Kingston Seymour	Chewton	R. Bedminster	29 3 11 ob	
Kingston cum Capellis	Taunton	V. Taunton	18 7 11	
Kingston alias Mansfield	Catefash	R. Carey	6 13 9	39 0 4½
Kingston alias Pitney	Horethorn	R. Merston	5 19 2	
King's Weston	Catefash	R. Carey	10 16 3	41 14 2
Kitsford	Milverton	R. Taunton	11 10 5	
Knapc	N. Curry			
Knowle	Pitney			
Knowle	S. Petherton			
Lambrook East	Kingsbury	R. Crewkern	6 6 8	25 5 8
Lambrook West	Kingsbury			
Lamyat	Whitton	R. Carey	12 4 2	
Langford	Winterstoke			
Langley	N. Curry			
Langport	Pitney			
Langredge	Bathform	R. Bath	5 19 4 ob	44 16
Langridge	Williton			
Laverton	Bathform	R. Bath	10 6 8 ob	
Laverton	Frome	R. Frome	6 18 6 ob	43 18
Launston, or Lanzeton	Bathform			
Lee Flory	Taunton			
Leigh Abbots	Abdick			
Lidford East	Catefash	R. Carey	7 9 7	39 12 9
Lidford West	Catefash	R. Carey	14 13 4	
Lidiard Bishops	N. Curry	V. Taunton	20 10 0	43 4 0
Lidiard Lawrence	Taunton	R. Taunton	22 6 8	
Leigh Abbots	Portbury			

Leigh

Places.	Hundred.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Leigh under-Mendip }	Kilmerfdon			
Limmington	Stone	R. Ilchester	21 6 5 ob	
Limpsham	Brent	R. Axbridge	38 5 2 ob	
Lincomb	Bathform			
Ling, alias West-Leng }	Anderfield	V. Bridgwater	10 8 4	22 10 0
Litstock, alias Langstoke }	Williton			
Little	N. Curry			
Littleton, alias High Little }	Chewton	V. Bedminster	7 7 8	15 16 0
Litton	Wells	{ Prebend	15 14 9 ob	
Locking	Winterstoke	{ R. Frome	8 12 8 ob	
Long-Aston	Bedminster	V. Axbridge	5 6 10 ob	24 2 0 1
Long-lode, alias Longland }	Martock	V. Bedminster	10 17 11	44 7 4
Lopen, or Lopyne	S. Petherton			
Lotsham	Whitton			
Lovington	Catefash			
Luccomb, alias Luckham }	Carhampton	R. Dunster	14 3 6 ob	
Lullington	Frome			
Luston	Tintinhull	R. Ilchester	5 7 8 ob	
Luxborough	Carhampton			
Luxton	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	15 15 5	
Lye	Portsbury			
Maperton	Catefash	R. Carey	13 9 7	
Mardelin, alias S. Mary Magd. de Taunton }	Taunton	V. Taunton	20 3 4	
Mark East	Bempston			
Mark West	Bempston			
Macksbury	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	10 4 2	48 7 11
Marsh, alias Marsh	Stone			
Martock cum Cap. de Stapleton }	Martock	V. Ilchester	15 10 0	45 12 4
S. Mary	Bathform	R. Bath	5 17 10	
Mells, or Mellis cum Cap. de Lye }	Kilmerfdon	R. Frome	33 16 8	
Mendip-Hills	Wells			
Mere	Glaston	V. Glaston	13 2 8 ob	32 0 6 1
Mere	Norton-ferris			

Merri-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			Real.
			King's Books.			
Merrifield, or } Murrifield	Crewkern	V. Crewkern	11	11	4	
Merriot	Crewkern	V. Crewkern	11	11	5 ob	40 17 0½
Meriton Bigot	Frome	R. Frome	11	19	9 ob	
Meriton Broad	Horethorn	V. Meriton	6	10	10	22 3 8
Michael's Borough	Somerton					
Middlefof	Whitleigh	V. Glaston	12	0	0	22 1 10
Milborn Port	Horethorn	V. Meriton	14	1	3	
Milton, alias Mel- } ton Clevedon	Bruton	V. Carey	6	13	4	46 18 8
Milton Podimore	Whitston	R. Ilchester	12	6	5 ob	
Milverton prima } cum Cap. de } Langford	Milverton	R. Taunton	21	19	2	
Milverton secunda		Prebend	5	5	8	
Minthead	Carhampton	V. Dunster	18	9	7	
Minthead	Taunton					
Misterton	Crewkern	V. Crewkern				
Monk-Silver	Williton	R. Dunster	9	8	1 ob	29 11 0
Monkton	Anderfield	R. Taunton	26	0	0	
Monkton West	Whitleigh					
More	Bempston					
Morlinch & Sut- } ton cum Cap. } de Chelston	Whitleigh	V. Glaston	10	0	0	43 16 0
Morton	Abdick					
Montague	Tintinhull	V. Ilchester	8	10	0	21 10 10½
Muchney, alias } Mochelney	Pitney	V. Ilchester	10	0	0	
Mudford	Stone	V. Meriton	9	4	9 ob	41 4 5½
Mudford Sock	Stone					
Nailsey	Bedminster					
Neroch, or No- } reeth	Abdick					
Netherwere	Bempston					
Nettlecomb	Williton	R. Dunster	16	16	3	
Newton North	Williton					
Newton S. Loc	Wellow	R. Bath	17	18	4	
Newton West	N. Petherton					
Nony, or Nunny	Frome	R. Frome	15	9	4 ob	
North Curry	N. Curry	R. Taunton	21	0	0	40 4 0
Northover	Glaston					
Northover	Tintinhull	V. Ilchester	6	12	11	43 0 0
Norton Philipps } cum cap. de } Henton	Wells	R. Frome	5	11	3	

Norton

SOMERSETSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Norton juxta Hambden }	Houndsborough	R. Ilchester	9 16 3	
Norton }	Taunton	R. Taunton	20 10 10	
Norton Friers, alias Norton Midfomer }	Norton-ferris	V. Frome	10 3 4	35 6 9½
Norton Bonewood	Chew			
Norton Malreward	Chew	R. Bedminster	9 2 6	
Nynehead	Taunton	V. Taunton	8 7 11	
Odcomb	Houndsborough	R. Ilchester	15 19 9 ob	
Oke	Taunton	R. Taunton	11 0 5	
Oke-hampton	N. Curry			
Oke-hole	Wells			
Orchard	Taunton	R. Tounnton	7 11 5	
Orchardley	Frome	R. Frome	2 0 0	19 6 4
Orchard Portman	Taunton	R. Taunton	7 11 5 ob	45 14 10½
Orchard Windham	Williton			
Ottery, or Othery	Glaston	V. Glaston	12 0 0	19 10 2
Otterford	Taunton			
Otterhampton	Cannington	R. Bridgwater	13 6 0 ob	47 12 5½
Otterley	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	6 9 1	
Oure	Carhampton	R. Dunster	4 17 6	31 12 11
Panborough	Glaston			
Parret North	Houndsborough			
Pawlet, or Powlet	N. Petherton	V. Powlet	10 17 11	47 14 11½
Pawlton	Chewton			
Pen	Norton ferris	R. Ilchester	3 4 3	
Pendomer	Coker	R. Ilchester	3 4 4 ob	
Pennard East cum West Bradley }	Whitston	V. Carey	7 4 9 ob	32 15 9
Pennard West	Glaston			
Penfelwood	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	6 14 9 ob	47 1 4
Pensford	Chewton			
Perry	N. Curry			
Perrot North	Houndsborough	R. Ilchester	9 18 1 ob	
Peryton, or Puriton	N. Petherton	V. Powlet	6 15 10	24 1 5
Petherton N.	N. Petherton	V. Bridgwater	27 7 11	
Petherton S.	S. Petherton	V. Crewkern	24 0 0	
Peyton	N. Curry			
Philips Norton, supra in Norton				
Pigsbury	Kingsbury			
Pill, alias Pull	Whitston	R. Carey	8 19 9 ob	41 3 9½
Pilton cum Cap. de Wotton }	Whitston	V. Carey	7 0 0	29 10 0
Pitcomb, or Pidcomb }	Bruton			

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Pitminster

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.			
			King's Books.			Real.
Pitmister	Taunton	V. Taunton	15	10	5	46 17 0
Pitney	Pitney	R. Ilchester	9	14	9 ob	37 7 4
Pixton	Taunton					
Pointington	Horethorn	R. Merston	13	8	4	
Pokington	Bulfton	R. Crewkern	13	7	3 ob	
Polham	Glafton					
Porlock	Carhampton	R. Dunster	18	11	8	
Porshut, or Pork- shed	Portbury	R. Bedminster	32	15	7 ob	
Portbury	Portbury	V. Bedminster	10	11	3	27 15 8
Pownsford	Taunton					
Pradicot	Carhampton					
Preston	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	12	18	4	
Preston	Stone					
Preston Bowyer	Williton					
Pridley	Wells					
Publow	Keinsham					
Pull	Whitleigh					
Puckston	Winterstoke					
Pudlemore	Whitleigh	R. Ilchester	12	6	4 ob	
Purland	Taunton					
Quantox-Head East	Williton	R. Bridgwater	9	8	4	
Quantox-Head West	Williton	R. Dunster	11	8	9	48 1 2½
Raddon	Frome					
Radnestock	Wells					
Radstock	Kilmerston	R. Frome	6	11	0 ob	
Ragilbury	Bedminster					
Ratcliff-street	Bedminster					
Redington	Williton	R. Dunster	8	7	8 ob	47 3 6
Redlinch	Bruton					
Rimpton	Horethorn	R. Merston	19	19	9 ob	
Rifton	Taunton					
Rode	Frome	R. Frome	11	9	4 ob	47 17 11
Rodway	Cannington					
Rokesbridge	Brent					
Rowbarrow	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	7	10	0	19 17 9
Rowington	Carhampton	R. Taunton	5	1	5 ob	47 6 11½
Rubart	N. Petherton					
Runtton	Milverton					
Runwell	Taunton					
Salford	Keinsham	R. Bedmin. Prebend	10 6	5 12	10 1	33 1 4
Samford	N. Petherton					
Samford Arundel	Milverton	V. Taunton	6	3	1 ob	11 16 6
Samford Botfield	Milverton					

Samford

Samford

SOMERSETSHIRE.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Samford Bret, or Birt }	Williton	R. Dunster	7 9 7	
Samford Orcas	Horethorn	R. Merston	11 9 9 ob	
Sandford	Winterstoke			
Seaborow, or Zea- barrow }	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	6 15 0	44 4 3
Selworthy	Carhampton	R. Dunster	12 5 5	
Selwood	Bruton			
Seving-hampton	Brent	R. Crewkern	6 14 11	
Sevington Abbot	S. Petherton			
Sevington Mary cum Capella de Dinington }	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	6 15 0	
Sevington Michael	S. Petherton			
Shapwick	Whitleigh	V. Glaston	9 13 4	46 17 4
Shepton Beauchamp	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	14 8 11 ob	
Shepton Mallet	Whitston	R. Carey	33 12 11	
Shepton Montagne	Norton-ferris	V. Carey	8 15 0	26 2 8
Sherston	N. Petherton			
Shipham	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	10 3 11 ob	20 1 7½
Shurton	Cannington			
Siddington	Cannington			
Skilgate	Williton	R. Dunster	9 9 4 ob	
Slatts	Bathform	V. Bath	5 6 1	
Sock	Tintinhul	R. Ilchester	5 10 2 ob	
Somerton	Pitney			
Somerton	Somerton	V. Ilchester	16 0 7 ob	
Somerton Erly	Somerton			
Southorp	S. Petherton			
Sparkford	Catefash	R. Carey	12 16 3	
Spaxton	Cannington	R. Bridgwater	24 8 9	
Spergrove	Catefash	V. Carey	5 3 11 ob	
Staffordel	Norton-ferris			
Stalls, alias S. S. Petri & Pauli }		V. Bath	20 17 11	
Standerwick	Frome	R. Frome	2 9 7	
Stanton Bury	Keinsham			
Stanton Drew	Keinsham	V. Bedminster	7 2 8 ob	34 5 8
Staunton, or Sta- erton Prior }	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	10 1 10 ob	42 13 8
Staple Fitz-pain cum Capella de Bucknel }	Abdick	R. Crewkern	17 14 0	
Staplegrove	Taunton			
Stapleton	Martock			
Stawley	Milverton	R. Taunton	8 8 6 ob	46 5 10½
Stocklinch Mag- dalen }	Abdick	R. Crewkern	4 4 7	19 6 2½
Y y y y y 2				Stock-

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Stocklinch Or- tersey }	Abdick	R. Crewkern	6 9 2	33 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stockwood	Keinsham			
Stotford	Barwick			
Stoke, alias Braiford	Norton-ferris	R. Carey	7 15 2 ob	48 19 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stoke Giffard, a- lias Rodney }	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	8 12 8 ob	28 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stoke				
Stoke Gomer	Williton	V. Dunster	11 18 9	47 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stoke Gregory	Somerton			
Stoke Gurley	Cannington	V. Bridgwater	16 7 6	
Stoke Land	Kilmerfdon			
Stokeland Graunts }	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	6 9 4 ob	38 1 8
alias Bristol }				
Stoke Mary	Taunton			
Stoke North	Bathform	R. Bath	5 2 6	38 11 3
Stoke Pero	Carhampton	R. Dunster	4 10 10	20 7 2
Stoke South	Bathform	V. Bath	7 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Stoke Tristre	Norton-ferris			
Stoke under Hamden }	Tintinhull	R. Ilchester	44 18 10	
Stone Aston				
Stone Chappel	Chewton			
Stowell	Whitleigh			
Stowell	Horethorn	R. Merston	6 15 0	49 16 11
Stowell	Whitleigh			
Stowey cum Ca- pella }	Chew	R. Bedminster	6 12 1	
Stowey	Williton	R. Taunton	8 8 4 ob	
Stowey neither	Williton	V. Bridgwater	5 2 8 ob	
Stowey over	Williton	V. Bridgwater	7 1 4	
Straten super Fosse }	Kilmerfdon	R. Frome	9 11 5 ob	41 14 2
Stratton over Street	S. Petherton			
Street cum Capel- la de Walton }	Glaston			
Stenixton	Whitleigh	R. Glaston	14 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Sutton Montague	Cannington			
Sutton Bingham	Catefash	R. Carey	6 12 1	
Sutton Bishops	Coker	R. Merston	4 15 10	
Sutton Knights	Chewton			
Sutton Long	Chewton			
Sutton Mallet	Somerton	V. Ilchester	8 18 1 ob	33 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swanwick	Whitleigh			
Swill, or Swell	Barthform	R. Bath	9 17 8 ob	43 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Bulfton	R. Crewkern	5 10 5	45 9 3
Taunton	Taunton	Preb. Wells	4 0 0	
Telsford	Wells	R. Frome	9 1 0 ob	45 10 4

Temple

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Temple Comb	Horethorn			
Thorn Coffin	Martock	R. Ilchester	5 5 2 ob	
Thorn Fawcon	Taunton	R. Taunton	14 10 0	
Thorn S. Margaret Capella }	Tintinhull	Ch. Taunton	2 3 9	12 10 9½
Thrubwell	Keinsham			
Thurlbury	N. Petherton			
Thurloxton	N. Petherton	R. Bridgwater	6 15 15	
Ticknam	Portbury	V. Bedminster	8 8 9	
Timbercomb	Carhampton	V. Dunster	6 10 0	37 4 0
Timsborough	Chew	R. Bedminster	11 19 9 ob	
Tintinhull	Tintinhull	V. Ilchester	9 8 9	
Tobridge	Taunton			
Tolland	Taunton	R. Dunster	7 0 0	
Torweston	Williton			
Treborough	Williton	R. Dunster	7 10 4 ob	47 11 1½
Trendle North	Taunton			
Trendle South	Taunton			
Trull	N. Curry			
Trent	Horethorn			
Tuckerton	N. Petherton			
Tummer	Horethorn			
Twiverton	Wellow	V. Bath	5 18 1 ob	45 11 10
S. Vincent's Rock	Portbury			
Vineyard Monks	Taunton			
Uphill	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	11 7 1	42 13 10½
Upton	Chewton			
Upton Noble	Bruton			
Walcot		R. Bath	6 19 9 ob	27 8 2½
Walkham	Wells			
Walton in Gordano	Portbury	R. Bedminster	9 15 5	29 14 8
Walton	Whitleigh			
Wanstrow	Frome S.	R. Frome	13 9 9 ob	
Ware	Winterstoke	Prebend	7 16 3	
Watchet	Williton			
Watford	Kingsbury			
Wayford	Crewkern	R. Crewkern	5 1 5 ob	45 11 9½
Wedmore	Bempston	V. Axbridge	20 8 6	31 9 2
		Prebend	16 0 0	
Weeke	Winterstoke			
Week Lawrence	Winterstoke			
Wellington cum Cap. de Buckland }	Milverton	V. Taunton	15 10 2 ob	
Wellow	Wellow	V. Frome	20 6 10	38 10 0
Wells City	Wells			

Welton.

Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Revl.
Welton	Chewton			
Wemdon	N. Petherton	V. Bridgwater	9 6 10 ob	38 9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Were	Bempston	V. Axbridge	12 1 5 ob	
Westbury cum Cap. de Predey }	Wells	Ec. Axbridge	11 4 9 ob	37 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Westcomb	Wells			
Westford	N. Curry			
Westham	Glaston			
Weston	Bathform	V. Bath	10 1 8	
Weston in Zoiland	N. Curry	R. Glaston	14 6 8	
Weston in Gordano	Portbury	R. Bedminster	6 3 1 ob	24 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Weston	Whitleigh			
Weston Bamfield	Catefash	R. Carey	8 15 10	
Weston super Mare	Winterstoke	R. Axbridge	14 17 11	49 9 11
Westoure	Whitleigh			
Wethihill	Williton			
Whatley	Frome	R. Frome	12 17 1	
Wheathill	Whitleigh	R. Carey	4 5 2 ob	39 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Whitchurch	Keinsham			
Whitcomb	Tintinhull			
Whitfield East	N. Curry			
Whithall	Tintinhull	R. Ilchester	16 9 8	
Whitlackington	Abdick	V. Crewkern	7 10 0	21 8 0
		Prebend	8 13 4	
Whitnel	Wells			
Whitstanton, or Wicktaunton }	S. Petherton	R. Crewkern	14 2 10	
Whittengley	Frome			
Wiche	Bruton			
Widecomb, or Winscomb }	Winterstoke			
Wigden	Stone			
Williton	Williton			
Wilmeston	Keinsham			
Wilton	Taunton			
Wincaunton	Norton-ferris			
Winesford	Williton	V. Dunster	14 13 9	
Winfeild	Keinsham	R. Bedminster	21 12 11	
Winscomb	Kingsbury	V. Crewkern	16 2 11	47 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Winsham	Kingsbury	R. Crewkern	14 3 4	
Witcomb	Bath			
Witcomb	Martock			
Withicomb	Carhampton	R. Dunster	10 11 5 ob	
Withy Pool	Williton			
Wivelscomb	N. Curry	V. Dunster	27 0 0	
		Prebend.	38 0 7 ob	
Wokey	Wells	V. Axbridge	24 15 8	
Wokey-hole Mag.	Wells			



Workey

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

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Places.	Hundreds.	Deaneries.	Valuation.	
			King's Books.	Real.
Wokey-hole Par.	Wells			
Wolcot	Bathform	R. Bath	6 19 8	
Wolfrington	Frome	R. Frome	7 1 3	42 8 2
Wollavington	Witleigh	V. Powlet	11 7 11	
Wolley	Bathform			
Wolmarston	N. Petherton			
Wolmiston	Crewkern			
Wolverton	Frome			
Woodford	N. Curry			
Woodland	Taunton			
Woodland East	Frome			
Woodland West	Frome			
Woodspring	Winterstoke			
Worle	Winterstoke	V. Axbridge	12 15 0	45 6 9½
		Prebend	7 0 0	
Worminster	Wells			
Wotton	Whitleigh			
Wotton Courtney	Carhampton	R. Dunster	16 8 9	
Wotton North	Glaston			
Wotton South	Whitston	R. Bedminster	49 11 8	
Wraxall cum Ca-	Portbury	R. Bedminster	39 9 4 ob	
pella }				
Wrentage	N. Curry			
Wriggleton alias }	Kilmerfdon	R. Frome	5 7 8 ob	42 10 9
Wridlington }				
Wrinton	Brent	R. Bedminster	39 9 1 ob	
Wytham	Kilmerfdon			
Yarcomb	Taunton			
Yardley	Wells			
Yarlington	Bruton	R. Carey	16 1 3	
Yatton cum Cap. }	Winterstoke	R. Bedminster	30 0 9	
de Ken }				
Yenston	Horethorn	Prebend.	42 0 0	
Yecovill	Stone	V. Meriton	18 0 0	
Yeoventon	N. Petherton	R. Ilchester	26 9 2	

SOMERSET SHIRE	Bristol	Bath	Wells	Shepton	Bruton	Somerton	Ilchester	Glastenbury	Bridgwater	Taunton	Charde	Fuell	Wellington	Willcomb	Dunster	Crookhorn	Froome	Wincanton	Hunspall	Lampore	Milverton	Dulverton	Minehead	Whatchel	Penford	Dunster
Axbridge S	12	6	8	11	16	14	17	9	13	18	23	21	24	23	28	23	18	20	10	15	23	30	22	21	21	
Dunster S	30	30	10	20	21	10	12	15	11	7	4	12	12	15	23	5	28	21	15	6	13	23	25	20	20	103
Penford S	5	7	11	11	16	20	22	15	22	20	30	27	35	34	36	30	12	19	10	31	30	40	39	30		
Whatchel	34	36	25	27	31	22	25	12	20	12	20	27	12	7	5	24	36	33	44	40	11	11	7	12	9	
Minehead W	36	43	31	34	38	28	30	20	18	17	25	34	15	11	3	27	40	38	20	24	10	11	135			
Dulverton S	43	46	34	30	40	30	31	41	20	16	22	33	11	8	8	28	45	41	23	24	11	140				
Milverton W	34	38	25	27	30	19	21	22	11	0	14	24	3	3	13	18	35	31	41	15	116					
Lampore S	27	20	14	15	15	5	6	8	8	11	12	11	15	17	22	8	22	10	12	114						
Hunspall W	20	24	13	16	20	13	16	11	5	12	18	20	17	16	18	19	24	23	113	SOMERSETSHIRE						
Wincanton SE	24	22	12	9	3	12	10	13	23	25	23	12	30	33	37	10	10	98	sends							
Froome SE	10	8	11	8	18	18	18	15	25	30	31	20	30	37	40	27	86	VIII Members								
Crookhorn S	33	23	20	20	10	10	8	15	15	12	6	8	10	20	27	112	to									
Dunster W	33	41	30	31	35	26	27	26	16	15	23	31	13	8	152	Parliament										
Willcomb W	30	40	38	20	31	22	23	23	13	8	15	25	5	125	has											
Wellington W	37	30	26	28	30	10	21	22	13	5	12	23	129	30 Towns												
Fuell S	20	27	15	14	12	7	4	12	5	18	14	110	and													
Charde W	35	36	22	23	27	13	13	18	14	0	121	Bath														
Taunton W	31	33	20	22	24	15	15	16	7	120	385 Parishes															
Bridgwater W	24	27	14	10	20	11	14	13	110	is divided into																
Glastenbury S	10	18	4	6	10	6	8	108	42 Hundreds																	
Ilchester S	28	24	12	12	11	4	109	containing																		
Somerton S	24	23	10	10	11	109	107500 Acres																			
Bruton S	20	16	8	0	108	Bridgwater	41686 Houses																			
Shepton S	10	13	4	101	and about																					
Wells S	15	14	102	268000 Inhabitants																						
Bath E	0	92	in Compa's																							
					204 Miles																					

SOMERSETSHIRE

sends
VIII Members
to
Parliament
has
30 Towns
and
385 Parishes
is divided into
42 Hundreds
containing
1075000 Acres
41686 Houses
and about
268000 Inhabitants
in compact
204 Miles



Bristol



Bristol Marchant

Ilchester

Milbourn

port.

Minehead

Taunton

Wells



